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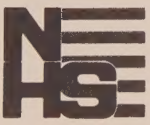

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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. ARMY,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY, CIVILIAN EXPERT,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY, CIVILIAN EXPERT,
Board of Publishers.

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S.I, v.50, p.1

PREFACE.

The work of preparing the records of the war for public use was begun under the resolution of Congress of May 19, 1864, by Adjt. Gen. E. D. Townsend, U. S. Army, who caused copies to be made of reports of battles on file in his office and steps to be taken to collect missing records.

Under the provisions of joint resolution No. 91, of 1866, Hon. Peter H. Watson was appointed to supervise the preparation and formulate a plan for the publication of the records, but he did no work and drew no pay under this appointment, which expired July 27, 1868, by limitation of the resolution. This resolution also repealed the former one and work ceased.

The first decisive step taken in this work was the act of June 23, 1874, providing the necessary means "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directing him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders, not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order." Appropriations have been made from time to time for continuing such preparation. Under this act the preliminary work was resumed by General Townsend, who first outlined the plan on which the records are printed, though it appears that originally he contemplated publishing to the world only the more important military reports.

Subsequently, under meager appropriations, it was prosecuted in a somewhat desultory manner by various subordinates of the War Department until December 14, 1877, when the Secretary of War, perceiving that the undertaking needed the undivided attention of a single head, detailed Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, U. S. Army, to take charge of the bureau and devote himself exclusively to the work.

The act of June 23, 1874, greatly enlarged upon the first crude scheme of publication. On this more comprehensive basis it was determined that the volumes should include not only the battle reports, but also "all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value." Colonel Scott system-

atized the work and the plan and presented the records in the following order of arrangement, which has been adhered to by his successors:

The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, etc., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

The first volume of the records was issued in the early fall of 1880. The act approved June 16, 1880, provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year;" and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments." Under this act Colonel Scott proceeded to publish the first five volumes of the records.*

*All subsequent volumes have been distributed under the act approved August 7, 1882, which provides that:

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one, of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be

Col. Robert N. Scott died March 5, 1887, before the completion of the work, which, during a ten years' service, he had come to love so dearly. At his death some twenty-six books only had been issued, but he had compiled a large amount of matter for forthcoming volumes; consequently his name as compiler was retained in all the books up to and including Vol. XXXVI, although his successors had added largely to his compilations from new material found after his demise.

The Secretary of War, May 7, 1887, assigned Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, U. S. Army, to duty as the successor of Colonel Scott. He had continued in charge about two years, when, in the act approved March 2, 1889, it was provided—

That hereafter the preparation and publication of said records shall be conducted, under the Secretary of War, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Army, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War appointed Maj. George B. Davis, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, as the military member, and Leslie J. Perry, of Kansas, and Joseph W. Kirkley, of Maryland, as the civilian expert members of said board. The board assumed direction of the publication at the commencement of the fiscal year 1889, its first work beginning with Serial No. 36 of Vol. XXIV.

July 1, 1895, by direction of the Secretary of War, Maj. George W. Davis, Eleventh Infantry, U. S. Army, relieved Maj. George B. Davis, U. S. Army, as the military member and president of the Board of Publication.

Each volume includes a copious and accurate index, and for the further convenience of investigators there will be, in addition, a general index to the entire set when complete, in a volume by itself.

Nothing is printed in these volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war. The scope of the board's work is to decide upon and arrange the matter to be published; to correct and verify the orthography of the papers used, and occasionally to add a foot-note of explanation.

GEO. W. DAVIS, *Major 11th Infty., U. S. A.*,
LESLIE J. PERRY, *Civilian Expert*,
JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY. *Civilian Expert*,
Board of Publication.

Approved:

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., March 26, 1896.*

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covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

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	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30	31				
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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Col. Albert Sidney Johnston, Second U. S. Cavalry, brevet brigadier-general, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of the Pacific.

16–May 18, 1861.—Operations in the vicinity of Fort Humboldt, Cal.

Feb. 5–17, 1861.—Scouts from Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., and Fort Dalles, Oreg., to the Umatilla River and to Willow and Butter Creeks, Oreg., with skirmishes (8th and 10th) on the Columbia River.

Mar. 18, 1861.—Affair on the Columbia River, near the Kootenay River, Wash. Ter.

23, 1861.—Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. Army, assigned to command the Department of the Pacific.

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* The operations reported in this volume were carried on in that portion of the territory of the United States lying west of the Rocky Mountains, including so much of the Territory of Utah as lay west of the one hundred and seventeenth meridian of west longitude and so much of the Territory of New Mexico as lay west of the one hundred and tenth meridian of west longitude. This area composed the Departments of California and Oregon. The Department of California was created by General Orders, No. 10, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of September 13, 1858, and included the territory west of the Rocky Mountains south of Oregon, except so much of Utah as lay east of the one hundred and seventeenth meridian of west longitude, and of New Mexico as lay east of the one hundred and tenth meridian of west longitude. It also included the Rogue River and Umpqua Districts in Southwestern Oregon. It was commanded on January 1, 1861, by Lieut. Col. Benjamin L. Beall, First U. S. Dragoons, who had assumed command, by seniority of rank, on the death of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Newman S. Clarke, colonel Sixth U. S. Infantry, which occurred on October 17, 1860. It was merged into the Department of the Pacific on January 15, 1861. The Department of Oregon was created by General Orders, No. 10, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, September 13, 1858, and was composed of the Territories of Washington and Oregon, except the Rogue River and Umpqua Districts. It was commanded on December 31, 1860, by Col. George Wright, Ninth U. S. Infantry, under assignment dated June 8, 1860. It was merged into the Department of the Pacific on January 15, 1861.

† Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this summary no circumstantial reports are on file.

Apr. 14–15, 1861.—Skirmishes on Van Dusen's Creek, near Mad River, Cal.
25, 1861.—Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of the Pacific, relieving Col. Albert Sidney Johnston, Second U. S. Cavalry, brevet brigadier-general, U. S. Army.
May 23–June 17, 1861.—Operations on the Mad and Eel Rivers, Cal., with skirmishes (May 23) near Larrabee's Ranch, (May 26) on Eel River, (May 28) on the South Fork of Eel River, (May 30) on Keatuck Creek, (June 4) opposite Bell Spring on the Eel River, (June 2 and 8) near Larrabee's house, (June 14 and 16) on the South Fork of Eel River, and (June 17) near Kettenshaw.
July 21, 1861.—Skirmish on the South Fork of Eel River, Cal.
Aug. 3–12, 1861.—Scout from Fort Crook to Round Valley, Cal., with skirmish (5th) in the Upper Pitt River Valley.
8–9, 1861.—Attack on emigrant train, near the Great Salt Lake, Utah Ter.
15–22, 1861.—Expedition from Fort Crook to the Pitt River, Cal., with skirmish (19th) near Kellogg's Lake, Cal.
26, 1861.—Col. Benjamin L. Beall, First U. S. Dragoons, assigned to command the District of Oregon.
Sept. 7, 1861.—Skirmish near the Santa Aña Cañon, Cal.
13, 1861.—Col. Benjamin L. Beall, First U. S. Dragoons, assumes command of the District of Oregon.
14, 1861.—Col. George Wright, Ninth U. S. Infantry, assigned to command all troops serving in Southern California.
25, 1861.—The District of Southern California created, comprising the counties of San Luis Obispo, Buena Vista, Tulare, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego, and Col. George Wright, Ninth U. S. Infantry, assigned to its command.
25–Oct. 5, 1861.—Expedition from San Bernardino to the Temecula Ranch and Oak Grove, Cal.
Oct. 4, 1861.—Col. George Wright, Ninth U. S. Infantry, assumes command of the District of Southern California.
11, 1861.—Lieut. Col. Albemarle Cady, Seventh U. S. Infantry, assigned to command the District of Oregon.
14, 1861.—Col. George Wright, Ninth U. S. Infantry, transfers command of District of Southern California to Col. James H. Carleton, First California Infantry.
20, 1861.—Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. Army, relinquishes command of the Department of the Pacific to Col. George Wright, Ninth U. S. Infantry.
23, 1861.—Lieut. Col. Albemarle Cady, Seventh U. S. Infantry, relieves Col. Benjamin L. Beall, First U. S. Cavalry, in command of the District of Oregon.
26, 1861.—Col. George Wright, Ninth U. S. Infantry, assumes command of the Department of the Pacific.
Nov. 18, 1861.—Col. James H. Carleton, First California Infantry, relieved from command of the District of Southern California.
19, 1861.—Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, formally assigned to command the Department of the Pacific.
20–29, 1861.—Pursuit and capture of the Showalter Party at Warner's Ranch in the San José Valley, Cal.
Dec 12, 1861.—District of Humboldt created, to consist of the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Mendocino, Trinity, Humboldt, Klamath, and Del Norte, in Northern California, and Col. Francis J. Lippitt, Second California Infantry, assigned to its command.

Jan. 9, 1862.—Col. Francis J. Lippitt, Second California Infantry, assumes command of the Humboldt Military District.

Feb. 5, 1862.—Col. James H. Carleton, First California Infantry, resumes command of the District of Southern California.

Mar. 19–Apr. 28, 1862.—Expedition from Camp Latham to Owen's River, Cal., with skirmish (April 9) near Bishop's Creek, in the Owen's River Valley.

22–Aug. 31, 1862.—Operations in the Humboldt Military District, Cal.

Apr. 10, 1862.—Col. Ferris Forman, Fourth California Infantry, assumes command of the District of Southern California.

13–Sept. 20, 1862.—Expedition from Southern California, through Arizona, to Northwestern Texas and New Mexico.

18, 1862.—Col. Justus Steinberger, First Washington Territory Infantry, assigned to command the District of Oregon.

May 5, 1862.—Col. Justus Steinberger, First Washington Territory Infantry, relieves Lieut. Col. Albemarle Cady, Seventh U. S. Infantry, in command of the District of Oregon.

15, 1862.—Expedition from California to Arizona and New Mexico, organized as the Column from California, Col. James H. Carleton, First California Infantry, commanding.

Col. James H. Carleton, First California Infantry, relinquishes command of the District of Southern California.

17, 1862.—Col. George W. Bowie, Fifth California Infantry, assumes command of the District of Southern California.

June 11–Oct. 8, 1862.—Expedition from Camp Latham to Owen's River, Cal., with skirmish (June 24) at Owen's Lake.

16–Oct. 30, 1862.—Emigrant Road expedition from Omaha, Nebr. Ter., to Portland, Oreg.

23, 1862.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Army, assigned to command the District of Oregon.

July 7, 1862.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Army, assumes command of the District of Oregon.

7, 1862–Oct. 6, 1863.—Operations in the District of Oregon.

Aug. 6, 1862.—Col. P. Edward Connor, Third California Infantry, assumes command of the District of Utah.

9–22, 1862.—Expedition from Fort Walla Walla to the Grande Ronde Prairie, Wash. Ter., with affair (14th) at the Grande Ronde Prairie.

19–Oct. 11, 1862.—Expedition against the Snake Indians in Idaho.

26, 1862.—Col. James H. Carleton, First California Infantry, assigned to command the Department of New Mexico.

30, 1862.—The District of Arizona constituted to comprise all the territory from Fort Thorn, N. Mex., along the north bank of the Rio Grande River to Fort Quitman, Tex.

Sept. 5, 1862.—Maj. David Fergusson, First California Cavalry, relieved from command of the District of Western Arizona.

Maj. Theodore A. Coult, Fifth California Infantry, assigned to command of the District of Western Arizona.

Col. Joseph R. West, First California Infantry, assumes command of the District of Arizona.

8, 1862.—Skirmish on Redwood Creek, Cal.

Sept. 18, 1862.—Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, relieves Brig. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, in command of the Department of New Mexico.

21, 1862.—Affair at the San Pedro Crossing, Ariz. Ter.

Affair on the Yreka Road, near Fort Crook, Cal.

30–Oct. 29, 1862.—Expedition from Fort Ruby, Nev. Ter., to Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., with affairs (Oct. 11 and 15) on the Humboldt River, Nev. Ter.

Oct. 21, 1862.—Skirmish near Simmons' Ranch, near Hydesville, Cal.

Nov. 3–29, 1862.—Scouts from Fort Crook, Cal., and Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., to Honey Lake Valley, Cal.

20–27, 1862.—Expedition from Camp Douglas to the Cache Valley, Utah Ter., with skirmish (23d) in the Cache Valley.

22–27, 1862.—Expedition from Fort Ruby, Nev. Ter., to the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Jan. 14, 1863.—Western Arizona transferred to the Department of New Mexico.

29, 1863.—Engagement on the Bear River, Utah Ter.

Feb. 7, 1863.—Lieut. Col. Harvey Lee, Fourth California Infantry, assumes command of the District of Southern California.

Mar. 10–July 10, 1863.—Operations in the Humboldt Military District, Cal.

26–Apr. 3, 1863.—Expedition from Camp Douglas to the Cedar Mountains, Utah Ter., with skirmish (April 1) at Cedar Fort.

28, 1863.—Col. Ferris Forman, Fourth California Infantry, assigned to command the District of Southern California.

Apr. 2–6, 1863.—Expedition from Camp Douglas to the Spanish Fork, Utah Ter., with action (4th) at the Spanish Fork Cañon..

7–11, 1863.—Expedition from Fort Wright to Williams' Valley, Cal., with skirmish (9th) in Williams' Valley.

10, 1863.—Col. Ferris Forman, Fourth California Infantry, assumes command of the District of Southern California.

11–20, 1863.—Expedition from Camp Douglas to the Spanish Fork Cañon, Utah Ter., with skirmish (12th) at Pleasant Grove, and action (15th) at Spanish Fork Cañon.

12–24, 1863.—Expedition from Camp Babbitt to Keysville, Cal.

24–May 26, 1863.—Operations in Owen's River and adjacent valleys, Cal.

25, 1863.—Skirmish near Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter.

May 4–Oct. 26, 1863.—Expedition to the Snake Indian Country, Idaho Ter.

5–30, 1863.—Expedition from Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., to Soda Springs, on the Bear River, Idaho Ter.

June 19, 1863.—Lieut. Col. James F. Curtis, Fourth California Infantry, assigned to command the District of Southern California, relieving Col. Ferris Forman, Fourth California Infantry.

20, 1863.—Skirmish near Government Springs, Utah Ter.

23, 1863.—Affair at Cañon Station, Nev. Ter.

July 13, 1863.—Lieut. Col. Stephen G. Whipple, First Battalion of Mountaineers, California Volunteers, relieves Col. Francis J. Lippitt, Second California Infantry, in command of the Humboldt Military District.

20–26, 1863.—Operations in Round Valley, Cal.

Aug. 20, 1863.—The District of Utah declared to include the Territory of Utah, Camp Ruby, Nev. Ter., and the new post at Soda Springs, Idaho Ter.

22, 1863.—Affair at San Pedro Crossing, Ariz. Ter.

22–Sept. 20, 1863.—Expedition from Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ter., to The Meadows.

27, 1863.—Affair at Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter.

Sept. 3–Dec. 31, 1863.—Operations in the Humboldt Military District, Cal.
8–9, 1863.—Skirmishes in the Chiricahua Mountains, Ariz. Ter.
Nov. 4, 1863.—Skirmish in the Pinal Mountains on the Gila River, Ariz. Ter.
Jan. 1–28, 1864.—Operations in the Humboldt Military District, Cal.
2, 1864.—Occupation of Santa Catalina Island, Cal.
Feb. 1–June 30, 1864.—Operations in the Humboldt Military District, Cal.
6, 1864.—Col. Henry M. Black, Sixth California Infantry, assigned to command the District of Humboldt.
16–23, 1864.—Expedition from Fort Walla Walla to Snake River, Wash. Ter.
Mar. 24–Apr. 16, 1864.—Expedition from Camp Lincoln, near Canyon City, to Harney Valley, Oreg., with skirmishes.
Apr. 20–Oct. 26, 1864.—Expeditions from Fort Dalles, Oreg., and Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., to Southeastern Oregon, with skirmishes.
21–May 12, 1864.—Expedition from the Siletz River Block-House to Coos Bay, Oreg.
May 9–June 22, 1864.—Expedition from Fort Crittenden, Utah Ter., to Fort Mojave, Ariz. Ter.
16–Aug. 2, 1864.—Expedition from Fort Craig, N. Mex., to Fort Goodwin, Ariz. Ter.
25–July 13, 1864.—Expedition from Fort Wingate, N. Mex., to the Gila and San Carlos Rivers, Ariz. Ter., with skirmishes (June 7 and 8) on the San Carlos River.
June 8–Aug. 9, 1864.—Expedition from Fort Churchill to the Humboldt River, Nev. Ter.
24, 1864.—Attack on wagon train on the John Day's Road, near Fort Klamath, Oreg.
July 1, 1864.—Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, assigned to command the District of California.
Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of the Pacific.
20–Aug. 17, 1864.—Expedition from Fort Boisé to Boonville, Idaho Ter.
Aug. 8–12, 1864.—Scout from Camp Anderson to Bald Mountain, Cal.
27–Oct. 5, 1864.—Expedition from Fort Boisé to Salmon Falls, Idaho Ter., with skirmishes.
Sept. 1–29, 1864.—Scout from Camp Grant to the North Fork of the Eel River, Cal.
1–Dec. 3, 1864.—Operations in the Trinity River Valley, Cal.
Jan. 1–Nov. 30, 1865.—Operations on the Canyon City Road, Oreg., with skirmishes.
20, 1865.—Territory of Arizona re-annexed to Department of the Pacific.
Feb. 1–20, 1865.—Operations about Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., with skirmish (15th) near the Bruneau Valley.
17, 1865.—Skirmish at Fort Buchanan, Ariz. Ter.
The Territory of Utah and that part of Nebraska Territory lying west of the twenty-seventh degree of longitude added to the Department of the Missouri.
20, 1865.—Brig. Gen. John S. Mason, U. S. Army, assigned to command the District of Arizona.
Mar. 3, 1865.—Territory of Idaho attached to the District of Oregon.
7, 1865.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Army, relieved from command of the District of Oregon.
12–19, 1865.—Expeditions from Fort Churchill to Pyramid and Walker's Lakes, Nev., with skirmish (14th) at Mud Lake and affair (16th) near Walker's Lake, Nev.

Mar. 14, 1865.—Limits of District of Oregon extended to include the entire State of Oregon.
23, 1865.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Army, relinquishes command of the District of Oregon.
Col. Reuben F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry, assumes command of the District of Oregon.
Apr. 5–18, 1865.—Expedition from Camp Bidwell to Antelope Creek, Cal.
May 3–June 15, 1865.—Expeditions from Fort Churchill to Carson Lake and Truckee and Humboldt Rivers, Nev.
25–June 15, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Ruby to the Humboldt Valley, Nev., with skirmish (May 29) near Austin, Nev.
June 13–26, 1865.—Expedition from Dun Glen to Fairbanks Station, Nev.
26–July 6, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Bowie to the Gila River, Ariz. Ter., with skirmishes (July 3) at Cottonwood Creek and (4th) at Cavalry Cañon, Ariz. Ter.
27, 1865.—Military Division of the Pacific created, to consist of the Departments of California and the Columbia.
Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, U. S. Army, assigned to command the Military Division of the Pacific.
Department of California created, to consist of the States of California and Nevada and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.
Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army, assigned to command the Department of California.
Department of the Columbia created, to consist of the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho.
Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, assigned to command the Department of the Columbia.
July 2–13, 1865.—Expedition from Camp Lyon, Idaho Ter., to the Malheur River, Oreg., with skirmish (9th).
10–21, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Bowie to Maricopa Wells, Ariz. Ter.
17, 1865.—Skirmish on the Owyhee River, Idaho Ter.
Sept. 23, 1865.—Skirmish in the Harney Lake Valley, Oreg.

JANUARY 16–MAY 18, 1861.—Operations in the vicinity of Fort Humboldt, Cal.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Capt. Charles S. Lovell, Sixth U. S. Infantry.
No. 2.—Lieut. Daniel D. Lynn, Sixth U. S. Infantry.
No. 3.—Lieut. Joseph B. Collins, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Capt. Charles S. Lovell, Sixth U. S. Infantry.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL., *March 23, 1861.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt last evening of your letter of the 6th instant, and to state for the information of the commanding general that I have had a command of thirty men, under

Lieutenant Lynn, operating against the Indians in the Eel River country since the middle of January last. In his letter to me dated Camp Armstrong, South Fork of Eel River, February 9, 1861, speaking of the Indians, Lieutenant Lynn says:

They have no principal man exercising any control except on the field of battle. They avoid combat and run on all occasions. Having no chief or principal man, it is impossible to treat with them. Being scattered over a wide area, and but few in any one locality, it is impossible to cover one's self with glory in fighting them. I have already many times wished they were braver, so as to give us at least the ghost of a chance for the display of our chivalrous qualities. In place of this, being most always on the alert, with the eye of the eagle and the ken of a sparrow-hawk, they discover their foes, give the war whoop, and run. They, suspecting, as I suppose, our arrival, committed a few depredations and fled to the Bald Hills and other tribes. Just here or in this vicinity there may possibly be a hostile straggling Indian here and there, but they are not numerous, nor resident long in a place. I have endeavored with scrupulous exactitude to carry out literally your instructions. I have modeled my orders upon them, and every scouting or hunting party has been enjoined to respect them. A scouting party has been out almost every day. Already the whole country for many miles around, in all directions, has been quite thoroughly scoured, but few trophies and no Indians have been taken.

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In regard to the number and character of the citizens and their losses in cattle, &c., he says:

It is my conviction that there are about a dozen altogether, and that they are renegades from the States, vagabonds from society, escaped convicts from justice, and outlaws forced to leave their homes and seek a livelihood in parts unknown. They are clothed like the best clad of the natives, and you would mistake them for natives did you not know them. They indulge in the most extravagant style of conversation; yea, so extravagant that truth is almost out of the pale of their thoughts. On my arrival they had many hard stories to tell of the depredations committed by the Indians and wrongs unredressed received from them, with no provocation, according to them, on the part of the white men. They told me, also, where I could find several rancherias. I thought I would put their knowledge to the test. Their cattle and horses, which had grazed in the mountains and mountain gorges weeks and months unseen and unheard of, were collected and losses found much less—yea, very much less, perhaps two-thirds less—than reckoned or anticipated. I let two volunteer detachments, guided by them, proceed to two of their rancherias. Both expeditions were complete failures. No rancherias were found. One of the citizens, mistaking another citizen—both of the same party—for an Indian, fired upon him and killed him, but not instantly; died the following night about 10 o'clock. The other rancherias they had told of could not be found either. They were so ashamed of their ignorance of the Indians and their rancherias that they would not present themselves.

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Whenever they do anything or see anything they magnify it a hundredfold, and on their return boast of their fast running and of their wounding so many Diggers. 'Tis a little strange that in firing on so many Indians they never kill any, or that we never have the pleasure of seeing some of their marvelous exploits.

The latter part of February I heard that the Indians had attacked and burnt the house of Mr. Larrabee (in his absence), situated on Van Dusen's Fork of the Eel River, and killed the cook, a white woman. Accordingly I directed Lieutenant Lynn to proceed with his detachment to and endeavor to punish the Indians in that vicinity. The result is not yet known. This attack cannot be wondered at when it is known that about a year ago it was reported, and I believe never contradicted, that Mr. Hagan, living with and a partner of Mr. Larrabee, had an Indian called Yo-keel-la-bah tied to a tree and shot in cold blood. He had been in the habit of visiting the house in a friendly manner, and always expressed himself friendly disposed toward the whites. He was of great service to me in that vicinity during the summer and fall of 1859.

The mules composing our pack train have been worked very hard for the last year. Many of them are almost completely broken down and

must have rest or will die. To supply Fort Gaston and the detachments in the field will involve the necessity of dividing the train and the employment of two or three additional packers, if we can get them, which is extremely doubtful unless the acting assistant quartermaster is furnished with funds to pay them promptly every month or two. The country is a very hard one to operate in—indeed, the hardest I ever served in, both upon men and animals. The mountains are precipitous and broken; the divides so imperfectly defined that any one but a good woodsman is liable to get lost in a march of a few hours, particularly if in hot pursuit of Indians. Each separate party ought, therefore, to be furnished with a good guide.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S LOVELL,
Captain, Sixth Infantry, Commanding Post.

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Daniel D. Lynn, Sixth U. S. Infantry.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL., *March 28, 1861.*

SIR: In conformity with recent verbal instructions from you I have the honor to enter upon a somewhat detailed account of the campaign from the South Fork of Eel River to its termination. But, firstly, permit me to state that I do not consider it out of place to submit a statement of the origin of the South Fork difficulties.

Origin of the South Fork difficulties.—The only reliable and satisfactory account of these difficulties and their origin that I have yet received is one from Mr. Bruce, a partner of Mr. Armstrong, of the Valley of the South Fork. I regret that I am unable to give all the particulars. It appears that Mr. Ross, widely known as a trafficker with Indians, with one or more persons, was going up the South Fork between Mr. Armstrong's place and that of Messrs. Sproul, and overtaken by a small party of rather bold Indians. The Indians did not run, but slowly proceeded toward the white men, but Mr. Ross, either fearing that the Indians were dangerous, or thinking they were "too fast," fired on and, I think, killed one. The Sproul boys appearing and taking sides with Ross and escorting him to their home, led the Indians to think that the Sprouls shared Mr. Ross' sentiments, and were their enemies—a very rational conclusion, especially when it is added that the boys then sheltered and protected him, so that the Indians, keenly alive to their wrongs, at the first good opportunity thought they would clean out the boys. The boys had killed a bear and were dressing it when the Indians attacked them. The sequel you know; both boys were nearly killed. The white man's side of the story I presume you have heard. Yet, notwithstanding this sad warning, those Sprouls shelter, at every visit, even now, the same desperate character who was their guest on that sad occasion. If the past has anything to do with the future they ought to take warning and eschew all such dangerous hospitality. In addition to the above, white men at the South Fork had whipped and raped Indian women. For further particulars I can be consulted personally at any moment.

Are the buckskin gentry pioneers of civilization?—Let us see. As this appears to be the proper connection in which to answer this question, I will discuss it now. The term "buckskin gentry" is a more comprehensive one than buckskin hunters, and embraces all who hunt for a living—all who have a few ideas about agriculture and grazing and herding of stock, but who hunt at intervals; all who are brought into contact with Indians, to the extent of employing and forcibly obtaining Indian servants, and cohabiting with squaws, and all who, leading the life of an Indian, wander from place to place with no definite object. Such a life it will readily be seen, on the slightest reflection or by the slightest experience, is anything but refining. At the South Fork the same Jones who shot Mr. Wright, in partnership with Mr. McFarland cultivated some ground and raised a piece of corn, but went away and did not gather it that season. A pair of oxen ate some of it, but that same miserable buckskin clan that I found at the South Fork on my arrival appeared at the time in question, saying that they were out of everything and on the point of starvation. The settlers proper very hospitably shared with them, but they were not satisfied. They called a council of war, but instead of counseling the destruction of the Digger race, as they had uniformly done hitherto, they resolved on the destruction of the corn-field. The entire field was taken. Neither McFarland nor Jones were there to defend their claims or even to enter a protest, yet these same buckskin outlaws were those to tell me that the Indians had taken McFarland's corn-field, and that the white men had given no provocation. The above question is accordingly answered in the negative.

Scouting.—The scouting party sent out to Spruce Grove under charge of Corporal Heron from the camp at the South Fork remained there till the last practicable moment, and only joined the command after the latter had passed Spruce Grove on its way to Larrabee's. The corporal's party succeeded in capturing an Indian, but by the prisoner's general conduct I was fully convinced that he did not belong to the hostile tribe at the South Fork, and on his rendering valuable services at Main Eel River I released him. Corporal Heron was quite confident of success at Spruce Grove had time permitted him to make use of the prisoner's services in finding rancherias. At Larrabee's the scouting was resumed. Determined to strike the Indians a blow if they could be found, I sent out three parties the same day in as many different directions. One started out in the direction of Van Dusen's Creek, proceeding down it; another started out to the left of the trail with orders to proceed to strike a point low down on the Van Dusen and go up it till its intersection with the trail. The third, composed of sixteen men under Corporal Heron, had three days' rations. It relieved the camp of all its disposable men. This party struck across toward the Van Dusen, but high up, and proceeded over in the direction of Mad River, with orders to go wherever success was probable and to join the command at Iaqua Ranch. This vast field had been crossed by a parcel of hunters, now resident at the Thousand Acre Field, a few days before. It was this which prevented success. Corporal Heron reported on his return that there were no very recent Indian signs and that there was not an Indian in twenty miles of Iaqua Ranch. From Iaqua Ranch three scouting parties were sent out. One, under Sergeant Wiedemer, proceeded to Yager Creek Settlement to scout the South and Middle Yager Valleys, and the Red Woods near by. This party espied four Indians, one squaw and three bucks, gathering clover apparently, but they were too distant to be fired on. The party approached nearer, but

the Indians had already taken warning. Another party under Simon Daysey proceeded down the North Yager and into the Red Woods in that quarter. The third, largest, fourteen men strong, and most important, under Corporal Heron, with five days' rations, crossed Mad River from Iaqua Ranch and proceeded up that river while Indian signs rendered success probable and then struck across toward Pilot Creek in the direction of Hay Fork Valley. They did not reach Pilot Creek, but turned to the left and northward, scoured a wide field, and returned by descending Mad River. They were gone five days and a half. The time allotted was so limited that scouting had to be done as the command moved from point to point or not at all. From the camp near Kneeland's Prairie but one party was sent out. This was under charge of Sergeant Wiedemer. The sergeant on his return reported no Indians and no traces of any. The day after Corporal Heron's party united with the main command at Kneeland's Prairie it stormed and continued up to the 27th, two days after the command reached the garrison, so that all further scouting after his return to that point was at an end.

I will now proceed to advert to a few incidents of campaigning, quite noticeable on our return, before passing to the contrast to which your instructions invite me.

Game.—Between Spruce Grove and Wilburn's place, on Eel River, and especially between main Eel River and Larrabee's Creek, game, particularly deer, is quite plenty, owing mainly to the fact, I suppose, that buckskin hunters, killing deer in contravention of the game laws and for their skins, have not yet, to any great extent, infested that region. Coyotes are quite plenty in the mountains to the south of Larrabee's Valley.

Friendly Indians.—A party of these, and belonging to it the prisoner mentioned above, was seen at main Eel River. Their tokens of friendship, and not fleeing from us at our approach, as the guilty most always do, convinced me that they had no hand in the South Fork depredations, and I gave orders not to fire on them. A party of squaws and children was seen gathering clover on the side of a lofty spur to the left of the trail between Eel River and Larrabee's Creek. Only one ran away. Quite a number first and last were seen whose abode was with white men and their services at their control.

Larrabee's Valley.—This is nothing but a basin in the mountains. In corroboration of this, limbs are found on the ground in the valley, having been broken off by the snow from the trees growing there. Another reason is the slight difference of level between the basin and adjoining mountains. In the summer time the basin is, I expect, a very pleasant locality. Its high level would indicate it cool and refreshing. Scenery on every side picturesque. Respecting its agricultural qualities, it is, I should think, quite fertile and admirably adapted for the cultivation of oats. Here in this apparently lovely valley lived a man about whose qualities I feel myself impelled to speak. I visited the premises on the morning after arriving in the valley. In this one exceptional instance I found truth had been told. I was very much surprised, because I had hitherto found it much rarer than gold. I found everything just as chronicled in the Humboldt Times. I had no conversation with Mr. Larrabee. I do not know that I ever saw the man. I heard no man speak in his favor, or even intimate one redeeming trait in his character. The universal cry was against him. At the Thousand Acre Field and Iaqua Ranch even the woman who was shot and burned to death was condemned for living with such a man. Of most enormities of which he stands accused you are aware. An accomplice and actor

in the massacre at Indian Island and South Beach; the murderer of Yo-keel-la-bah; recently engaged in killing unoffending Indians, his party, according to their own story, having killed eighteen at one time (eight bucks and ten squaws and children), and now at work imbruing his hands in the blood of slaughtered innocence, I do not think Mr. Larrabee can be too emphatically condemned. He certainly richly merited his recent losses.

Summer and winter campaigning—the contrast.—The surface of the campaigning country is very uneven and exceedingly irregular—here somewhat gradual, there suddenly precipitous; here mountainous, there a deep, impassable gulch; here a branch, there a deep, windy, untraversed chasm or cañon. In the Bald Mountain region lofty peaks, rising much above the ordinary Bald Mountain height, are seen at convenient intervals for watch-towers. At the approach of an enemy Indian spies on these lofty summits, with commendable vigilance and admirable keenness of vision, give the alarm and flee, so that by the time you are looking for them they are lost to view and, perhaps, many miles away. On the western side of the Bald Hills lies a very dense forest, impenetrable in many places, and extending to the Pacific Ocean, familiarly known as the Red Woods, though this appellation has a more limited significance with those who most frequently use it. To the east lies a wide expanse, alternately diversified with dense side-hill forests and bald ridges, stretching for miles away till lost in the dizziness of distance. To the south the Bald Hills terminate in two principal ranges of mountains, covered in the winter season with snow. Northward they sink away into the great Red Wood forest. With this brief survey before us, it will readily be seen how difficult it must be to campaign in such a country successfully or otherwise. The remarks thus far touching campaigning are alike applicable to summer and winter. But, then, is there no difference? Let us see. In the summer the days being much longer and sun rising much earlier, a much earlier start, and consequently a much earlier camp, may be had by both men and train. Another very material consideration is the much greater certainty of progress in going from point to point. Water-courses low, and many perhaps dried up; little or no snow on the mountains to prevent progress. In the summer time there is usually but little rain to make it muddy and disagreeable. Nature herself in the springtime and summer, clad in the freshness of perennial verdure, wears a most pleasing aspect—a hope-inspiring sight and a solace to man despondiñg of success; but in winter how different the scene, how striking the contrast. In the more elevated regions the impress of death is frequently visible. The little life stirring, all exotic, foreign to the soil that principally, if not entirely, nourishes its existence. Rivers high and swollen, snow on the mountains, melting, together with rain falling, making it muddy, slippery, cold, and disagreeable; piercing winds from long and deep cañons, driving a cold rain with them, only to chill you through, all combine to make one dislike the sport altogether. Winter is the season of storms. When they do come they usually last some time.

Defense of officers in the field.—I embrace this opportunity to express my perfect willingness and desire to defend my brother officers and companions in arms right straight through against the taunts, sneers, and slurs of hewgagism, whose principal business is iniquity, and whose loftiest ambition calumniation; against the floating rottenness of filthy tatters; against the surplus filth and scum of outraged society; against the fleeting and shadowy fun of wholesale lying and cracking jokes at the expense of innocence.

Personal.—Touching the matter of contrasting campaigning in summer and winter, I have been fully alive, and have felt myself unequal to the magnitude of the task. For any further explanations you may desire I can be consulted personally at any time in your convenience.

I have the honor to remain, with many assurances, your friend,

D. D. LYNN,
Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry.

Capt. CHARLES S. LOVELL, U. S. Army,
Sixth Infantry, Commanding Fort Humboldt, Cal.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Joseph B. Collins, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR THE HEAD OF LARRABEE CREEK, *May 9, 1861.*

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from department headquarters dated March 6, 1861, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Since my report of the 19th ultimo I have attacked two ranches and killed fifteen Indians. The entire country is mountainous, well timbered, watered, and furnishes sufficient grass all the year for large herds of beef cattle and horses; indeed, it is one of the finest mountain grazing countries I have ever seen. I cannot at this time report correctly upon the number of inhabitants, though they are considerable, at least enough to expect protection, and are located over a country of more than fifty miles. In consequence of the serious depredations of the Indians many of the inhabitants have deserted their homes, and been compelled to drive their cattle to the more thickly settled portions of the country, though since some of the Indians have been chastised they are returning and feel more secure in their persons and property. The best position for a post is, in my opinion, on Eel River, near the head of Larrabee Creek, about sixty-five miles southeast from Fort Humboldt. It should be built immediately, and garrisoned by at least one full company, with a sufficient number of mules and riding saddles to mount a party large enough (say thirty) to follow rapidly and chastise all Indians that may commit depredations within fifty miles of it. This I believe will soon put a stop to all depredations and give ample security to the inhabitants and their property. Without a post but little can be accomplished and proper protection is almost impossible. The roads will be good for pack animals during the dry season, and the facilities for building good; that is, for small dry houses. The Indians are always informed that they are punished for committing depredations on the citizens and their property, and that they will be followed and severely chastised until they desist and give some reliable pledge of permitting them to remain and follow their avocations unmolested. As I have no means of subsisting the women and children found in the different ranches, of course they are not detained as prisoners, and lose no time in informing other hostile Indians of my acts. This gives many ranches an opportunity of escaping for the time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. B. COLLINS,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

Capt. CHARLES S. LOVELL,
Commanding Fort Humboldt, Cal.

FEBRUARY 5–17, 1861.—Scouts from Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., and Fort Dalles, Oreg., to the Umatilla River and to Willow and Butter Creeks, Oreg., with skirmishes (8th and 10th) on the Columbia River.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Enoch Steen, First U. S. Dragoons.
No. 2.—Bvt. Maj. William N. Grier, First U. S. Dragoons.
No. 3.—Lieut. Marcus A. Reno, First U. S. Dragoons.
No. 4.—Capt. Joseph H. Whittlesey, First U. S. Dragoons.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Enoch Steen, First U. S. Dragoons.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., February 18, 1861.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward, for the information of the general commanding the department, the accompanying reports. I dispatched Major Grier upon receiving the first reliable information of the depredations on Umatilla, Willow, and Butter Creeks, and soon after learning that there were more disturbances at Old Fort Walla Walla I sent a detachment, under Lieutenant Reno, in that direction. Of the five Indians of whom Major Grier was in pursuit, two were apprehended and promptly hung by Lieutenant Reno. The others are now probably with Smoke Hollow, near Priest's Rapids. It is unfortunate that the major did not persist, having them almost within his grasp. Homely, the chief at Old Fort Walla Walla, promises to give information of their return to this vicinity, and will assist with his people in capturing them. I will also keep a close watch upon the actions of disaffected Indians and take immediate steps to put down any disturbances.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. STEEN,
Major, First Dragoons, Commanding.

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

No. 2.

Report of Bvt. Maj. William N. Grier, First U. S. Dragoons.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER., *February 14, 1861.*

SIR: For the information of the commanding officer I have the honor to make the following report of a march made by my company pursuant to Orders, No. 5, dated headquarters Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., February 4, 1861:

Pursuant to the above-named order I marched from this post on the 5th instant with forty men of my company. On the evening of the 6th was joined at my camp on the Upper Umatilla by the Indian agent (Mr. Abbott), an interpreter, and two Indian guides, who were said to know the precise position of the lodge occupied by the Indians who had been robbing in the white settlements.

Next day marched to the Lower Umatilla Crossing, and, after resting and feeding my horses, left the teams in care of ten men (to follow on next day) and marched with thirty men to the banks of the Columbia near the mouth of Umatilla River. Reached that point after dark. As it was totally impracticable to get the horses across the Columbia,

I left them on the bank of the river in charge of thirteen men, and by means of two very leaky skiffs managed to get seventeen men across the river by 11 o'clock at night; then proceeded on foot through the rain and darkness, over rocks and hills, desirous to reach the point supposed to be occupied by the Indians before daylight. After marching ten to twelve miles reached the place (about an hour before day) where these Indians were known to have been a day or two before. Made the necessary disposition for surrounding them at break of day. On closing in upon that point, with great disappointment discovered that the occupants had fled, on warning given them (as I afterward learned) by a Walla Walla Indian. Our guides, who were mounted, then moved up the river in search of them, and returned with information that they were in camp some six miles higher up on the Columbia. I then moved up with my weary and foot-sore detachment, the last two miles compelled to move in full view of the Indians, who took the alarm and mounted their horses to make their escape up the river. Just before coming into the range of view from the lodge I put four of my men on the ponies of our guides, and sent them on a circuitous route behind the hills, so as to get onto the river-bank above the lodge. They succeeded in doing so before my men on foot could get up, and met five Indians mounted endeavoring to escape; fired on them, killing one of their horses. The Indians then dismounted and ascended the mountain, the soldiers firing upon them, but without effect. The detachment on foot arrived too late—after the Indians had got out of reach. Captured six or seven horses and two saddles. On one of the saddles found a pair of saddle-bags containing a pocket-book and other articles said to have been stolen from a Mr. Grover, one of the settlers on Butter Creek or Willow Creek. The captured property was taken charge of by Mr. Abbott with a view to return it to the owners when called for. I then returned, and succeeded in recrossing the Columbia and joined my camp soon after dark on same day. Next day (the 9th) returned to Lower Umatilla Crossing, at the same time sent a message to the occupants of some fifteen to twenty lodges scattered along the right bank of the Columbia between the mouth of Umatilla River and Willow Creek. These Indians were directed to move at once to their reserves, and next morning proceeded to do so, a portion of them moving toward the Simcoe Reservation, where they belonged, and the others crossing to this side of the Columbia to come to the Umatilla Reservation. I then returned with my command, reaching this post to-day. Total distance traveled, about 180 miles.

Very respectfully,

WM. N. GRIER,
Brevet Major, Captain, First Dragoon

Lieut. J. WHEELER, Jr.,
Post Adjutant, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Marcus A. Reno, First U. S. Dragoons.

FORT WALLA WALLA, *February 14, 1861.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions I left this post February 9, 1861, with Company E, First Dragoons, and proceeded to the Columbia River, encamping near the place where the Indians of whom I was in pursuit had been last seen. Immediately

upon my arrival I sent out scouts to discover, if possible, any clue which would enable me to capture them. About 9 o'clock that night I received information that they were some miles below my camp on the river. I started with a small party and, proceeding rapidly, succeeded in surprising their camp. I found but two of the Indians who had been committing depredations in that vicinity. After a short but severe struggle, in which but my first sergeant, Private Moran, and myself were engaged for a short time, I succeeded in securing them and bringing them to my camp. They were immediately recognized as desperate characters, having been punished in the guard-house and whipped by Colonel Wright. Early next morning and in presence of the whole tribe with whom they had been living I had them hung, telling their tribe at the same time that any future harboring of such murderers and thieves would be interpreted as hostility to the whites, and punished accordingly. I have particularly to recommend the zeal and activity of Lieutenant Kellogg, First Sergt. Daniel Coleman, and Private Moran, of Company E, First Dragoons.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. RENO,
Second Lieutenant, First Dragoons, Commanding Troop E.

Lieut. J. WHEELER, Jr.,
Adjutant, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

No. 4.

Report of Capt. Joseph H. Whittlesey, First U. S. Dragoons.

FORT DALLES, OREG., *February 17, 1861.*

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major commanding, that in conformity with his orders and instructions of the 9th I left this post on the 10th instant with twenty-eight of my company, suitably rationed and equipped. Crossed to the north bank of the Columbia and proceeded up the river for the purpose of "finding and chastising the Indians who had recently committed depredations upon the property of settlers on the Umatilla River, Willow Creek, and Butter Creek," &c. Having learned from the whites on the route and from friendly Indians that the depredations had been committed by a party of seven Indians whose names and nationality are as follows—Hal-eese, Cul-pas, How-deu-doo, Lask Chluen (Umatillas), and Nuck-ea-pal-a-te, Wee-lo-la-cum, and Why-ame (supposed to be Walla Wallas)—and that Hal-eese and Cul-pas were on the same side of the river on which I was moving, and that the first was among the Indians at the mouth of Nowaway Creek, near the foot of Long Island, I made a night march with twenty men to surround and surprise the village and capture him at daylight on the morning of the 14th instant. On my arrival, however, I found that the villagers had fled the night before, abandoning their houses and property. Notwithstanding this I soon placed myself in communication with them by means of friendly Indians who accompanied me, and demanded the surrender of any of the offenders who might be with them. Alarmed as they were by the proximity of a detachment of dragoons a little above, on the other side of the Columbia from Fort Walla Walla, and the presence of those of my party, they readily agreed to this and soon delivered to me Hal-eese. The next morning they informed me where Cul-pas could be found, and sent three men to accompany my guide, Cris Gilson, and two Rock

River Indians, in making the capture, which was accomplished by the party at a point near the junction of the Naches and Yakima Rivers, with the aid of the Yakimas. The prisoner was brought in to me two days afterward. We also received reliable information of the capture of three others of the band by troops from Walla Walla in the Umatilla country, and that the remaining two had probably taken refuge among the Nez Percés. Nothing more being left for me to do, I sent information of what I had learned and accomplished to the commanding officer of Fort Walla Walla and to the agent of the Umatillas, and returned with my two prisoners to this post, where I arrived this morning. I am happy to state that it is my conviction, based upon the opinion of Judge Humason and Mr. Fairchild, of this place, who accompanied me as volunteers, and of Mr. Sykes and Mr. Gilson, my guides and interpreters, that all the Indians in this region are well affected toward the whites, and that not the slightest danger of an outbreak this summer exists. The prompt show of force from this post and from Fort Walla Walla, so happily and spontaneously combined, though in the present disposition of the Indians not requisite for the preservation of general friendly relations, will have an excellent effect in proving our ability and promptness to punish the evil-disposed. Two horses, two rifles, a saddle, &c., of the stolen property are in my hands. My prisoners say that of the fourteen horses they stole ten broke away from them and escaped, and that they had no aid or connivance of others except of the seven above named. I received valuable counsel and assistance from the citizens who accompanied me, and the exploit of Cris Gilson, who with five friendly Indians captured Cul-pas and after a ride of nearly 200 miles without rest brought him in security to me, is worthy of high commendation.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WHITTLESEY,
Captain, First Dragoons, Commanding Company H.

Lieut. H. C. HODGES,
Fourth Infantry, Post Adjutant.

[Indorsement.]

FORT DALLES, OREG., *February 17, 1861.*

Respectfully forwarded.

Section 26 of an act approved June 30, 1834, requires the offenders to be "transported to the Territory or judicial district having jurisdiction." But not knowing where to send the prisoners I ask for instructions from the district commander. The witnesses are: Capt. Joseph H. Whittlesey, First Dragoons; Mr. Sykes, Mr. Christopher Gilson, and Judge O. Humason, of Dalles City, Oreg.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Major Fourth Infantry, Commanding Post.

MARCH 18, 1861.—Affair on the Columbia River near the Kootenay River, Wash. Ter.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Pinkney Lugenbeel, Ninth U. S. Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Colville, Wash. Ter., March 31, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to report for your information that a drunken row occurred on the 18th instant between some miners, eleven in number, and some Lake Indians, nine in number, on the Columbia River,

immediately above the forty-ninth parallel, which resulted in the death of two miners, two severely and two slightly wounded. Four Indians were killed and one wounded. The remaining whites and Indians both retreated, the Indians to the mouth of the Kootenay, and the miners to the opposite side of the river from the fight, both parties being very much frightened. I immediately sent Captain Archer with a detachment of sixty men from his company (I, Ninth Infantry) to the scene of action for the purpose of quieting the miners and Indians, and ascertaining the facts in the case. The detachment has not yet returned, but Bvt. Second Lieut. S. S. Marsh, Ninth Infantry, who accompanied Captain Archer, returned this morning and reports everything quiet. I anticipate no difficulty in settling this affair, but I regret to say that similar occurrences may take place at any time, so long as liquor is introduced into the Indian country, and Indian testimony will not be taken to convict whisky dealers of selling liquor to Indians. From all I can learn, the whites brought on the fight by crossing over the Columbia River for the purpose, as they expressed it, of "rushing the Indian village."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PINKNEY LUGENBEEL,
Brevet Major, Captain, Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. JAMES A. HARDIE, U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Oregon District,
Headquarters Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Colville, Wash. Ter., April 14, 1861.

SIR: Captain Archer returned with his command on the 6th instant from the mouth of the Pend d'Oreille River. He reports that peace has been restored between the Indians and miners. I do not think hostilities will be resumed unless the Indians of the tribe who are now hunting on the Upper Columbia should succeed in getting liquor from the miners and settlers when they return. Lieutenant Marsh, Ninth Infantry, in command of a detachment of twenty-one men, leaves to-morrow for Lake Osoyoos to act as an escort to the Northwest Boundary Survey. This detachment will be in the field until the end of July. When the supply trains commence running I will send another detachment to the crossing of the Spokane River. The Indians appear quiet, but liquor is abundant, and numbers of bad white men infest this whole country.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PINKNEY LUGENBEEL,
Brevet Major, Captain, Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. J. A. HARDIE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. District of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

APRIL 14–15, 1861.—Skirmishes on Van Dusen's Creek, near Mad River, Cal.

Report of Lieut. Joseph B. Collins, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

CAMP AT NEIL'S RANCH,
Van Dusen's Creek, April 15, 1861.

CAPTAIN: Private Casey, of your company, was badly wounded this morning in an engagement with the Indians near Mad River, about

twenty miles from here. He was shot with an arrow about two inches below the right shoulder-blade and near the backbone. I pulled the arrow out, but the stone head was so deeply imbedded that it broke short off, and of course yet remains in him. He was carried from the ranch, where the fight took place, to where he now is, on a litter, complaining of suffering much pain, and is really so bad that I could not move him here. Will you please send medical attendance for him. I had a fight with the Indians yesterday not far from where I again attacked them this morning, and killed between 15 and 20; to-day 5 were killed and 3 wounded. The Indians are very troublesome and almost constantly killing stock. I will report more fully the first opportunity.

Very respectfully, and in haste, your obedient servant,

JOS. B. COLLINS,

First Lieut., Fourth Infty., Comdg. Detach. Co. B, Sixth U. S. Infty.

Capt. CHARLES S. LOVELL,
Commanding Fort Humboldt, Cal.

MAY 23–JUNE 17, 1861.—Operations on the Mad and Eel Rivers, Cal., with skirmishes (May 23) near Larrabee's Ranch, (May 26) on Eel River, (May 28) on the South Fork of Eel River, (May 30) on Keatuck Creek, (June 4) opposite Bell Spring on the Eel River, (June 2 and 8) near Larrabee's house, (June 14 and 16) on the South Fork of Eel River, and (June 17) near Kettenshaw.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Lieut. Joseph B. Collins, Fourth U. S. Infantry.
No. 2.—Lieut. James P. Martin, Seventh U. S. Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Lieut. Joseph B. Collins, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL., *July 5, 1861.*

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith reports received from Lieutenants Collins and Martin, commanding detachments in the field. Copies of your letters of May 22 and June 14 [13] were sent to those officers for their guidance in the treatment to be pursued toward the Indians in future.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. LOVELL,
Captain, Sixth Infantry, Commanding.

CAMP ON LARRABEE'S CREEK, CAL., *June 18, 1861.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report, embracing my operations against hostile Indians since May 9, 1861, on Mad and Eel Rivers and their tributaries:

May 23, attacked an Indian rancheria between the head of Larrabee's Creek and Main Eel River, and killed 10 of their number. May 26, attacked a rancheria about twelves miles from and farther up the river than the one attacked on the 23d instant, and killed 4 Indians. May 30, attacked a very large rancheria near Keatuck Creek; killed 25 Indians and wounded 10. At this place the Indians fought with more determination than upon any former occasion. Packer John Steward

was shot through the middle finger with an arrow, which fortunately struck the stock of his rifle, preventing a serious if not fatal wound. Twelve bows and quivers with a large number of arrows were taken from this rancheria. June 2, attacked a rancheria about five miles from Larrabee's house; killed 20 Indians. June 8, attacked a rancheria about three miles south of Larrabee's house; killed 4 and wounded 1. June 16, attacked a rancheria near Kettenshaw Valley; killed 4 Indians. Corporal Larrabee, of the volunteers, wounded in the left arm by an arrow. This rancheria was occupied by Las-sic's band, probably the most desperate and troublesome Indians in the mountains. They have frequently been engaged in murdering whites, burning houses, and killing horses and cattle. I regret so few of them were killed, but they were constantly on the alert and could only be caught by following them day and night, the troops carrying their provisions and blankets on their backs. The attack was made near noon, and as the Indians were prepared for it, many of them escaped through the almost impassable bushes. June 17, attacked a rancheria on the trail leading from Kettenshaw to Round Valley; killed 6 Indians, only 1 escaped. In this rancheria there was found over 200 pounds of pork; hogs recently killed by the Indians. The number of Indians reported killed and wounded in the several engagements were, of course, all males, competent to bear arms. Percussion caps, bullets, and parts of fire-arms have been found in their possession. The Indians in the vicinity of every neighborhood between Mad and Eel Rivers, where depredations have been committed for the last four or five months, have been severely chastised, and nearly all of them driven from the settlements. In no instance have Indians been punished who were supposed to be innocent. The volunteers have rendered very efficient service in the manner in which they are associated with the regular troops, and their retention until the expiration of their term of service is important and judicious. No troops could have done better than the detachment from your company, and I take great pleasure in saying that both regulars and volunteers, cheerfully and without a murmur, bore the fatigues, night marches, and deprivations incident to pursuing, finding, and chastising hostile Indians. But little more remains to be done by the present command; probably it will be sufficient after the term of service of the volunteers expires, July 17, to remain where we now are and keep all Indians from the settlements. In my opinion the establishment of a military post is the only mode of affording reliable security to the citizens and their property.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. B. COLLINS,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES S. LOVELL,
Sixth Infantry, Commanding Fort Humboldt, Cal.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. James P. Martin, Seventh U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR SPRUCE GROVE, *June 27, 1861.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command up to this date, viz:

On the 24th of May a party of thirteen men (seven enlisted men and six volunteers) left this camp on a scout. On the 28th, at 11 a. m., they came upon a rancheria on the South Fork of Eel River about one mile

above its mouth. The Indians were attacked and 8 killed, 1 squaw accidently wounded. Of those killed 1 is known to have killed a white man.

June 1, fourteen men (seven enlisted and seven volunteers) left camp. At daylight on the 4th a party of Indians were discovered on Eel River about opposite Bell Spring. They were attacked and 16 killed and 1 wounded. I regret to state that among the number killed were three squaws, but owing to the hour of the attack it was impossible to distinguish male from female. These Indians are supposed to be those who killed stock belonging to Messrs. Fleming and Wilburn. June 10, nineteen men (one officer, eleven enlisted men, six volunteers, and one interpreter) left on a scout of fifteen days. On the same day (the 10th) we were joined by a party of five hunters, who volunteered their services for the trip. On the night of the 14th we discovered what was supposed to be two Indian fires in opposite directions; the party was divided into two of ten each, four being left in charge of the animals. One of the parties was taken command of by myself. We found after marching more than half the night that we were mistaken in seeing a fire. We continued our march, and at daylight came upon and attacked a rancheria containing four Indians, two men and two women. The men were killed, and one of the squaws being mistaken for a male was slightly wounded. The second party did not succeed in finding any Indians. Whilst we were encamped on the 16th four Indians were found lurking about our camp and were killed as spies. On the 18th I left the party on account of sickness and returned to camp. One Indian was shot by the party before its return; he was running from them at the time he was killed. June 13, a party of seven men (three enlisted, one volunteer, one hunter, and one Indian) were sent out. After marching for thirty-six hours without seeing any signs of Indians, the party divided, one volunteer and one enlisted man taking charge of the animals to return to camp. The second party (two enlisted men, hunter, and one Indian) returned by a different route on foot. On the 14th, at 10 a. m., they came upon and attacked a rancheria, killing 7 and wounding 1. The rancheria was on a gulch emptying into the South Fork of Eel River about fifteen miles above its mouth. These Indians were found in the immediate vicinity of places where stock had been killed. June 15, three men (one volunteer and two enlisted) were sent out as scouts. About 9 p. m. they discovered a ranch, and dispatched one of their number to camp for more men. Eight enlisted men were sent to their aid, reaching them about daylight, when an attack was made and 2 killed and 3 wounded. One boy was slightly wounded. A squaw in this ranch at the time of the attack having been seen afterward says that 10 of their number were killed. These Indians were found in the same place, and supposed to be part of the same tribe as were those killed by the party which left camp on the 13th. The country over which the operations of this command have to be conducted is very rough, in many places almost impassable and very favorable for the secretion of Indians who commit depredations. They keep no fires burning at night, and in daylight so arrange them as to make as little smoke as possible. I do not know positively what depredations, if any, have been committed by the Indians killed by this command. I have no means of finding out whether those that we may come upon are guilty or innocent; no communication can be held with them. Circumstantial evidence goes to show that they are all guilty. My instructions are to consider all who run on approaching them as hostile, and to fire upon them. In

every case where any have been killed they ran at the first sight of the men. Sickness has prevented my making this report at any earlier date.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. P. MARTIN,
Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

Capt. C. S. LOVELL,
Sixth Infantry, Fort Humboldt, Cal.

JULY 21, 1861.—Skirmish on the South Fork of Eel River, Cal.

Report of Lieut. James P. Martin, Seventh U. S. Infantry.

CAMP ON THE MATTOLE RIVER, *July 25, 1861.*

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant has been received. I have the honor to report that a party, consisting of one officer, two volunteer guides, one interpreter, and two enlisted men, left my camp July 20, 1861, for the purpose of prospecting a route to Shelter Cove. When about twenty-five miles above the mouth of the South Fork of Eel River, and immediately on the river, the party came upon and attacked a rancheria containing about forty Indians. Twelve of the number were killed, among whom, unfortunately, were two women; the latter were killed through mistake. I do not know positively that these Indians belong to the tribe at Shelter Cove, but I am satisfied that they had committed depredations on the property of white people, because evidence to that effect was discovered before they were fired upon. One Indian that was captured says that two of the number killed were Shelter Cove Indians. I believe that the Indians in this part of the country are immediately connected with the Shelter Coves, and are perhaps as much concerned in killing stock on the coast as the Shelter Coves themselves. According to their own statement they help the latter to eat the cattle that are killed, and the Indian above referred to as having been captured stated once that they had assisted in killing white men on the coast, but afterward contradicted this statement. One story is as liable to be true as the other. The country over which the operations of this command have now to be conducted presents more difficulties than any yet operated in, and the greater portion of it is, I think, almost, if not entirely, impassable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. P. MARTIN,
Second Lieut., Seventh Infty., Comdg. Detach. Co. D, Sixth Infty.

Capt. C. S. LOVELL,
Sixth Infantry, Commanding Fort Humboldt, Cal.

AUGUST 3–12, 1861.—Scout from Fort Crook to Round Valley, Cal., with skirmish (5th) in the Upper Pitt River Valley.

Report of Lieut. John Feilner, First U. S. Dragoons.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Crook, Cal., August 18, 1861.

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Herewith inclosed I have the honor to forward Lieutenant Feilner's report of a scout after Indians. On account of having lost

some provisions by the mules falling in while crossing Pitt River, Lieutenant Feilner had to return sooner than he desired, and before he had an opportunity of punishing the Indians and hunting up all the cattle, about 350 head out of 850 being all he could find alive, while out. I did, therefore, order him out again, with two non-commissioned officers and twenty-seven privates of Company F, First Dragoons, on the 15th instant, with instructions to collect all the cattle he could find belonging to the drovers, and to punish the Indians known to have been engaged in the murder and theft.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. KELLOGG,

Second Lieutenant, First Dragoons, Commanding.

FORT CROOK, CAL., *August 13, 1861.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with Post Order No. 19, I left Fort Crook, Cal., on the 3d instant with one non-commissioned officer, one bugler, and twelve men of Company F, First Dragoons, Mr. Pugh, and one Indian as guide, for the purpose of examining the country northeast of this valley, and of ascertaining the truth of rumor of an attack by Indians on a party of citizens out prospecting. We had marched about eight or nine miles from the post when we met two men who had survived a fight which took place on the 1st instant, in a valley near the head of Pitt River, about eighty miles from here, between a party of nineteen cattle-drovers on their way from Oregon to Washoe, with about 850 head of cattle, and a party of Indians, variously estimated, numbering from 150 to 500. Two of those cattle drivers, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Evans, the principal owners of the cattle, were killed, and three others wounded. The party made for the fort, leaving the cattle and wagons behind them. Believing the force I started with insufficient, I sent back after more men and encamped at Ralf's Crossing, on Pitt River, distant from the fort twelve miles. The same afternoon Sergeant Moore and six men joined me. August 4, we started about 4 a. m., eight citizens of the party who lost the cattle along. Crossed the mountains to Big or Round Valley. After marching about thirty-five miles we stopped on Pitt River to wait for three of the men who were with the pack animals, and who lost our trail coming across the mountains. They did not come up until late, consequently we had to remain here all night. August 5, marched along the river up Pitt River Cañon (about ten miles long); found fifty-two head of cattle, and proceeded about eight miles into what I should call Upper Pitt River Valley, where we saw Indians driving cattle toward the river about two miles ahead. Took after them; killed 1 and wounded 3 others. Some ran for the tulles and swamps, others for the timber, up the side of a mountain studded with rocks and brush, where it was impossible to find them. The whole command, including Mr. Pugh, the guide, behaved very courageously and soldierlike, especially James Rathburn, private of Company F, First Dragoons. I received two slight arrow wounds, one in the right arm and one in the breast, but was lucky enough to kill the Indian. Several head of cattle had been killed and the beef hung up on the trees to dry. We destroyed all the meat we could find, and then went to where the drovers' wagons had been burned by the Indians, and from there two miles farther, where the fight between the citizens and Indians took place. There we found the bodies of Mr. Bailey and Mr. Evans, both entirely naked and terribly mutilated. We buried the bodies and

encamped in the valley for the night. Including the run after the Indians, we traveled over sixty miles to-day.

August 6, there being some cattle scattered all over the valley, I sent small escorts with the owners to collect them together, after which we proceeded with them (176 head) toward Round or Big Valley. On the way one of the citizens accidentally shot one of our horses. August 7, believing the cattle and citizens out of danger, and also believing that the various Indian tribes all around here had been engaged in this affair, and that each had made off to the interior of the mountains with his share of the spoils, I concluded to take a northeast direction, and wherever I would come across an Indian trail with cattle tracks to follow it up. About noon I came to a very pretty little valley, with water and grass, suitable for a camp. Here we halted, and having seen several cattle and Indian tracks, I sent several scouts out, who returned toward evening without success. Bugler Arnold having been sick all along, I sent him back to the post this morning with the citizens. August 8, marched southeast. About 10 a. m. struck an Indian trail; followed up northeast for about two miles; came on a very large Indian rancheria, which seemed to have been abandoned about one day since, and temporarily arranged for about 150 Indians. We kept on up the mountains; crossed, and came toward evening to a small valley, where we found near a deserted Indian rancheria fifteen head of cattle. We also found a large cattle trail. It being late we had to camp. August 9, took up the cattle and Indian trail (eastern direction); followed it through the mountains for eight or nine miles; took a northeast direction; passed a lake, where the Indians with cattle must have camped. Followed on the trail over a very rocky country; came on the edge of the mountain overlooking a very large valley, on the South Fork of Pitt River. Saw some cattle at a distance and a number of Indians scattering in all directions. Got in the valley and made for their rancheria, at the mouth of a cañon. Here the Indians sent off their women and children, and about 100 warriors paraded. The rocky country compelled us to dismount and attack them on foot, but before we came within shot distance, all of them ran up the cañon. Our pursuit was fruitless. Here I found over fifty head of cattle killed and the beef hung up to dry. I burned all I could find belonging to the Indians. Here we encamped.

August 10, having over 100 head of cattle, it was impossible for me to follow the Indians—more so as we were out of provisions—therefore I struck for home. On the way home I found about fifty head of cattle more. Camped on Pitt River. August 11, followed the Pitt River down and encamped at the mouth of Pitt River Cañon. August 12, citizens and cattle being out of danger, I started ahead and arrived at sunset at the post. On the way I found in the Big Valley all the grass on fire; also the mountains dividing the Big Valley from Fall River Valley; also a house burned down at Ralf's Crossing, on Pitt River. Since my arrival I learn that one of the men who got wounded died; also four horses, which fully proves that the arrows were poisoned

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FEILNER,

Second Lieutenant, First Dragoons, U. S. Army.

Second Lieut. J. H. KELLOGG,

First Dragoons, Commanding Fort Crook, Cal.

AUGUST 8–9, 1861.—Attack on Emigrant Train near the Great Salt Lake, Utah, Ter.

Report of Lieut. Eugene M. Baker, First U. S. Dragoons.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., September 10, 1861.

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of Lieut. E. M. Baker, First Dragoons, who was detached from this post on the 6th of September, 1861, for the purpose of meeting and relieving a party of emigrants who were robbed by the Indians this side of Salt Lake. According to the statement of Mr. S. M. Harriman, in charge of the train, to me, the train consisted of 74 persons, 11 wagons, 89 head of work cattle, 5 horses, and 2 mules, which was the total number of the party when attacked. The total number brought into this post was 54, viz, 22 men, 13 women, and 19 children. The train was attacked on the night of the 8th of August, and abandoned on the morning of the 9th of August, 1861. Almost daily emigrant trains are passing in want of provisions, and I have issued such quantities necessary to carry them to the settlements, and for which I would ask the approval of the general commanding the department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. A. H. BLAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Dragoons, Commanding Post.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER., *September 10, 1861.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that in compliance with orders dated headquarters Fort Churchill, September 6, 1861, I proceeded with a detachment, consisting of one non-commissioned officer and ten men, and a wagon containing provisions, for the purpose of assisting such emigrants as were absolutely in need of it. I found about thirty miles from this post (on the Carson River) a party of emigrants, about fifty in number, who had been attacked and robbed of everything (except what they had on their backs) about sixty-five miles northeast of Salt Lake. They stated that the party who attacked them were Indians, commanded by white men. They were attacked on the night of the 8th of August, and lost all their animals on the night of the 9th. They had since walked the whole distance to the Carson River, receiving such assistance from other trains as they were able to give them. I distributed 400 pounds of flour, 300 pounds of pork, 26 pounds of rice, 44 pounds sugar, 60 pounds coffee, and 1 quart of salt, which, with the assistance received from the citizens of Virginia and Carson Cities, will be sufficient to last them until they reach their destination. The women and children belonging to the party were brought to this post, and have since gone on to Carson and Virginia.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. M. BAKER,
Second Lieutenant, First Dragoons.

Lieut. Col. G. A. H. BLAKE.

AUGUST 15–22, 1861.—Expedition from Fort Crook to the Pitt River, Cal., with skirmish (19th) near Kellogg's Lake, Cal.

Report of Lieut. John Feilner, First U. S. Dragoons.

FORT CROOK, CAL., *August 25, 1861.*

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inclose Lieutenant Feilner's report. As I have but twenty-eight horses now in the company altogether, it is impossible to do anything with these Indians this fall. In case that I get horses to fill up company complement, I will go over with the company when the first snow falls.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. KELLOGG,
Second Lieutenant, First Dragoons, Commanding.

FORT CROOK, CAL., *August 23, 1861.*

SIR: In compliance with Post Order, No. —, headquarters Fort Crook, Cal., August 14, 1861, I left this post August 15, 1861, with two non-commissioned officers and twenty-seven men of Company F, First Dragoons, and Mr. Pugh as guide, in a northeast direction to retake the cattle taken by the various Indian tribes east and north of this post, and punish those Indians. The first day, August 15, I marched into Big or Round Valley and encamped on the eastern side, on Sage Hen Creek. Thirty miles; plenty of wood, grass, and water. August 16, marched east. About noon I saw several Indian spies to the right and left on the mountains. I sent two parties in pursuit. The mountains being very rocky and brushy, the Indians easily kept out of shot range and escaped. We encamped in Mercer's Valley, east side. This valley is well watered by a number of springs, forming a considerable creek, which takes, after leaving the valley on the northwest side, an almost westerly course, emptying into Sage Hen Creek, then into Pitt River, in Big or Round Valley. Twenty-five miles. August 17, started in a northeast direction, across the mountains; found all along abundance of grass, wood, and water (springs), and plenty signs of Indians. About 11 a. m. came in sight of a large valley extending northwest to southeast. On the west side, by a spring and plenty of grass, we found tracks of about fifteen head of cattle; also ponies' tracks. Taking a north-northeast course toward the South Fork of Pitt River, we tracked them until evening, when we lost them in the rocky country. The valley last spoken of is poorly supplied with water and grass. We encamped on South Fork of Pitt River. Thirty miles; plenty of wood, water, and grass.

August 18, found cattle trail again; also another where about 200 head must have passed. Followed in a southeast direction across the mountains, and came, after about three hours' travel, to a little flat with plenty of grass and a little spring. Here we found that the Indians had camped and butchered about twenty-five head of cattle. About forty or fifty horses must have been in camp at this place, and it seems that the beef was taken away on pack animals in different directions, some toward Willow Creek, emptying in Susan River; some toward Smoke Creek, emptying into Lower Mud Lake. About twenty head of cattle were driven by about twenty or twenty-five horsemen toward the

head of McNemany River. Without doubt they were Pah-Ute Indians—the more so as I had learned by Indians before I started that the Upper Pitt River Valley Indians had given to the Pah-Utes ten squaws and a reasonable share of cattle to allow them to go to their country, and if necessary to protect them. Here the cattle having been driven in every direction forward and backward, it took us several hours to find the right direction. Taking northeast again to the head of South Fork of Pitt River, about 3 p. m. we saw about fifteen Indians crossing said creek two miles distant. We pursued them in two parties. Seeing us in pursuit, they fired signal shots, their camp being then about one mile farther of. The nature of the country did not allow us to pursue them in a direct course, and we had to travel at least six miles before we came to their now deserted camp. Here we found a large quantity of beef hung up on the trees to dry; also a large quantity of Indian clothing, &c. Judging by the size of the camp, there must have been over 300 persons. I left here one part of the command to burn the rancheria, &c. The other part of the command I divided into two parties and pursued the Indians, but we all returned after sunset without success, and encamped on the head of the South Fork of Pitt River, ten miles farther up from the camp of yesterday. Traveled over sixty miles to-day.

August 19, we followed the Indian trail in a northwest direction for about eight miles, when we came to a little lake (Kellogg's Lake) about half a mile square. Here the scattered tracks took toward the Basaltic Desert, but finding still cattle tracks in a northwest direction we followed, and came after six miles' travel to a large valley watered by a creek coming from east and by another from north, both joining on the west side and forming a large-size stream. This ought to be called the South Fork of Pitt River. It joins the so-called South Fork after leaving this valley, taking a west course for about six or eight miles through a rough and steep cañon. Toward evening we came in sight of another rancheria on a high bluff. These Indians I understand were Goose Lake Indians. These Indians, acquainted with the country, knowing their almost perfect safety, awaited our approach within a mile, being separated by the creek and steep bluffs. I fired at them at a distance from 800 to 1,000 yards, and can say with certainty that several of the Indians got wounded. Two Indians answered the firing, and I must say directed their shots well. Several balls fell amongst us. We had to remove the horses. Half of the command I had sent through the brush and rocks to get on the opposite side and rear of the Indians, the only place to approach them; but the Indians found this movement out in time and ran off. Pursuit on horseback was impossible, and on foot we were left far behind. The sun was setting and further pursuit impossible—the more so as the whole command for the last few days was day and night engaged in the most fatiguing marches. We encamped on this creek on the southeast side of a large valley. Marched about sixty miles. Having collected forty-two head of cattle, and seeing that it was impossible at present to get at the Indians, they being constantly on their guard, I started, August 20, homeward. Crossed the mountains between Pitt River and South Fork of Pitt River; thirty miles. August 21, marched down Pitt River and encamped on the north side of Big or Round Valley; twenty-five miles. August 22, arrived at this post; thirty-two miles. As far as I could learn, those two tribes of Indians that I came across were the Upper Pitt River Valley and Goose Lake Indians. The nature of the country where those Indians are at present requires several large parties to

punish them. The most of the cattle are killed, finding almost on every tree on top of the mountains beef hung up to dry. The forty-two head of cattle collected I turned over to one of the cattle owners.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FEILNER,
Second Lieutenant, First Dragoons, U. S. Army.

Lieut. J. H. KELLOGG,
First Dragoons, Commanding Fort Crook, Cal.

SEPTEMBER 25–OCTOBER 5, 1861.—Expedition from San Bernardino to the Temecula Ranch and Oak Grove, Cal.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. W. Scott Ketchum, Fourth U. S. Infantry.
No. 2.—Lieut. Thomas E. Turner, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. W. Scott Ketchum, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near San Bernardino, Cal., October 7, 1861.

SIR: The attention of the general commanding the department is respectfully called to such portions of the inclosed report as embrace the names of Morgan, Grooms, Greenwade, and Cline, secessionists, Cable, a Union man; also that portion relating to Jack Hays. Morgan, at Temecula, Knight of the Golden Circle, and secessionist, states that eight men were detailed from an organization of 300 men to seize the arms sent to Los Angeles for the Union men, or home guards, but some of the men backed out, consequently the arms were not seized. Had the arms been seized my camp was to have been attacked. Ferguson, said to be a lieutenant in Kelly's band, gave Morgan this information. This confirms the report made to me by the Union men prior to the election. I understand that a law has been passed to prevent conspiracies and to punish conspirators, but I have received nothing of the kind, or, in fact, anything official from the War Department since General Orders, No. 43, of this year, or any general order from Army Headquarters since General Orders, No. 11, 1861. I judge from the map inclosed that Cable's, or its vicinity, would be a good station for troops to look after and capture secessionists, if accompanied by a U. S. marshal and some authority for the capture. There should be a large command of foot and horsemen somewhere between the desert and this place with full powers to act. Supplies could be furnished from New San Diego, which should have a sufficient force to escort the trains containing supplies, defend the depot, and operate toward Lower California. I have been told that there is a wagon road from Temecula, via San Luis Rey, to San Diego; distance about sixty-five or seventy miles. There is another wagon road from San Diego to Warner's ranch, distance about the same as above, but as it crosses the San Pasqual Mountain, it is difficult to travel in wet weather. The San Pasqual Mountain is very high, and the road on the west side very narrow, very steep, and much washed or full of gullies. From what I

can learn, the road between Temecula and San Diego is much better than the other.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Major Fourth Infantry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Thomas E. Turner, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., *October 5, 1861.*

MAJOR: I have the honor herewith to submit the following report of my expedition to Temecula Ranch:

On the 25th of September, 1861, I left this camp at about 7.30 a. m. in command of Company D, Fourth Regiment of Infantry. We crossed the Santa Aña River about nine miles from here, and after marching a distance of twelve miles over a barren, rocky wagon road without water, arrived in camp at a place called Coyote Hole. The water at this camp is very bad and scarce. There is plenty of shade at this place, but no grass. On the 26th of September we left Coyote Hole at 3 a. m., and marched at least thirty miles to Willow Springs without water, save what remained in holes from the rain. The road has been during this day nearly level and very hard, through an immense valley. At Willow Springs we found a small spring of good water about 100 yards down the ravine, but no shade or grass. We arrived here at about 4 p. m. On the 27th of September we left Willow Springs at 2 a. m., and after marching about six miles over a level plain we crossed through a mountain pass, and striking Temecula Valley, we encamped at Temecula Ranch at about 9.30 a. m. We found during this march water at intervals of five miles. The distance marched was fifteen miles. We encamped on the banks of a small lake, where we found plenty of shade, a good spring of water, and a fine bathing place. Wood is found in abundance at a distance of two or three miles from this camp, but at other places along the road so far we have depended mostly upon the sagebrush. Beef can be purchased here for about 3 cents per pound, barley for $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound, hay $25 per ton, lumber $40 per 1,000 feet, and beans for 3 cents per pound. A portion of the San Luis Rey Indians occupy this ranch, and have a number of small farms under cultivation. They were very friendly disposed toward us, and offered 500 warriors in case their services might be needed. John Magee and his assistant (a Mr. Morgan) are the only whites living at this place. Magee is a strong Republican and Morgan a secessionist. They keep a small store in rear of the lake. Lieut. M. T. Carr reached here this day at about 4 p. m. with a company of the First Dragoons. September 28, we left Temecula at 11 a. m., with the dragoons in advance, and after traveling through a rocky cañon for sixteen miles we encamped at Tajeowanda at about 5 p. m. The water at this camp is bad, and both wood and water scarce. This place is in a small valley, and inhabited by two white men engaged in farming.

September 29, we left Tajeowanda at midnight, and after marching with the greatest caution through a mountain pass we encamped at Oak Grove; distance ten miles. We arrived here at early daylight and

found a pleasant shady camp with plenty of wood and good water. There is a tavern kept here by a Mr. Cable. This man told me privately that he was for the Union, but was afraid on account of his lonely position to let it be known, and that as soon as he could he should leave this part of the country, as he did not consider himself safe; that parties of armed men were constantly passing through Oak Grove, and that the property of Union men was in great danger. From private reasons I am pretty well satisfied that Mr. Cable is a man to be relied upon. I met here also Mr. Reed, of the Overland Mail, who informed me that Lieutenants Bryant and Foster arrived at Fort Yuma in safety, the men marching at times through mud and water nearly waist deep. We left this place at about 3 p. m., having received an order from Capt. J. W. Davidson, First Dragoons, to return immediately to Temecula. Lieutenant Carr went on later in the day toward Warner's ranch in expectation of meeting the wagon train from Fort Yuma. We reached Tajeowanda in two hours and twenty minutes and encamped there. September 30, left camp at 5 a. m. Encamped at Temecula at 12 m. I here met Captain Davidson with his dragoons, who gave me an order to return to San Bernardino, allowing us a day's rest. I learned to-day from Mr. Morgan that he (Morgan) was a Knight of the Golden Circle. He said he did not think that there were many of the order in this part of the country, and that he expected Col. Jack Hays through here some time in October with a number of men, and that if he had any money he should join them and go to Texas. I asked if they would cause trouble as they went through. He said not unless they were molested. I then asked if he really thought there would be a difficulty here. He said he was satisfied that there would be in a short time. Morgan was very anxious for me to join the South, and I think he doubts my loyalty. He showed the badge of the order on his breast, a gold ring with a Saint Andrew's cross in the center. Another man, a noted secessionist, by name of Grooms, remarked in the presence of Captain Davidson and others, that when the taxes came to be collected it was human nature, and there would be trouble in this State. I also learned here that a party of twenty or thirty armed men had passed this road on to the desert, but had branched off at New River, and other small parties had followed them. This report I heard from several persons, and some seemed to think there was a possibility of Fort Yuma being attacked. A detachment of dragoons met the wagons at Carriso all safe. In the neighborhood of Temecula there are the San Diego Indians, about 1,800 souls; the San Luis Rey Indians, about 2,000; the Agua Caliente, about 400, and the Coahuila Indians, about 2,000. I understand they offer all the assistance in their power. They number about 1,000 warriors and are poorly armed, but would make excellent scouts. When we left, Ramon Carrillo had the Coahuila Indians hunting the mountains as spies without pay. The Indian express can cross the desert in twenty hours. Grass can be found a short distance from the Temecula Ranch. Mr. Cable reported to me that some of Bryant's men are disloyal, and have threatened to kill Bryant the first one in case of a disturbance. This report has been confirmed in different places along the road. I consulted with Captain Davidson in regard to this matter, and consider it best to report it.

October 1, I received an express from Captain Davidson at 10 a. m. to join him at Cline's ranch the next day, as he had received important news. At 12 midnight I left Temecula. October 2, joined Captain Davidson at 4 a. m. at Cline's ranch. We found here, after marching six miles, good water, but wood and shade scarce. The grazing is fair,

but belongs to Mr. Cline. I do not consider that Mr. Cline can be trusted. October 3, left Cline's at 6 a. m., and after marching twenty-six miles over a rough, hilly road arrived at Temescal about 6 p. m. At Temescal there is good water, wood, and some grass. October 4, left Temescal about 6.30 a. m.; marched three miles to Greenwade's; halted for half an hour. Mr. Greenwade is a rank secessionist. There is plenty of wood and water at this place, and I think a better camp than Temescal. From Greenwade's we marched about one mile, and then taking the righthand road, crossed a level plain of about nineteen miles to Mr. Rubidore's ranch, where we found wood and water plenty and some little grass. We reached Rubidore's about 6 p. m. There is no water on the road from Greenwade's for nearly twenty miles. October 5, left Rubidore's at 6 a. m.; in an hour's rapid march crossed the Santa Aña River. Marched about thirteen miles to this place, where we arrived at 11.30 a. m. Please find inclosed a rough sketch* of our march; also one of Temecula Ranch, which may be useful for future reference.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS E. TURNER,

Second Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, Commanding Company D.

Maj. W. S. KETCHUM,

Comdg. Fourth Regt. of Infty., Camp near San Bernardino, Cal

NOVEMBER 20-29, 1861.—Pursuit and Capture of the Showalter Party at Warner's Ranch in the San José Valley, Cal.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Pacific.

No. 2.—Maj. Edwin A. Rigg, First California Infantry.

No. 3.—Capt. Henry A. Greene, First California Infantry.

No. 4.—Lieut. Chauncey R. Wellman, First California Cavalry.

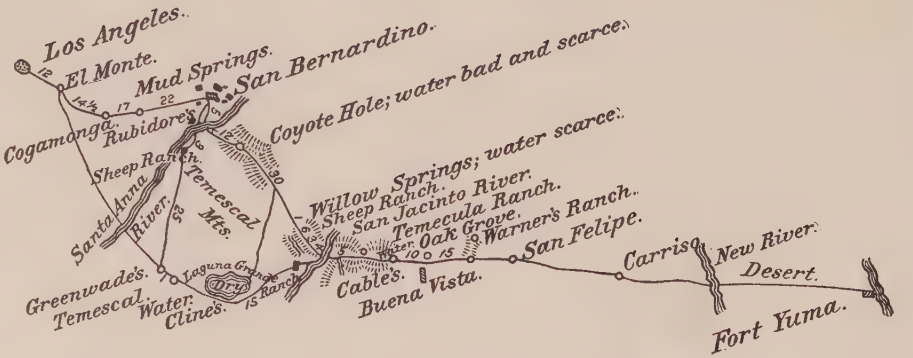
No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Pacific.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 10, 1861.

GENERAL: For several weeks past small parties have been organizing in the Southern District of this State, with the avowed purpose of proceeding to Texas to aid the rebels. To enable me to frustrate their designs I have seized all the boats and ferries on the Colorado River, and have them strongly guarded. I have re-enforced Fort Yuma with two more companies, one of infantry and one of cavalry; also with two 12-pounder brass cannon. Major Rigg, First California Volunteer Infantry, commanding U. S. troops near Warner's ranch, on the border of the desert between that place and Fort Yuma, has arrested a man by the name of Showalter, a notorious secessionist, and his party of seventeen men. I have ordered the whole party to be taken to Fort Yuma and held securely guarded until further orders. I have given positive orders that no person shall be permitted to pass beyond Yuma or cross

* See p. 31.



Road from San Bernardino to Warner's ranch by way of Willow Springs and Temescal.

NOTE.—At most of these camps wood and grass is very scarce; water is abundant, excepting at Coyote Hole and Willow Springs. The road through Temescal is the best.

the Colorado River without my special permit; also that all persons approaching the frontier of the State shall be arrested and held in confinement, unless satisfactory evidence is produced of their fidelity to the Union. The time has arrived when individual rights must give way, and I shall not hesitate to adopt the most stringent measures to crush any attempt at rebellion within this department. I will not permit our Government and institutions to be assailed by word or deed without promptly suppressing it by the strong arm of power, feeling assured that I shall be sustained by my Government and receive the cordial support of every patriotic citizen on this coast.

Hoping that what I have done or propose to do may be approved by the General-in-Chief and Secretary of War, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Please inform General Wright that his course is fully approved.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. Edwin A. Rigg, First California Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., December 3, 1861.

Colonel CARLETON,
First Infantry California Volunteers, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward herewith copies of two letters received to-night from Major Rigg, from which you will see that the major has captured Showalter and his entire party. Major Fergusson goes out to Camp Wright in the morning without waiting for the train. The moment that Major Rigg's detailed account of the affair reaches me I will send to you and to headquarters an official account of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CAMP WRIGHT,
Oak Grove, November 30, 1861.

LIEUTENANT: I have written to Colonel Carleton informing him of the capture by my command of Showalter's party, consisting of eighteen men, all well armed. I have them now prisoners at this camp. They were taken on a trail leading from Temecula to San José Valley, at John Winter's ranch. I will forward to him a detailed account of the whole affair by an express to-morrow. I will have them all examined by that time. They were taken at daylight on the morning of the 29th. If Colonel Carleton has left for San Francisco you had better telegraph

to him. I did expect to leave here for Yuma, but would like to hear what disposition to make of them before I leave, unless Major Fergusson should come up.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Major First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Camp Wright.

First Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CAMP WRIGHT,
Oak Grove, San Diego County, Southern California,
November 30, 1861.

COLONEL: I take advantage of Señor Sepulva, Ramon Carrillo's brother-in-law, to inform you of the capture of the Showalter party, Showalter with them. The party consists of sixteen men, each man armed with a rifle and pair of revolvers. They gave us a hard chase, but we finally captured them. They parleyed, but finally concluded not to resist, although against the advice of Showalter. The names of the parties are: T. A. Wilson, Tennessee; W. Woods, Missouri; Charles Benbrook, Kentucky; William Sands, Tennessee; T. L. Roberts, South Carolina; R. H. Ward, Mississippi; T. W. Woods, Virginia; J. M. Sampson, Kentucky; S. A. Rogers, Tennessee; J. Lawrence, Arkansas; William Edwards, Arkansas; Levi Rogers, Alabama; Henry Crowell, Pennsylvania; William Turner, Georgia; Dan Showalter, Pennsylvania; A. King, Tennessee. I took two of the party on the 27th near this post, viz, E. B. Sumner, F. N. Chum. They were the advance party. Eighteen in all. I am now examining them, and will send you by express that will leave here to-night some time full particulars. They now regret that they did not resist. If they had they would have given us a hard fight. There is no doubt but every one of them is a rank secessionist, and are on their way to lend aid and comfort to the enemy. I would like to know as soon as possible what to do with them. They have pack-mules and are well fitted out, and a desperate set of men. I will send you, as I have stated, a full account of all the facts by an express that will leave to-night, or perhaps not until the morning. I am under great obligations to Francisco O'Campo for my success. It is reported that some eighty-one more are getting ready and on the road. I will keep a good watch for them.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Major First Infantry, Commanding Camp Wright.

P. S.—They were captured at daylight on the morning of the 29th at John Winter's ranch, near San José Valley.

E. A. R.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Los Angeles, Cal.

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HDQRS. DETACH. FIRST INFANTRY CALIFORNIA VOLS.,
Camp Wright, Oak Grove Station, San Diego County,
Southern California, December 4, 1861.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you that on the morning of the 27th of November, 4 a. m., Mr. Cable handed me a note which he had

received from E. M. Morgan, at Temecula, requesting him to hand an inclosed letter to E. B. Sumner, who had arrived at this place with Mr. J. J. Warner, a copy of which I inclose. Sumner had not arrived with Mr. Warner here. He and his companion had stopped at the Dutchman's. I sent out early to look after Sumner and companion, and they were reported coming in at 10 a. m. As soon as they arrived here I had them arrested. The letter to E. B. Sumner gave me good reason to suppose that he and the man traveling with him were the advance of a party that I have been looking for. After the arrest of Sumner and the man with him, I ordered Lieutenant Wellman, with his detachment of cavalry, to proceed to Temecula and arrest and examine the party of eighteen alluded to in the letter to Sumner. On his arrival there, as per instructions from me, the party had moved on, taking a trail from Temecula to avoid our camp. Lieutenant Wellman, however, discovered the trail they had taken and followed it up, sending an express to me. I ordered Capt. H. A. Greene, of Company G, to proceed with his company to the Valley of San José and there detach twenty men, under command of Lieutenant Smith, of Company G, to look after the valley—several trails come down into this valley—and to take the balance of his command and go on to Santa Isabel (O'Campo's). At the same time I sent a note to Mr. O'Campo to send an express through on the trail to Temecula. At 12 midnight he sent me an express that they were at Mr. Winter's, on the trail, and as soon as they moved in the morning I would be informed of the direction they took. At daylight on the morning of the 29th the Indians reported them on the move to San José Valley. I immediately sent off Lieutenant Vestal, with twenty men from Company D, to close another trail that came out in the valley, but at about 11 a. m. Lieutenant Wellman reported to me the capture of the whole party at daylight in the morning. His report I inclose to you, and would beg leave to say that to the industry of Lieutenant Wellman and men are we indebted for our prisoners. There are nineteen in all. I have examined them all, and send copies of their statements to you; also the oath of allegiance I administered to them. I have had no particular form of oath, and drew one to suit myself. I could find nothing about them that would go to show what they really are. Their ostensible destination is Sonora. I had concluded to discharge them, and informed them that I would, but Lieutenant Wellman has just returned from another scout. His report you will please find inclosed, as well as a diagram* of the trails branching off from the main trail. You will perceive that there are many of them. He intercepted many letters, copies of which, or rather the originals, I send you, which, in my opinion clearly proves that a regular organization exists, and that this party, with a few exceptions, is in it. I think there are a few of them who are honest in going to Sonora for mining purposes, but that they have been drawn into this organization. From the fact that the men who are all bound for Sonora are Southern men is suspicious, for where good mines are good miners will go without respect to section. Under the circumstances I have concluded to hold them prisoners until directed to release them by my superior officer. You will see that Showalter only desired to get over the line, and then if interrupted or interfered with to make the best fight they could. You will also find our late comptroller of State, or rather Mr. Brooks, who will vacate the office, is as deep in the mire as they are in the mud. Colonel West sent on two men with Lieutenant

*See p. 45.

Hunter to take the ambulance back which he sent through with Mrs. Dryer, and directed me to send it back on the 3d; that he had written to you to have an express meet it here. I will leave this morning at 7 o'clock on my way to Yuma, and, as directed, leave the command to next in rank. I wish Major Fergusson were here. I have stirred up a hornet's nest, and hear of releasing the prisoners by force if not otherwise released. This is of little consequence. They cannot release them, and if I could be here would hope they would attempt it. I had Morgan arrested. He gave the cavalry also a long chase. I would respectfully suggest to the colonel that at least one full company of cavalry should be here. It is twenty miles or more to Temecula from here, and to take the trail from there to either outlet it counts up fifty miles around, and no barley or hay on the route. Grass is good and plenty, but the cavalry have no time to turn out their horses. I cannot close this without testifying to Lieutenant Wellman's merits as an officer, and to the good behavior of his men. He is fast earning the name of the fox hound. He has had two long scouts, and in both instances fulfilled his errand. I will leave here at 7 a. m., leaving Camp Wright commanded by Captain Gorley, Company D, First Regiment California Volunteers. The prisoners I have instructed him to hold until he receives orders from yourself or Colonel West. I will endeavor to replace Colonel West with credit, and unless odds are much against us I think we will give a good account of our stewardship.

Trusting that my acts will meet with your approbation, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Major First Infantry.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding First California Volunteers, Los Angeles, Cal.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

TEMECULA, CAL., *November 27, 1861.*
(Received 4 a. m.)

Mr. CABLE:

DEAR SIR: You will please deliver the inclosed letter to Mr. Sumner, the gentleman that came to your place with Mr. Warner, and tell him to hurry up, and oblige,

Yours, truly,

E. M. MORGAN.

P. S.—Please deliver immediately at any expense.

[Sub-inclosure.]

TEMECULA, CAL., *December 30,* 1861.*

FRIEND SUMNER: We arrived here this evening and were sorry to find you gone, for various reasons. I have hired a man to go after you, and I want you to start back as soon as he gets to where you are, and also bring Mr. Chum with you, and look sharp that he don't play you some trick. He is a bad man for us, and we want him back as soon as possible. There are eighteen of us here. Say nothing to him about what I have written, but tell him we want men, and we are going another road. I have no time to write more.

Yours, truly,

T. A. WILSON.

*Evidently mis-dated, but so in copy on file.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

I. T. A. Wilson says:

I was elected foreman of the party traveling with me for the purpose of selecting camping places and the like; any further than this I have no control over them; designed going to Sonora and spending a portion of the winter, and then proceeding to my home in Tennessee; have an aged mother living in Tennessee, whom I wish to see; have no intention of taking up arms against the Federal Government; perfectly willing to take the oath of allegiance. Served eighteen months in the U. S. Army in Mexico; will never take arms against the Government of the United States; am not acquainted with all the men belonging to the party; a portion of them I never saw until they joined the party at El Monte; did not know that Showalter was coming until I saw him at the Monte; had no preconcerted arrangements to meet Showalter or any other party; am twenty-nine years of age.

T. A. WILSON.

Lieut. C. R. Wellman states that Wilson did not object to coming to camp; said he was perfectly willing to be examined, and to take the oath of allegiance, but would abide the decision of the party; did not see any impropriety in their being required to undergo an examination.

I certify that the above is correct.

C. R. WELLMAN,
Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry California Volunteers.

II. William Woods says:

I am from Clay County, Mo.; have lived for the last three years in Los Angeles County, Cal.; came to California in 1850; have lived the most of the time in Sierra and Plumas Counties, except the time that I lived in Los Angeles; lived in Sierra County from 1852 to 1854. Was engaged in mining; lived with a man by the name of Carpenter in Los Angeles; left Los Angeles alone; joined the party at El Monte; knew a portion of the party were at El Monte when I left Los Angeles; my sympathies have heretofore been with the South, having been born there; if I were in Missouri and obliged to take sides it is hard to say which side I would take; have no objections to taking the oath of allegiance; am thirty years of age.

WM. WOODS.

III. Charles Benbrook says:

Am from Simpson County, Ky.; left Mariposa County on the 26th day of October, 1861; lived in Mariposa County since August, 1850, when Sands and myself left Mariposa together; left Mariposa with the intention of spending the winter in Los Angeles; when I got to Los Angeles I found a party was forming to go to Sonora, Mexico, and joined it; was acquainted with Wilson before I started; he had left Mariposa some time before I left; had no idea of meeting Wilson on the trip; I left Kentucky when I was a boy; came to California in 1849 from Texas; do not like to take the oath of allegiance if it can be avoided; have never held the doctrine that any State has a right to secede; will never take arms against the Government of the United States under any circumstances.

CHARLES BENBROOK.

IV. William Sands says:

I am from Mariposa; came to California in 1849; lived ten years in Calaveras County; I was born in Wilson County, Tenn.; came to California from Memphis, Tenn.; Charles Benbrook left Mariposa with me; we started to go to Sonora, Mexico; were going to Sonora to better our condition; my sympathies are with my people; if I were in Tennessee I can't say which side I would take in the present war; do not think that one State alone has any right to secede; am willing to take the oath of allegiance; am forty years of age.

WILLIAM (his x mark) SANDS.

V. T. L. Roberts says:

I was born in Fairfield, S. C.; left there when a boy; came to California in 1860; came from Placer County to this place, via Los Angeles; stopped in Los Angeles about four months; went to San Francisco with the intention of taking the steamer for Guaymas, Mexico; waited two weeks for the steamer, and finally concluded to go through by land; was going with the intention of going into business if the country suited me; had not made up my mind whether I would return to San Francisco or to my native State, in case Sonora did not suit me; my sympathies are with the people of the South, but would not like to see them break up the Government;

am sincerely opposed to taking up arms against the Government; am also opposed to taking up arms against my own people; do not like to take the oath of allegiance because I might thereby be compelled to take up arms against my own people; will, however, take it if it is required; am thirty years of age.

T. L. ROBERTS.

VI. R. H. Ward says:

I am from Jackson, Miss.; came to California in 1852; for the first ten months in California I lived in Santa Barbara; then lived in Tuolumne till 1856; since that time I have lived in Merced County; a man by the name of Holland started with me from Merced; Holland has gone on overland to the Atlantic States; was acquainted with Benbrook and Hamilton before starting from Merced; when I started it was my intention to go to Arkansas; when I got to Los Angeles I gave up the notion of going to Arkansas, and was about starting back to Merced when I heard of this party forming to go to Sonora, and made up my mind to go with it; thought of staying in Sonora a year or two, and then either returning to California or to Arkansas; was not fully determined to which State; I am conditionally a Union man; I do not believe in the right of any State to secede; all my sympathies are with the people of the South; all my people are in the South; am perfectly willing to take the oath of allegiance; never thought of taking up arms against the Federal Government; I consider the seceded States as a portion of the United States; am twenty-seven years old.

R. H. WARD.

VII. T. W. Woods says:

I am from Bedford County, Va.; have been in California since July, 1852; came from Missouri to this State; I left Placer County with the intention of going to Sonora, Mexico; T. L. Roberts and a man by the name of Southwick started with me; had heard a good deal of Sonora as being a good country for mining; thought of prospecting for mines; I am a Union man, and always have been; don't believe any State has a right to secede; am perfectly willing to take the oath of allegiance.

T. W. (his x mark) WOODS.

VIII. J. M. Sampson says:

I was born in Louisville, Ky.; came to this State in 1850; lived in Placer and El Dorado Counties a considerable portion of the time since I have been in this State; lived in Mariposa County three years; started to go to Mexico by water; heard of a party forming to go by land and joined it; I am a Union man; have no objection to taking the oath of allegiance; am thirty-five years old.

J. M. SAMPSON.

IX. S. A. Rogers says:

I am from Warren County, Tenn.; came to California in 1854; came from Alabama to this State; have resided in Sacramento County since I have been in this State; left Sacramento with the intention of going to Sonora, Mexico; my brother, who is now here, started with me; I was engaged in gardening in Sacramento County; knew of no party forming at the time I started from Sacramento; had no definite object in view in case Sonora did not suit me; wanted to go to the Atlantic States as soon as the present difficulty was settled; I am not an unconditional Union man; am willing to take the oath of allegiance; my object in leaving the country was to avoid having anything to do with the present troubles.

S. A. ROGERS.

X. William Edwards says:

I am from Arkansas; came to California in 1854; have resided principally in Mariposa County until within the last two years, which time I have resided in Mono and Carson Valleys; came from Mono to this place in company with J. Lawrence; left Mono with the intention of spending the winter in Los Angeles, and then returning to Mono; met some acquaintances at Los Angeles who were going to Sonora, Mexico, and concluded to go with them; expected no difficulty in getting to Sonora, unless it should be with Indians; was going to Sonora prospecting, and if I found nothing there that suited me to return to California; have mining claims at Mono; my people are residing in Arkansas; am a Union man; do not believe in the right of secession; am willing to take the oath of allegiance; am twenty-two years old.

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

XI. James Lawrence says:

I am from Washington County, Ark.; came to California in 1853; am twenty-three years of age; came to California when I was fourteen years old; have resided most of the time in Mariposa County; am a miner by occupation; came from Mono to this

place; left Mono with the intention of going to the Bear Valley mines, in California; afterward concluded to go to Sonora, Mexico; left Mono in company with William Edwards; knew of no party forming to go south when I started; met Showalter at Los Angeles; he induced me to go to Sonora; was going for the purpose of prospecting; my relatives reside in Arkansas; did not expect to have any difficulty in getting out of California; Wilson was elected captain of the party; intended crossing the Colorado at Fort Yuma; I am a Union man; believe that the present Administration has done right in all things pertaining to the present war with the South; am twenty-three years old.

JAMES LAWRENCE.

XII. Levi Rogers says:

I am from the State of Alabama; came to California in 1858; have lived in Sacramento County all the time I have been in the State; am a brother of S. A. Rogers, who is with the party; left Sacramento County alone; met my brother at Visalia; left Sacramento with the intention of going to Sonora; had thought of going to Alabama to see my folks; expected to have no difficulty in going to Alabama and returning when I pleased; am willing to serve the Government of the United States if necessary; am a Union man; do not believe in the doctrine of secession; am willing to take the oath of allegiance; saw a man at Temecula named Morgan, who, I think, told our party that we would probably be arrested if we followed the road; am twenty-five years of age.

LEVI ROGERS.

XIII. Henry Crowell says:

I am from Erie County, Pa.; left there in 1849; went to Illinois; came to California in 1851; have lived most of the time in Mariposa County; am a miner by occupation; started to go to Sonora or Arizona; my object was to prospect for mines; started in company with a man by the name of Gilbert, who is now in Mariposa, and Dan Showalter, who is now here with this party; have mining claims in Mono, to which I intend returning after going to Sonora; I am a constitutional Union man, and believe the Constitution is all Union; am willing to take the oath of allegiance; Ritchie and Morgan at Temecula recommended our party to take the trail to Santa Isabel to strike the overland route at Carriso Creek; seemed to take a good deal of interest in the matter; am twenty-four years of age.

HENRY CROWELL.

XIV. William Turner says:

I was born in Cass County, Ga.; came from Arkansas to California in 1849; have lived in Amador County ever since; am a miner by occupation; left Amador with the intention of spending the winter in Los Angeles; when I got to Los Angeles I heard of a party forming at El Monte to go to Sonora, Mexico; I concluded to join it and bought my horse at El Monte; am a Union man; willing to take the oath of allegiance; am twenty-two years of age.

WM. TURNER.

XV. A. King says:

I am from Carroll County, Tenn.; came from Texas to California in 1854; have been in Oregon part of the time since 1854; am a laborer; have lived in Mariposa the most of the time for the last two years, driving team the most of the time for Colonel Frémont; came from Mono here; left Mono alone; came from Mariposa in company with Wilson and Sumner; thought of going to Texas when I left Mariposa; at the Monte I gave up the idea of going to Texas, and joined the party to go to Sonora; am a Union man; was going to Texas to visit my relatives; intended going through to Texas from Sonora if I could get through; Wilson intended going through to Texas, and Sumner to North Carolina; am willing to take the oath of allegiance; am thirty-five years old.

A KING.

XVI. Dan. Showalter says:

I was born in Greene County, Pa.; came to California in 1852; have lived the greater portion of the time in Mariposa County; my occupation is that of a miner; started for Sonora from Virginia City about one month since; intended going to some mines in Los Alamos, Sonora, and if an opportunity offered, to go through to Texas or Missouri, if I did not like Sonora; had no organized party whatever; started from Virginia City in company with a man by the name of Gilbert; was joined by Crowell at Aurora; Gilbert stopped at Mariposa; taking the trail from Temecula was very much against my wish; a majority of the party were in favor of it, and I acceded to it; am perfectly willing to take the oath of allegiance; am thirty years of age.

DAN. SHOWALTER.

XVII. Statement of William Hamilton:

I am an American citizen; was born near Lexington, Ky.; am fifty-one years of age; left Kentucky when twelve years old; went to Saint Louis, Mo.; resided there eighteen months, then went to Santa Fé, N. Mex.; went from there to the city of Mexico; resided in Mexico till October, 1845; went from Mexico to Pensacola; thence to New Orleans; thence to Corpus Christi; thence to Point Isabel, where I joined Captain Walker's company, and served in General Taylor's army for three months; I then followed the army as contractor and interpreter to the close of the war between the United States and Mexico; resided in the frontier of Mexico till 1850; came from there to California, where I arrived in July or August in the same year went to Fort Tejon in April or May, 1855; had a contract there for making adobes for the Government; resided there till October or November of the same year; went from there to Stockton; worked there awhile at my trade (gunsmithing); resided in the neighborhood of Stockton and Mariposa until about two years ago, when I went to Mono, Cal., where I have resided until about the 1st of October of the present year; came from Mono via Fort Tejon on my way to Fort Yuma; when I left Mono I designed going to Los Angeles to work at my trade; at Los Angeles I heard of a party forming to go to Texas; thought of joining it, but abandoned the idea before leaving Los Angeles.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

XVIII. E. B. Sumner says:

I am from Perquimans County, N. C.; am thirty-four years old; came to California in 1849; am a miner by occupation; have lived in Mariposa the greater portion of the time in California; knew Showalter in Mariposa; started with Wilson and King; left them at El Monte; at El Monte a man by the name of Morgan came to our camp and said he had heard that our party was going to Texas; Wilson told him that the party was about returning, and had given up the idea of going to Texas; Morgan said that he was going to Texas, and would go alone if he could get no one to go with him; Morgan resides at Temecula; was on my way back from San Bernardino when I met Chum, who told me he was going through to Texas; concluded to go with him; it was my intention to go to North Carolina; am not acquainted in Texas; have always been a Union man; have no idea of taking up arms against the Government of the United States; am willing to take the oath of allegiance.

E. B. SUMNER.

XIX. F. N. Chum says:

I am from Texas; was born in Choctaw County, Miss.; left Mississippi when quite young; am thirty years of age; came to California in 1856 from Arkansas; considered Texas my home; am a laborer by occupation; lived in Tuolumne County mostly; my last residence was in Los Angeles; lived there with a man known as little Jack Watson; my object in going to Texas was to see an aged mother, whom I am anxious to see once more; had no intention of taking up arms against the Government of the United States; consider myself a good and loyal citizen of the United States; am perfectly willing to take the oath of allegiance.

F. N. CHUM.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

I, —— ——, do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies and opposers whatsoever, and that I will support, maintain, and defend the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and all laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof, and that I will in all things well and faithfully discharge the duties of a citizen of the United States to the best of my ability. So help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1861. Camp Wright, Oak Grove Station, San Diego County, Southern California.

——— ———.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., December 7, 1861.

The above is a true copy of the oath administered by Maj. E. A. Rigg, First Infantry California Volunteers, and by Lieut. J. P. Hargrave,

First Infantry California Volunteers, post adjutant at Camp Wright, to the men composing the party with Dan. Showalter. It was sworn and subscribed to by the following-named persons: T. A. Wilson, William Woods, C. Benbrook, William Sands, T. L. Roberts, R. H. Ward, T. W. Woods, J. M. Sampson, S. A. Rogers, William Edwards, James Lawrence, William Turner, A. King, Levi Rogers, Henry Crowell, Dan. Showalter, William Hamilton, E. B. Sumner, F. N. Chum.

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

TEMECULA, CAL., *November 30, 1861.*

FRIEND WILD: Times have changed so that I feel it will be impossible for me to get to my friends in the East, and therefore have half resolved to stay in the God-forsaken country, provided I can get a situation in a place where I will be satisfied. Now I think that if I could get a place with Jeagers, at the Colorado River, I might be contented for a few years. When you go out I wish you would speak to Jeagers or some one out at the river in my behalf. I will be satisfied with any agreement that you may make, so I am well paid. I hear nothing of interest from the States.

Yours, truly,

E. M. MORGAN.

P. S.—I would write more, but I am afraid that I might spin off on a subject that would not be acceptable to some people, provided this did not reach you in safety.

Yours, &c.,

E. M. M.

—

TEMECULA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY,
November 26, 1861.

FRIEND FRANK: For the last chance I drop you a few lines, that you may know we are on the road at last, and are now within forty miles of Warner's ranch. We will leave the road at this place to avoid the troops at that place, as they are aware that we are coming and are looking for us, and the chances are that we would have some trouble with them. We will have to cross the Colorado in Sonora to avoid Fort Yuma. Perhaps the chances are tough, though I think we will make it. It is quite different to what I thought it was when I wrote you before. There are nineteen of us in company, and all in good spirits. There are eleven of them that you know, though I don't think it policy to do so at this time. Give my respects to all the boys; so good-by once more. I will write again if I have a chance.

Yours, respectfully,

C. BENBROOK.

—

TEMECULA.

ALLISON AND POWELL:

DEAR FRIENDS: After waiting at Los Angeles and getting no word from you I thought it best to leave, as the boys were getting very impatient. We expected to have from 50 to 100 men, but we number only twenty as yet. Still we expect a party of twenty men from San

Bernardino to overtake us. If you get ready to come soon communicate with Sam. Brooks at Sacramento. My kind regards to all the boys. Why did not Gilbert come? We will cross the Colorado at Gonzales' Ferry, in Sonora, about thirty miles below the fort. No one can pass that point now without submitting to be searched or taking the oath.

Your friend,

SHOWALTER.

—

TEMECULA, *November 25, 1861.*

FRIEND COULTER: We arrived here this evening, all in good health and spirits. Our animals are in good condition. I have three good ones, and have no fears of getting through. We will be compelled to cross the Colorado south of Fort Yuma about thirty miles, on the Sonora side, in order to avoid trouble. After that, if they annoy us, we will make the best fight we can. Remember me to Mrs. Coulter and all friends, and especially to Gifford and Nether Wood.

Truly, your friend,

DAN. SHOWALTER.

—

TEMECULA, 100 MILES SOUTH OF LOS ANGELES,
November 26, 1861.

G. H. CRENSHAW, Esq.:

DEAR FRIEND: We reached here this evening, all well, and I have only time to say good by. Write to Scott and Montre at Aurora for me. I have not time. Baker is well and sends his kind wishes. We will cross the Colorado in about six days, but will be compelled to cross on the Mexican side in order to avoid trouble at Fort Yuma. Remember me kindly to all the boys.

Truly, your friend,

DAN. S.

—

TEMECULA, 100 MILES SOUTH OF LOS ANGELES,
November 26, 1861.

Hon. SAMUEL BROOKS:

MY DEAR FRIEND: I received your letter at Los Angeles, but was very busy. I forgot to reply. We left Los Angeles four days ago, and will reach the Colorado in about six more. We will be compelled to cross the river about thirty miles below Fort Yuma on the Sonora side, as no one can pass that point without submitting to a search. This, of course, would not suit me. If you sh uld come this road during the winter, come to Los Angeles by water and get your outfit there. Your animals will then be fresh and ready for a start. Remember me kindly to all friends.

Very truly, your friend,

"ON THE WAY."

—

TEMECULA, *November 26, 1861.*

DEAR BROTHER: Our party arrived at this place at sundown to-night, which is about 100 miles from Los Angeles. We had quite a pleasant trip after we got started. We are now within about fifty miles of Warner's ranch, where there are about 200 troops stationed and about

thirty dragoons. We will leave here in the morning by way of a trail to avoid the stationed troops. We expect to cross the Colorado below the fort in order to avoid the stationed troops at Fort Yuma. I have nothing more of interest to write. Woods is well and in our party. He came down from San Francisco by stage. We expect some difficulty in getting across the river. I have received no letters from you since the answer to mine sent you by Woods. Give my compliments to my friend O. Will write as soon as convenient.

Yours, brotherly,

T. L. ROBERTS.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Henry A. Greene, First California Infantry.

[NOVEMBER 30, 1861.]

MAJOR: My command, with detachment from Company F, of ten men, First Infantry Regiment California Volunteers, left Oak Grove Station November 28, 1861, at 1.30 p. m., in accordance with instructions from Maj. E. A. Rigg, commanding Camp Wright and Oak Grove, in San Diego County, Cal., and proceeded to the Indian village (Village of the Cross), where I detached Second Lieut. W. B. Smith, of Company G, First Infantry Regiment California Volunteers, with twenty-three men, to guard the pass entering San José Valley from Pala. I then proceeded with the residue of my command (thirty-four rank and file) on the trail leading to O'Campo's ranch, or Santa Isabel, where I arrived with twenty-six men at 1 a. m. the 29th of November, 1861. On my arrival at Santa Isabel scouts were sent to learn the movements of the enemy. At 12 m. the scouts returned, informing me of the capture of the enemy. Upon receiving this news I immediately sent a dispatch to Maj. E. A. Rigg, informing him also of the capture, whereupon I received a message from Maj. E. A. Rigg informing me to return to camp at Oak Grove Station. I immediately retraced my steps, arriving at Oak Grove Station on the 30th day of November, 1861.

I have the honor to submit the above report to your consideration.

HENRY A. GREENE,
Capt., Comdg. Company G, First Infantry California Volunteers.

Maj. EDWIN A. RIGG,
Commanding First Infantry Regiment California Volunteers.

No. 4.

Reports of Lieut. Chauncey R. Wellman, First California Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Wright, November 22, 1861.

MAJOR: I have the honor to present you with a report of a detachment of cavalry on patrol duty, under my command, pursuant to special orders from the headquarters at Camp Wright, dated November 19, 1861:

I left Camp Wright at 8 a. m. November 20, 1861, and proceeded to Santa Isabel; was delayed about one hour at Buena Vista looking for Francisco O'Campo, two miles from here. I with my detachment arrived at Santa Isabel at 11 a. m. I immediately proceeded to examine a trail leading from that place to Temecula and the

rest of the country. I returned about 1.30 p. m., and encamped at O'Campo's ranch. At 6.30 p. m. O'Campo came home. I immediately, or as soon as possible, sent a servant (a Spaniard) on the trail leading from that place to Temecula, with the instructions that you turned over to me. He started at 7 p. m. November 20, and returned on the 21st, at 6.30 p. m., and reported of having seen no party or parties of men either on the trail or at Temecula; also having made inquiries, but did not hear of any party or parties of men approaching. He reports the trail being rough, hilly, and very bad for traveling. The trail passes through several small villages, which are as follows: From Santa Isabel to Mesa de Stata, 3 miles; to Mesa Grande, 6 miles; to La Joya, 9 miles; to La Pioche, 1½ miles; to Posteau, 1 mile; to Pauma, 8 miles; to Pala, 12 miles; to Temecula, 8 miles; whole distance 48 miles. There is also a trail leading from Buena Vista (two miles from here), and passes over the mountains to San José, on the Los Angeles road. The Temecula trail crosses it at La Mesa Grande (some three miles from Buena Vista); there is also another trail which leads from Santa Isabel to San Felipe; it is a pretty good road for horses (but impassable for wagons); examined it for about five miles; there is considerable travel on it. At 1 p. m. November 21 sent out a party of three men on the San Diego road. They returned at 4.30 p. m., and reported no persons seen on the road for twelve miles. They saw a Spaniard (well known to Mr. O'Campo, who says that he is a Union man) who says that he left Los Angeles on the 18th of November, but did not see or hear of any party or parties of men going south, and that it was quiet as usual along the road. There is an Indian village on the San Diego road, about thirty-one miles from Camp Wright, called San Pasqual. It is near the junction of the San Pedro and San Diego roads. From this village there is a trail that leads to Viecito, and another trail about three or four miles this side of the village (San Pasqual) that goes to San Felipe. Left camp at Santa Isabel 6.30 a. m., and arrived at Camp Wright at 8.30 a. m. November 22, 1861.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. WELLMAN,

Second Lieut., First Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Detachment.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,

First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP WRIGHT,

Oak Grove Station, November 30, 1861.

MAJOR: Pursuant to special orders, dated November 27, 1861, I proceeded in search of a party of men at Temecula, going toward the Colorado. Arriving at the Dutchman's, Geftarêus, I met a man by the name of Hamilton, who said that he (Hamilton) was in search of a man (he not knowing his name) that had taken his horse; that the said man was with another called Sumner. I searched him. I found nothing on him, with the exception of a slip of paper that I gave you last night. After I examined him (Hamilton) I proceeded to Temecula, and arrived there at 11 p. m. November 27. I made inquiries of the party in question, but could get no other information than that a party of sixteen men had been there on the night of the 26th, and had left for parts unknown on the morning of the 27th, at 10 o'clock. On the morning of the 28th I took their trail, via Temecula, within about one-quarter of a mile of Mr. Winter's ranch. About 8.30 p. m. I camped there for the night without water or forage. Early on the morning of the 29th I

discovered the party that I went in search of. They were encamped at John Winter's ranch. I saddled up and proceeded with my detachment to their camp, and proceeded to question them as to their business, destination, and purpose, to which I received the following reply: That their destination was Sonora, Mexico; that their mission was peaceable, and the reason of their taking that route was to avoid any unpleasant difficulty with the troops of the Government. I then asked them if they would go with me peaceably to Oak Grove, and there undergo an examination. The most of them appeared willing. There were two or three that demurred. Showalter was one of them. He (Showalter) said he did not see why they could not be allowed to proceed quietly, as other parties had, and as for himself he should say no decidedly, and he would take the consequences, but finally said that he would abide by the decision of the company. The company wanted that I should pledge my word that if there was nothing—no evidence of treason or disloyalty—against them that they would or should be released and be allowed to go about their business, to which I assented. At about 9 a. m. proceeded en route for Oak Grove Station, by the way of Buena Vista, Drycke's ranch, and La Puerta. At La Puebla los Indians I was joined by Lieutenant Vestal with a detachment of Company D, First Regiment California Volunteer Infantry (with a detachment of twenty men), and finally arrived at camp at Oak Grove at 6 p. m. November 29, 1861. I forgot to state that I sent to you at Warner's ranch word that I would move on slowly toward Oak Grove, and to send me more assistance, and to meet me at the Indian village, which you did.

Recapitulation: Started from camp at Oak Grove at 3.30 p. m. November 27. Arrested Hamilton at Geftarêus' at 6 p. m. Arrived at Temecula at 11.30. Left Temecula about 8 a. m. November 28. Arrived near Winter's ranch at 8.30 p. m. Arrested the party in question the following morning. Started the party from Winter's at 8 or 9 a. m. November 29. Lieutenant Vestal overtook me about 3 p. m. November 29. Arrived at Camp Wright November 29 at 6 p. m.

Very respectfully, I am, your obedient servant,

C. R. WELLMAN,

Second Lieut., First Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Detachment.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,

First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. at Camp Wright.

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CAMP WRIGHT, *December 3, 1861.*

MAJOR: Pursuant to special orders from headquarters at Camp Wright, dated December 1, 1861, I left camp at 11 p. m. December 1, 1861, en route for Temecula, with eight men of my detachment and proceeded to the above-named place; arrived at Temecula about one hour before daylight December 2. At daylight I made a thorough but fruitless search for the parties in question. The men, two in number, that were encamped at Temecula had left their camping place and had gone back to San Bernardino. This was the statement of Mr. Ritchie, of Temecula. The man Morgan that was at Temecula had gone to San Luis Mission, and, on learning that, I followed after him, leaving Temecula at 9 a. m. December 2, and arrived at the Mission of San Luis about 6 p. m. Having found Mr. Morgan at Mr. Tibbetts' ranch (near San Luis), I arrested him and started on the morning of the 3d of December for Camp Wright, bringing the prisoner along with me;

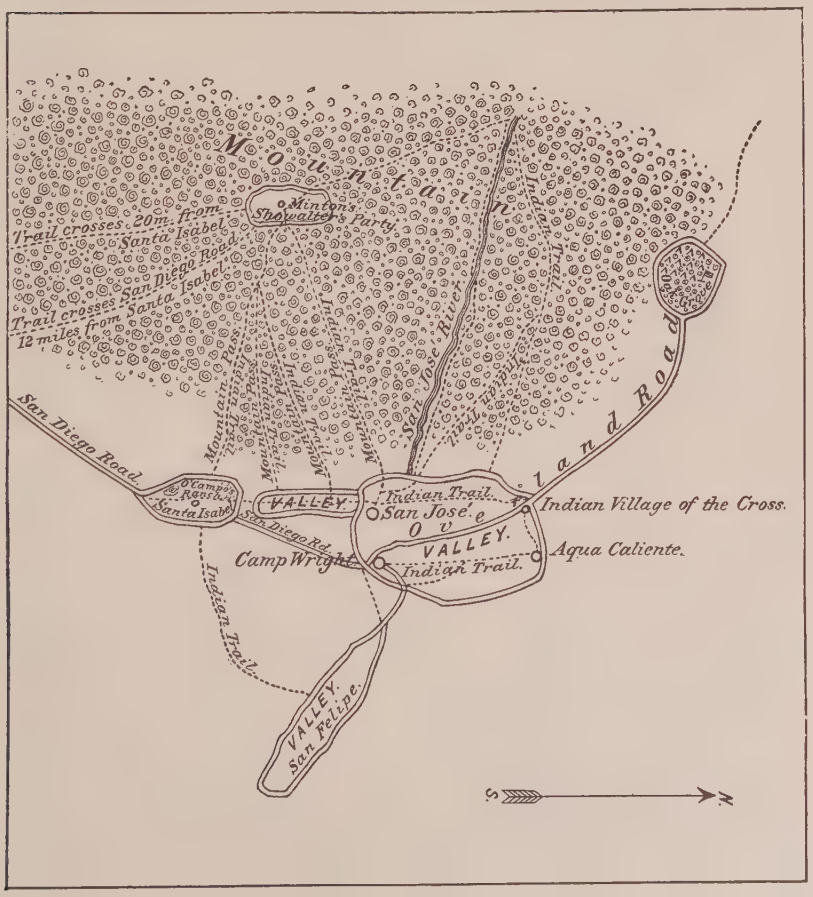
arrived at Camp Wright at 9.45 p. m. December 3, 1861. While I was at Temecula I secured a number of letters of a suspicious character, the same I turned over to you.

Recapitulation: I left Camp Wright on the 1st day of December, 1861, at 11 p. m.; arrived at Temecula December 2, at 5 a. m.—delayed for four hours in a fruitless search for two men that had been encamped near that place; started at 2 a. m. same day for San Luis Mission, on the San Diego road; arrived at Tibbetts' ranch, near the Mission, at or about sundown same day; left San Luis for Camp Wright at 2 a. m. on the 3d of December; came by the way of San Luis Rey Mission to Temecula. Arrived at Temecula at 2.45; fed the horses and proceeded to Camp Wright, arriving there at 9.45. The road is very good most of the way. Distance traveled from Oak Grove to Temecula, 25 miles; from Temecula to San Luis Mission, by the San Diego road, 26 miles; from San Luis to Temecula, by San Luis Rey, 35 miles, making the distance traveled 111 miles.

Your obedient servant,

C. R. WELLMAN,
Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry California Volunteers.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Camp Wright.



MARCH 19–APRIL 28, 1862.—Expedition from Camp Latham to Owen's River, Cal., with skirmish (April 9) near Bishop's Creek, in the Owen's River Valley.

Report of Lieut. Col. George S. Evans, Second California Cavalry.

CAMP LATHAM, *April 29, 1862.*

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

MAJOR: Inclosed I have the honor to forward a report of my expedition to Owen's River, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 7, issued by Col. George W. Bowie, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers.

Hoping that my action in the premises may meet the approbation of the general commanding the Department of the Pacific, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EVANS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

CAMP LATHAM, *April 29, 1862.*

MAJOR: In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 7, a copy of which is hereto annexed, I have the honor to forward through you to the general commanding the Department of the Pacific the following report:

I started from Los Angeles on the 19th day of March, 1862, and arrived at Owen's Lake on the 2d day of April, a distance, as laid down by the map of the country, made by Captain Davidson, of the U. S. Army, at 302 miles. On the 4th day of April I reached Putnam's Store, or what is known now as The Fort, situated on Pine Creek, forty-three miles above Owen's Lake. Here I found some twelve or fifteen men and some women and children, and learned, for the first time, something of the real condition of affairs in the valley and of the difficulties with the Indians. I found that the settlers had for some considerable time been threatened by the Indians, and been hemmed in at The Fort, so called; that the Indians had collected together several hundred warriors, and had threatened to kill every white man in the valley; that they claimed that the country east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and particularly Owen's River Valley, belonged to them, and said that no white man should live there; that they had killed two men that were known of, one by the name of Taylor and one known as Yank, and had burned every house and everything in the shape of improvements in the lower part of the valley. I also learned that some time about the 20th of March there had been a fight at the Lone Pine between twenty white men, under command of Captain Anderson, of Aurora, and about forty Indians, in which engagement 11 Indians were killed and 3 white men wounded; that since that time some assistance had arrived from Visalia and Aurora, and that some sixty men had started up two days before my arrival at The Fort to give the Indians battle. I immediately prepared to move on to their assistance. I left Captain Winne with seven men in charge of wagons and to assist in protecting The Fort; took twelve of my best mules, packed them, and started up the valley on the morning of April 5.

On the 6th, at about 9 a. m., I met the citizen soldiers retreating back for The Fort. I stopped them and we camped together at what is known as Big Pine Creek, about thirty miles above The Fort. Here we found and buried the bodies of two men, a Mr. Talman and a Mr. Hanson, who had been killed by the Indians apparently some two weeks previous when on the way down from Aurora. I learned from the citizen soldiers that they had come upon the Indians the day before, about

twenty miles above; had given them battle and got badly whipped; that the Indians, numbering some 400 or 500, a great many of them with good fire-arms, had come out of the cañons and mountain ravines and charged them, attempting to surround them, and had driven the whites back some two miles to a stich, which they took possession of, and with the advantage of which they had managed to keep the Indians off until night, when under cover of the darkness they made good their retreat to where I met them, losing 3 men, 18 horses and mules, and all their provisions. After hearing this statement of facts I told Colonel Mayfield, who was in charge or command of the citizen soldiers, that I intended going on in the morning, and that if there were as many Indians as represented my force of thirty-three men would be a very small one to contend against them and would therefore like to have his men go with me. On the 7th, when I got ready to march, Colonel Mayfield reported to me with about forty men, the rest having declined returning. With this force I moved on, and when within eight miles of the battle-ground I saw moving objects some three miles off to my right. I immediately halted the command and sent Lieutenant French out with five men to reconnoiter and report the result. He soon returned and reported it to be Lieutenant Noble, of Company A, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, with fifty men from Fort Churchill on his way down to Putnam's Store to the relief of the citizens. After halting until Lieutenant Noble's command came up, I moved on to the battle-ground, which I reached about 3 p. m. Found no Indians. Moved on three miles to Bishop's Pine Creek and camped for the night. I then sent down and had the bodies of the killed brought up and buried on the south bank of the creek.

April 8, I sent out scouts in three different parties of five each to look for the Indian trail. At about 1 p. m. I met one of the scouts, sent back by Lieutenant Oliver, who reported the Indians to be in force about twelve miles from there. I moved the command on briskly, and arrived on the ground where the Indians were supposed to be at 3 p. m., but found no Indians, they having scattered at our approach and took to the hills like partridges, and after riding two hours over the hills in a pitiless hail-storm, was compelled to go back into the valley to camp for the night without catching an Indian. April 9, left camp at sunup, and had traveled some three miles when I saw my scouts off to my left about entering a cañon. I immediately halted the command to await the result of their investigation, but had halted but a few moments when I heard the report of fire-arms. I immediately ordered Lieutenant French with twenty men to move up on a gallop, the rest of the command moving up at the same time at a more moderate gait until we met the scouts, who reported that they had been fired upon by the Indians; that Private Gillespie, of Company A, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, was killed, and Corporal Harris, of the same company and regiment, wounded. I then moved the men up to within 400 yards of the mouth of the cañon, dismounted, and prepared to fight on foot. Upon an examination of the ground or stronghold selected by the Indians, I was fearful that it would be an impossibility to dislodge them without the aid of a mountain howitzer, but still could not know the fact without making the attempt. In order to recover the body of Private Gillespie that had been left in the cañon where killed, and at the same time to determine by actual experiment the possibility or impossibility of ascending the mountain and getting at the Indians, it was necessary to get possession of the points covering the mouth of the cañon, so I ordered Lieutenant Noble and Lieutenant Oliver with forty men to ascend the point on the left, while I took Lieutenant French and forty men to the right,

leaving nearly forty men to guard the animals and the mouth of the cañon. After getting upon the first points, which had to be ascended under a brisk fire from an unseen enemy, I found that the Indians numbered from 500 to 700, had a great many good guns among them, and were in possession among the rocks clear up to the top of the tallest mountains, in places, too, that could scarcely be reached with ladders, and that there was no possible chance of getting to them, for, after pulling and tugging for an hour to get up to a ledge of rocks from which I could see the smoke of their rifles, when I reached it there was no Indian there, but I could see the smoke of his gun from a ledge still higher up, and so, after laboring industriously for two hours, climbing over almost impassable points, I saw that it would be madness and no less than murder to attempt to go any farther; that I could do nothing but get half of my men killed without as much as getting a fair shot at an Indian, and was necessarily compelled to order the men to fall back. In thus reconnoitering and recovering the body of Private Gillespie from the cañon, Colonel Mayfield was killed, and being a large, heavy man, weighing over 200 pounds, the men, after carrying him some 100 yards down the mountain, were compelled to leave his body or get more killed or wounded in bearing it off. After returning to the horses and trying for some time without avail to get the Indians out into the valley, I fell back to Bishop's Creek and camped for the night.

April 10, being almost entirely out of provisions, having furnished flour, &c., to the citizens who were entirely out all through the valley, and being near 400 miles from Camp Latham, where I was expected to be by the 28th, I found that I must be retracing my steps and so intimated to the citizens, whereupon the settlers and stock owners waited upon me and claimed the protection of the Government for themselves and property. I explained to them my position; that I had no authority to leave any troops with them, and had no provisions for them to live upon if I had the authority, but that I would go with them to The Fort and there remain until they could get their cattle up and separate them; that those who wished to go to Aurora or Carson Valley could go under escort of Lieutenant Noble and his command and those who wished to go to Visalia or Los Angeles could go with me, which arrangement seemed to be satisfactory. I reached The Fort on the 11th of April and on the 13th moved down the river a few miles to good grass, leaving Lieutenant Noble and command at The Fort. On the 14th all the parties desiring to go south came up and I moved on. I reached Soldiers' Wells, a few miles east of Walker's Pass, on the 20th, nothing interesting occurring on the route except the Indians stealing a few of the citizens' cattle. At this point we parted company, the citizens going in over the pass to Kern River, whilst I started to look out a new road or cut-off.

I left the Soldiers' Wells at sunup on the 21st and traveled due south over a sagebrush and grease wood table land some sixteen miles, when I came to the head of a large open cañon running north and south, which I went down six miles and came to water and grass. From this point I still kept down the cañon three miles to its mouth, which came out into an open desert plain. Here I turned to the westward and traveled five miles to the old road, at the point where it starts into Kelso Cañon to go through on to Kern River, thus traveling in one day what it took me over four days to travel in going up by the way of Kern River and Walker's Pass. This new route to Owen's Lake shortens the road from Los Angeles, without doubt, seventy miles, and is much the best road and can be traveled at all seasons of the year.

I arrived at Camp Latham on the 28th of April, having been out forty-one days and traveled some 800 miles over, at this season of the year, one of the roughest countries to travel through that there is in California, encountering snow-storms, hail, rain, and windy, freezing weather alternately from the time that I reached Kern River in going up until I passed over, or rather through, the mountains on my return. From all the information that I could get and from what I know of my own knowledge, I am of the opinion that the Owen's River Indians, together with detachments from the Tejon, Tulare, and Mono Indians, and some of the Piutes, have banded together, numbering not far from 800 to 1,000 warriors; that they have 100 or more good guns, and are determined to carry out their threat that no white man should live in the valley. As an earnest of their sincerity in making the threat they have burnt and destroyed every house and improvement of the whites from Walker's Pass through to as far as I went (and that was to the extreme head of Owen's River Valley and within fifty miles of Mono Lake); have killed nine white men that have been found and buried, and, I have no doubt, others that have not yet been found. They have killed at least 1,000 head of cattle, and have been drying the meat and preparing evidently for a long war, and to-day there is not a white soul left living in the valley. The mining interests of that section are too great for the whites to give it up tamely. Some two or three mills have already been erected, and the machinery was on the ground and upon the road for several more; and there are now stopped on Kern River, by reason of these Indian difficulties, perhaps not less than 100 people who were en route for the Coso and other mines in that section, with thousands of dollars' worth of property, all awaiting the action of the Government in sending out troops and establishing a post in the valley for their protection. Again, the Owen's River Valley is the great thoroughfare and only route, except to go around by Placerville, through which the growing trade and travel of this southern country must pass in and to the Esmeralda and Washoe districts, and upon which the people of Esmeralda are almost entirely dependent for their beef and other fresh meats. In consideration of these facts and in compliance with my instructions, I would most respectfully urge the necessity of a military post being established in the valley, and recommend Big Pine Creek as the most eligible location. Big Pine Creek is a large, bold stream of water making out of the eastern slope of the Sierras and emptying into Owen's River on its western bank, furnishing fine water power for machinery and running through one of the finest bodies of land that there is in the valley, where tons upon tons of hay could be cut in its season. Again, it is situated about the center of the valley, or rather is about midway between Walker's Pass and Esmeralda, and is adjacent to good stone and timber for building purposes.

In conclusion I beg leave to say that the officers and men, both of the detachment from Fort Churchill and of the escort from Camp Latham, behaved with great coolness and bravery under fire, and bore the hardships of the trip, living on fresh beef alone as they did a portion of the time without a murmur, showing at all times a willingness to obey orders and do whatever was required to be done, either night or day, even to acting as mules and assisting in hauling the wagons when the worn-out, condemned mules (all I could get for the trip) could not. That is worthy of all praise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EVANS,

Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

MARCH 22–AUGUST 31, 1862.—Operations in the Humboldt Military District, Cal.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Apr. 4, 1862.—Affair at Table Bluff, Cal.
6, 1862.—Skirmish near Fort Anderson, Cal.
8, 1862.—Skirmish near Arcata, Cal.
26, 1862.—Skirmishes on the Eel River and near Fort Baker, Cal.
May 7, 1862.—Skirmish at Croghan's Ranch, Cal.
14, 1862.—Skirmish at Angel's Ranch on the Mad River, Cal.
31, 1862.—Skirmish on the Eel River, near Van Dusen's Creek, Cal.
June 6-7, 1862.—Skirmishes at Daley's Ferry and on the Mad River, near Arcata, Cal.
7, 1862.—Skirmish in the Mattole Valley, Cal.
8, 1862.—Skirmish at Fawn Prairie, near Liscombe's Hill, Cal.
11, 1862.—Skirmish on the Mad River, Cal.
July 2, 1862.—Attack on Cutterback's House on Van Dusen's Creek, Cal.
9, 1862.—Affair at the Weaverville Crossing of the Mad River, Cal.
28, 1862.—Attack on Whitney's Ranch, near Fort Anderson, Cal.
29, 1862.—Skirmish near Albee's Ranch, Cal.
30, 1862.—Affair at Miller's Ranch, near Elk Camp, Cal.
Aug. 6, 1862.—Skirmish near Fort Gaston, Cal.
21, 1862.—Skirmish at Light Prairie, near Arcata, Cal.
23, 1862.—Affair on Little River, Cal.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Francis J. Lippitt, Second California Infantry, commanding the Humboldt District.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. James N. Olney, Second California Infantry.
No. 3.—Capt. Charles D. Douglas, Second California Infantry.
No. 4.—Lieut. Henry Flynn, Second California Infantry.
No. 5.—Lieut. Charles G. Hubbard, Second California Infantry.
No. 6.—Lieut. Parish B. Johnson, Second California Infantry.
No. 7.—Capt. Thomas E. Ketcham, Third California Infantry.
No. 8.—Lieut. John F. Staples, Third California Infantry.
No. 9.—Lieut. Joseph Anderson, Third California Infantry.
No. 10.—Lieut. John D. Myers, Third California Infantry.
No. 11.—Capt. David B. Akey, Second California Cavalry.
No. 12.—Corpl. Charles H. Eaton, Second California Cavalry.

No. 1.

Reports of Col. Francis J. Lippitt, Second California Infantry, commanding the Humboldt District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, April 1, 1862.

MAJOR: On the evening of the 25th of March an express arrived from Arcata reporting that the settlement at Angel's ranch, a place about twelve miles from Arcata, had been attacked on the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th ultimo by Indians, the settlers shot or driven away, their stock killed, and their houses and improvements burnt to the ground. I immediately ordered Captain Akey's, Captain Douglas', and Captain Heffernan's commands to concentrate at Angel's ranch, but in order that the three commands might arrive there at the same time, without

which there was no chance of driving the Indians in, Captain Akey was directed not to leave till the 27th. The next evening (the 26th) another express arrived with the news that the long-settled and valuable ranch known as Bates', seven or eight miles from Arcata, on the principal thoroughfare to Fort Gaston, and the entire country to the north and east, had been attacked that same day by a band of thirty Indians, who killed Bates, fired a shower of bullets after the women and children, who had scattered into the woods on seeing their approach, destroyed his stock, and then burnt his house and outbuildings to the ground. As Bates' was on the direct route from this post to Angel's ranch, and as, from the information received, these Indians had moved in that direction, there was no reason for any change in the dispositions already taken, by which the troops were to concentrate at Angel's ranch at the earliest possible moment. The next morning (the 27th) I accompanied Captain Akey's detachment from this post to the scene of the outrages at Angel's ranch, passing by Bates'. Captains Akey's and Heffernan's commands arrived there at the precise moment designated. Captain Douglas arrived there an hour afterward, having been delayed by following up an Indian trail for some distance, but which he finally lost. After their arrival the three commands went on a scout in the neighboring woods, crossing them in different directions. But in the meantime a violent snow-storm had covered up all tracks that might have existed, and they returned to camp without having found any Indians or any Indian sign.

On the 30th I returned with Captain Akey's command to this post, directing the two other companies to proceed to their posts by circuitous routes and to follow up any Indian trails they might find. This they have done, but without success. At or near Angel's ranch, at Patrick's, and at Zehender's the Indians obtained, in all, five guns, at Bates' seven, some of which were very superior fire-arms. I have sent instructions to Captain Johns, at Fort Gaston, to inform me at once, by express, of any positive indications of the Hoopa Indians preparing to take part in these hostilities, and if the case, in his opinion, should urgently require it, to telegraph directly to your headquarters, by Weaverville, as this would save a delay of four days. I have also prepared a dispatch to Captain Stuart, at Fort Ter-Waw, to keep a strict watch upon the Klamath Indians and to report to me at once any hostile indications on their part. His dispatch I have not yet sent, as it is reported to be very doubtful whether an express can get through by land, owing to the state of the trail, and the steamer being daily expected here, by which I can send it more surely and at a trifling expense. If the Hoopa Indians should rise they will, no doubt, carry with them the Klamath Indians, their close allies. These tribes are said to be but one degree below our Eastern Indians in warlike qualities, but a very small proportion of them are believed to have fire-arms. What their numbers may be it is impossible to say, estimates vary so much. Captain Johns supposes that the Indians in Hoopa Valley and its immediate neighborhood could turn out 800 warriors in forty-eight hours. Of course, if these Indians should rise I should require large re-enforcements. It would be well to send a few artillery soldiers with them to handle the two mountain howitzers, one of which is at this post, the other at Fort Gaston. Night before last the Indians burnt Cooper's flour mills, near Hydesville. They had pillaged them the week before, and had previously killed two of the Cooper brothers. As Hydesville is a small, scattered village, remote from military protection, with, no

doubt, a considerable quantity of ammunition kept for sale in its stores and other inviting booty, I should not be surprised to hear of its being attacked by the Indians at any time. Captain Akey leaves to-morrow morning with his company to go in that direction. If the Klamath and Hoopa Indians remain quiet, and if the other Indians now making war upon us, after their fashion, should not band together in large numbers (which they have seldom or never done), three more companies will be probably all I shall need; but as I believe this number to be indispensable to guard the inhabitants against more extensive eruptions and massacres, which there is now some reason to fear, as well as to secure the troops against any chance of repulse, I have the honor to request that a re enforcement to this extent may be sent as early as practicable. One of the three companies now asked for is needed to furnish escorts and guard the communications between this post, Captain Douglas', on Redwood Creek, and Fort Gaston, this being, moreover, the only route of travel and trade between the bay and the northern mines, as also to Weaverville, since the direct trail to that place has been abandoned from fear of the Indians. Another company will be needed at Fort Humboldt as a garrison and to furnish the strong guards that will be necessary for the security of the Indian prisoners, as Captain Akey's company will be constantly engaged in scouting. A third company would be posted near Hydesville for the protection of that place and of the settlements around it, as well as of the communications with Mendocino and the southern country. If a fourth company should be sent it would be very useful as a reserve, to be encamped, say, near Arcata, from which place it could readily be thrown to any point where more force might be needed; but if it is intended to obtain, by the operations against the Indians, any decisive results, a much larger re-enforcement would be necessary. To show this, it need only be observed that the region of country over which the present hostilities extend consists of some 2,000 square miles, three-fourths of which are covered with dense forests of timber and chaparral, almost impenetrable to white men, but excellent hiding places for the Indians, and that no great number of them can be expected to be found but by simultaneous scouting in numerous, though small, detachments over a large extent of country. Of the seven companies now in this district only four are available for operations in this county, for Captain Moore's, at Fort Bragg, cannot be taken away from Mendocino, Captain Johns', at Fort Gaston, is too small (forty-five men) to spare any for the field, besides being needed at Hoopa Valley, and Captain Stuart's, at Fort Ter-Waw, besides being inaccessible to us for the want of a practicable route, cannot safely be called away from that post so long as the intentions of the Klamath Indians remain in doubt. It being a matter of the greatest importance, I may be excused for again repeating my assurance that if the Indians now to be captured are sent to any reservation in this part of the State they will be sure to return again immediately to their present haunts, and the whole work will have to be done over again. Would it be possible to obtain, by telegraph to Washington, authority from the Indian Bureau to send them to the Tejon Reservation? On being ordered on the recent expedition, Captain Akey reported that he was short of ammunition; that he had sent his requisition for 10,000 carbine cartridges last January to department headquarters (as he believes), but that it had not been answered. As the infantry cartridges do not fit the carbines, I was compelled to order the purchase of some gunpowder to enable him to have some made up

before his departure. I respectfully request that a supply may be forwarded to him without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second California Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific.

P. S.—If any other companies of volunteers are sent here it is very important that I should be furnished with an official list, showing the relative rank of the officers, including those already in the district, especially of the company commanders.

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HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,

Fort Humboldt, April 7, 1862.

MAJOR: The post of Captain Douglas (Second Infantry California Volunteers) is on the right bank of Redwood Creek, a mile or less below Minor's, and close to the trail which is the great thoroughfare from the bay to the north and east. For several miles around the mountain ridge instead (as is usual) of approaching close to the stream and then shelving abruptly down its deep side, shaggy with firs, here draws back its crest to considerable distance, and comes stretching gradually downward to the river side in rather gentle slopes of open pasture land. A small creek skirted with timber falls into the river just above Minor's. Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock a pack train was attacked by six Indians on the open ground a mile from the post. The packers immediately fled, uninjured, so far as is known. The firing being heard at the post, Captain Douglas promptly and silently got his command under arms. He had but a few men in camp, some thirty being out on a scout with Lieutenant Flynn, and eleven being detached to Liscombe's Hill by my orders. Sending five men under Lieutenant Johnson to scour the timber skirting the creek near Minor's, and taking seven men along with him, he made directly for the train, guided by two of the packers who had fled toward his post, and whom he met on the way. On arriving he found the Indians had been pillaging it, and were then burning up what they could not carry away. Owing to the fog and to the feebleness of the daylight, he came upon them unawares. At the volley they received, one of the six fell dead and two were wounded. They fled at once, closely pursued, but one of them turned and fired at Captain Douglas, piercing with the ball a glove which the captain held in his hand. Captain Douglas replied with his revolver, and the Indian fell wounded, but was finally able to get away with the rest. Lieutenant Johnson saw about twenty Indians. Sergeant Hoalton (Company F, Second Infantry California Volunteers), who brought the captain's dispatch, reports that Lieutenant Johnson's party received some fifteen or twenty shots in the timber, but that none of our men were hurt. It is not improbable that this band was intended to attack Minor's, which was close by. If so, that place was saved by Captain Douglas' presence of mind. At 8 a. m., when his dispatch was written, the captain was about to leave in pursuit, but could not go very far, having to leave a guard for his camp and for Minor's. Being anxious to follow up this band at once, he sent to me for twenty or thirty men. Captain Akey having left on a fifteen days' scout with all the men that can be spared from this post, I have

none to send him. The Indian that was killed had with him a U. S. minie rifle and plenty of balls. He was recognized as a Hoopa Indian by Captain Douglas' hospital steward (Brown), who had been stationed for a long time at Fort Gaston. I have directed Brown's affidavit to be taken and sent to me forthwith. No steamer having arrived, I have this morning sent my dispatch to Fort Ter-Waw by a special messenger, who expects to deliver it in three days.

On the 4th instant, at Table Bluff (a point in the bay within sight of this post), three or four Indians attacked the house of a settler, who escaped with his family though fired at, and plundered it. The same day Painter's ranch, a mile and a half off the trail, between Arcata and Fort Lyon, was attacked and burnt by a band of Indians in full view of our pack train, then on its way to Fort Lyon with an escort of two or three soldiers. On the arrival of the train Captain Heffernan immediately sent a detachment thither, of twenty-one men, under Lieutenant Hubbard, which has not yet been heard from.

April 8, 1 p. m. News has just arrived that our train with supplies for Captain Heffernan's post was this morning attacked by Indians about eight miles from Arcata. The packers were fired upon, and eight or ten of the mules are believed to be cut off. In my letter of the 1st instant I spoke of only three companies as being indispensable. It is now my duty to state that in my opinion as many more ought to be sent with the least possible delay as can well be spared. It is evident that escorts must be everywhere considerably strengthened, and detachments sent to guard, so far as possible, every exposed settlement. Acting Commissary of Subsistence Swasey reports that he has no supplies on hand for any additional force. There is no ammunition on hand beyond what is needed by the companies to which it has been issued. The great want is transportation. This want has caused all our delays so far (coupled with the state of the routes), and the more troops we have here the more it will be felt. No other conveyance than by mules is possible in this country. The rates of hiring them will increase in compound proportion to the increase of our need of them. Forty mules are urgently needed at the three new posts to transport the supplies of the scouting parties. Great delays will be caused as heretofore by seeking up owners of mules, making contracts with them, and then bringing the mules in to the point where needed. Celerity will be the first requisite in these operations against the Indians. I would suggest whether it would not be as economical to purchase at once a sufficient number, even if they have to be sold after the war is over at a sacrifice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. LIPPITT,
Col. Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: For the information of the War Department, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report received from Col. Francis J. Lippitt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, commanding the District

of Humboldt. The activity and zeal exhibited by Colonel Lippitt and the troops under his command is highly commendable, and promises a speedy termination of the Indian disturbances in that quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, May 20, 1862.

MAJOR: The following is a summary of my operations against the Indians in my district since my last dispatch in April last:

On the 6th of April Captain Ketcham, with a scouting party of Company A, Third Infantry California Volunteers, found near Yager Creek the rancheria of the Indians that had previously robbed Cooper's Mills of 2,500 pounds of flour. The Indians had just fled, leaving some 700 pounds of the flour, together with belting from the mills, mill files, baskets, bullets, lead, shot pouches, bullet molds, &c., all which articles were burnt, there being no means of packing them. On the 10th of April a detachment of five men of Company E, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, stationed near Cooper's Mills, on Yager Creek, re-enforced by four or five citizens, went in pursuit of a band of some forty Indians that had robbed the mills of some 3,300 pounds of flour the night before. After a very difficult march to the northward of ten miles they came upon a rancheria, where they found the flour, which, having no means of packing, they destroyed, together with the lodges and their contents. No Indians were seen as they had all fled on the approach of the party. During a scout of Company F, Second Infantry California Volunteers, commenced April 2 by Lieutenant Flynn, three Indians near Trinidad, going toward the mouth of Redwood Creek, where it was reported there was a band of some 200 hostile Indians, were captured by him, to prevent their giving the band notice of his approach. After being fully warned of the consequences of their attempting to escape, they suddenly broke and ran in the same direction they were going when taken. Lieutenant Flynn, who had no one with him but the guide, instantly fired at them with his pistol. One was killed on the spot; the two others escaped, one of them with a bullet through his head.

On the 27th of April Captain Ketcham, of Company A, Third Infantry California Volunteers, returned to Fort Baker from a scout to the southward of Van Dusen's Fork with twenty-four Indian prisoners, all women and children except two young bucks. In attacking the rancheria four Indians were killed, including a squaw shot by mistake. During the scout Captain Ketcham came upon a rancheria which had been fortified by piles of logs around it, but which the Indians had deserted.

On the same day Lieutenant Staples, with a detachment of the same company, came upon a large band of Indians by surprise (having previously managed to kill their scout or sentinel without giving the alarm), killed 15 of them and took 40 prisoners, three of whom he left behind, being unable to travel. On the 7th of May, instant, Captain Ketcham reported eleven Indians as having come in at Fort Baker, eight bucks and three squaws. He sent out two of them as runners to bring in as many more as possible, assuring them (under my instructions to that effect) of protection. On the 14th of May, instant, Captain Ketcham reported the return of ten men sent out by him as an escort to such Indians as could be found by the runners willing to come in, with 19

bucks, 24 squaws, and 16 children, making the total number of Indian prisoners at Fort Baker 88. These, when they arrive at this post, with the prisoners already here, will make the total number of Indian prisoners about 170. On the 7th of May, instant, Lieutenant Flynn, with a detachment of twenty men of Company F, Second Infantry California Volunteers, then on a scout near Mad River, a few miles below Fort Lyon, received a volley from a band of Indians in ambush. None of the men were injured except the citizen guide, who was shot through both thighs. The troops rushed in pursuit into the timber, which was almost impenetrable from the dense undergrowth and chaparral with which all the forests in the country are filled, but were not able to see a single Indian, although they heard guns snapped in every direction around them (the caps having no doubt been spoilt by the then recent rain).

On the 14th of May, instant, on Mad River, near Angel's ranch, Lieutenant Flynn, then having fifteen men with him, "started at daybreak" (I copy from his report) "and found a ranch of Indians about 7 a. m. They saw me about fifteen minutes before I arrived at their ranch. They crossed the river on their fish dam, and then cut it away, so that I could not follow them over the river. They fought me about one hour. I killed six of them. None of my men received a wound. The Indians retreated up the hill. I then destroyed all their provisions, beds, clothing, &c. All my men behaved admirably throughout the engagement. I found a quantity of powder and gun-caps. There were about 150 Indians in this band, and it was useless for me to follow them with fifteen men. This is the tribe that murdered Mr. Bates, as I found some of his papers in their ranch." Lieutenant Flynn then returned to Fort Anderson, when Captain Douglas immediately left, with his whole command (Company F, Second Infantry California Volunteers) in quest of the band with which Lieutenant Flynn had skirmished. It is not yet known whether he has found them. On the 15th of May, instant, Captain Heffernan, Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, commanding at Fort Lyon, returned from a scout in which he had destroyed five rancherias from which the Indians had fled before he arrived, and killed 1 Indian and wounded 2 others, being the only ones seen during the scout. The two wounded escaped, leaving behind a powder-horn, which proved to belong to one of the men murdered by the Indians on Bremen's ranch last November. These are all the results actually obtained thus far, although the troops have been and are still constantly and actively engaged in scouting in every direction, through deep snows and pathless and almost impenetrable forests, choked with undergrowth and brambles, and over a country consisting entirely of lofty mountain ridges so steep as to render traveling always laborious and often dangerous. Escorts and expresses have been for some time suspended. Nearly all the men of Captain Akey's company have been called in as witnesses for the prisoners before the court-martial.

The want of mules has caused the only interruption to active operations. In order that one-half of the effective men of every company may be always in the field, there should be not less than sixteen mules constantly at the disposal of each company. The country is so difficult that the men are compelled to pack their blankets and everything except their arms. About twenty-five mules have already been purchased by Regimental Quartermaster Swasey. I recommend that he be authorized to buy seventy-five more as soon as practicable. I am convinced it would be a great saving to the Government, and at the same time

make our operations more effective, as great delays are constantly occurring in collecting together a sufficient number of hired mules when they are wanted, thus causing a great loss of time. I am cutting a trail from Fort Humboldt direct to the crossing of Yager Creek. By the existing route the distance is twenty-five miles; by the trail, when completed, it will not exceed fifteen, thus reducing the distance from this post to Fort Baker ten miles, besides opening a path through fifteen miles of dense forest hitherto unexplored by white men, but known to be the haunt of many of those Indians who have committed some of the late outrages. Elk Camp is a settlement between Redwood Creek and Klamath River, fifteen miles northwest of Fort Anderson. The Indians have recently made their appearance there and are killing their cattle. The settlers are much alarmed and have sent in for protection, and until it can be afforded have sent their families to Arcata. I have directed Captain Stuart, Second Infantry California Volunteers, commanding at Fort Ter-Waw, to send a detachment there of twenty men with an officer, and also to cut a trail direct to that point from Fort Ter-Waw, the distance being about twenty miles. When this is completed it will open a short and sure line of communication between Fort Ter-Waw and the posts to the south of the Klamath, which is urgently needed. Company E, Second Infantry California Volunteers, just arrived, garrison this post. Company A, of same regiment, I am mortified to say, arrived here in a state of entire disorganization, owing solely to the continued drunkenness and misconduct of its commander, Capt. Charles W. Smith, whom I have placed in arrest. Charges against him will go down by this steamer, but his character and habits are such as to render him unfit to remain one day longer in the service, and I recommend that he be immediately discharged from it. I have sent his company to Yager Creek Crossing, under the command of First Lieutenant Flynn, of Company F, Second Infantry California Volunteers, a very reliable young officer, who is as cool and resolute as he is active and zealous.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific.

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HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,

Fort Humboldt, June 10, 1862.

MAJOR: To make the record of military events complete to this date, I have the honor to report what has transpired since my arrival here day before yesterday.

On the 8th instant, at 6 p.m., McConaha's pack train of thirteen mules, returning empty from Elk Camp, was suddenly surrounded at Fawn Prairie, a piece of open ground seven miles above Liscombe's Hill, by a band of some fifty Indians, all armed. The train had an escort of three men from the detachment at Liscombe's Hill. They returned the Indians' fire, but the odds being too great, were compelled to retreat as speedily as possible, and the whole train was therefore captured. The detachment of twenty men from Fort Gaston at Liscombe's Hill had been reduced by the calls made upon it during the events of the last two days to only five men, barely sufficient for a camp guard, so that no pursuit could be made from that post. I could furnish no troops

from this post, having scarcely enough to guard the prisoners here, but I sent an order to Fort Gaston to re-enforce Liscombe's Hill with twenty more men. All the private trains for the northern mines are now awaiting at Arcata the arrival of that detachment in order to obtain escorts. Yesterday afternoon some Indians appeared near the Eel River House, three miles this side of Hydesville, and twenty miles from the post, but in an opposite direction from the scene of the present hostilities, and shot a settler there named Necce; whether fatally or not is not yet known. The settlers there are alarmed, and have just sent to me for troops. I shall send a detachment there the moment there is any number of men returned from the field. Before going to San Francisco, I had sent Company A, Second Infantry California Volunteers (late Captain Smith's), to take post at Yager Creek, just beyond Hydesville, for the protection of that neighborhood as well as other purposes, but the urgent call from Mattole Valley had induced Colonel Olney to send fifteen men of that company thither, and the sudden outbreak on Mad River on the 7th instant made it necessary, in his opinion, to order the remainder of the company to proceed in that direction. I am every moment expecting the return of some of the troops from the field, or at least a report of their whereabouts. If I hear nothing from them by to-morrow morning, I shall send out in quest of them and direct the immediate return of a sufficient force to protect Arcata, which is in an exposed situation, and therefore in some danger of being attacked. The whole number of Indian prisoners now at this post is 257. Exclusive of the garrisons at Fort Bragg and Fort Ter-Waw, which are virtually out of reach, the whole number of effective men for garrison and field duty in this district is at present about 400, while the field of operations extends over about 2,700 square miles of the most difficult country on the face of the globe. The numerous settlements to be protected are scattered over a zone embracing about 2,000 square miles. I am doing the best I can with the materials I have, whatever opinion the people here may have upon the subject. Under existing circumstances the general commanding the department will no doubt approve of my delaying for the present to send a company to Round Valley, in Mendocino County. I shall do so as soon as the settlements around the bay are in comparative security. The detachment at Elk Camp from Fort Ter-Waw, the garrison of which is ordered to Smith's River, will be relieved by another from Fort Gaston. I inclose a requisition from Captain Gibbs, Second Infantry California Volunteers, commanding Company E, for 10,000 rounds of ball cartridge. I hope it will be answered without delay, as Captain Gibbs has but 200 rounds on hand. A portion of it I can have divided with other companies that may be in want.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,

Fort Humboldt, June 25, 1862.

MAJOR: By the official report* of Lieutenant Myers, Third California Volunteer Infantry, received June 12, I find that the three soldiers

*See June 11, p. 85.

of the Second California Volunteer Infantry who formed the escort of the train attacked and captured by some fifty Indians at Fawn Prairie, instead of retreating at once kept up a fire on the Indians from a log hut for about half an hour. A concentrated fire upon the hut, which was penetrated by the bullets, obliged them to retire. On the 31st of May Lieutenant Staples, Third California Volunteer Infantry, in a scout on Eel River, surprised a party of twenty or thirty Indians, attacked and routed them, killing 1 buck and capturing 12 squaws and children. The Indians were armed and returned the soldiers' fire. On the 10th of June the same officer returned to Fort Baker from a scout in which he had captured thirty-seven Indians. I have full reports from all the detachments ordered out by Lieutenant-Colonel Olney before my return here. They all show the most active and zealous exertions on the part of both officers and men in quest of the Indians, but, as was to be expected, made without success, as the Indians on committing an outrage invariably scatter in every direction, not over any trails by which they may be tracked, but through the dense timber and chaparral. Captain Ketcham, Third California Volunteer Infantry, discovered a small rancheria, which he attacked, killing one Indian. The men had so much difficulty in penetrating through the brush that the rest had plenty of time to escape. The zeal and exertions of Captain Douglas, Second California Volunteer Infantry, cannot be too highly praised. He is now ill of a fever caused by fatigue and exposure and disappointment in not finding the Indians.

On the 6th [7th] of June Lieutenant Hubbard, Second California Volunteer Infantry, in a scout with twelve men and seven citizens in Mattole Valley, about seventy miles from this post, attacked a party of Indians, killed or mortally wounded 6, and took 6 prisoners; the rest escaped. Two of the killed were recognized as among the worst and most dangerous Indians in that section of country, and one of the prisoners (a boy only twelve years old) was identified as having stolen some arms and ammunition some time before. Lieutenant Hubbard very properly, in my opinion, spared the boy's life, but he reports that he has great difficulty to prevent his being shot down in his own camp, a reward of $100 being offered for his scalp. Among those Indians now at this post who came in voluntarily and delivered themselves up on my pledge of protection is a Bear River Indian named Bob, who it now appears killed a white man in October last. On examining into the case I find that it was in self-defense against a party of white Indian killers who had attacked him. But apart from this, deeming it both wrong and highly impolitic to take his life under the circumstances, I have directed him to be simply kept in a cell until he can be sent away, the partner of the man killed assuring me that he is a dangerous Indian, and that his life would not be safe unless he were closely guarded. I have now over 300 Indian prisoners at this post and some thirty-five soldiers in confinement awaiting, some their trials, others their sentences. The guard-house is full, and so weakly built that several prisoners have already broken through it and escaped in spite of all the precautions taken. Additional means of securing prisoners are absolutely necessary according to the post commander's official report to me. He asks for twenty pairs of handcuffs and ten balls and chains. As none can be bought or properly made here, I respectfully refer his request to department headquarters. Continued scouting through brambles and brush has left a large number of the men without pants. Some twenty-five or thirty of Company F, Second California Volunteer Infantry, for example, are reported to be so entirely destitute as to make it impossible for them to leave the

camp, however urgently their services may be needed. As Regimental Quartermaster Swasey has none on hand, I shall direct him to purchase, if possible, such a number as is absolutely needed, trusting that a supply will be sent here from below at the earliest possible moment. A further supply of shoes will also be needed very soon, they being rapidly used up by men in the field.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second California Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific.

P. S.—After having waited for the steamer for a long time in vain, Lieutenant Hanna sent down the court-martial records in the cases already completed yesterday by mail.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,

Fort Humboldt, [July 12, 1862].

MAJOR: About two weeks since Loball's ranch and the mail station on the Van Dusen River were attacked and destroyed by Indians. A detachment of Company A, Second Infantry California Volunteers, then stationed on Yager Creek, a few miles distant, went immediately in pursuit, but returned in a few days without having succeeded in finding them. A few days since a band of ten Indians attacked and robbed the house of one Cutterback, about two miles from Cooper's Mills, where there is a small detachment of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers, which on being informed of it hurried to the spot; but the Indians had escaped before their arrival and our men were not able to find them. Mrs. Cutterback was slightly wounded in the side by a rifle-ball. In all these attacks the Indians found fire-arms and ammunition, which was probably their chief object. Night before last four citizens were attacked by a party of Indians in ambush on Mad River eight miles beyond Fort Baker. One of them was killed. Another, who was wounded, crawled into the woods and has not yet been heard of. The other two escaped. One of them carried the news to Fort Baker, where I doubt not Captain Ketcham promptly took such measures as the occasion required. On the 2d of July Lieutenant Gonnisson, of Company E, Second Infantry California Volunteers, returned from a scout with thirty-five Indian prisoners. A few days since Sergeant Wyatt with a detachment of Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, stationed at Camp Olney, on Mattole River, returned to camp from a scout in which he had killed 1 Indian and took 7 prisoners. The number of Indians now confined at this post is 365. Several have died, probably owing to the close confinement, to which they are unaccustomed. Owing to the freshet it was impossible for the troops to get to their camps in the interior until the 20th of March. As some indication of the activity they have displayed since that time, I beg leave to state that the number of reports of scouts already received is forty-three, and that most of them were scouts of fifteen days each. In consequence of Captain Akey's former requisitions for ammunition not having been answered, I have been compelled in one or two instances to authorize the purchase of powder and lead when his men had to be sent into the field. I inclose a fresh requisition from him. I am happy to state that the discipline of Company

A, Second Infantry California Volunteers (formerly Captain Smith's), is now completely restored. That company under its new commander (Captain Flynn) has relieved Company K, at Fort Lyon. First Lieutenant Hubbard, of Company K (now here as witness before the court-martial), is stationed at Camp Olney, on the Mattole River, about forty miles south of this place, with a detachment of his own company. I am uniting the scattered detachments of that company and sending them to that station, where a full company is urgently needed, the settlements in Mattole Valley being quite numerous and the Indians there being in great numbers and roving about in large bands. I am now satisfied that all that Company K wants is a good commanding officer, and I intend to give Lieutenant Hubbard ample opportunity to show whether he can become one. Captain Heffernan is still at Fort Lyon in attendance upon his sick wife. I am about to direct him to turn over his company property to Lieutenant Hubbard. A full statement of the matters charged against him as going to show his unfitness for command will be sent down by me per next steamer, unless in the meantime he should tender his resignation, which I do not expect he will do.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific.

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HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,

Fort Humboldt, August 4, 1862.

MAJOR: Minor's is on the north side of Redwood Creek, on the trail from Arcata to Fort Gaston. Descending the river toward the ocean from Minor's to Fort Anderson, Captain Douglas' post, it is one mile; thence to Whitney's ranch four miles; thence to Albee's, four miles, and thence to Elk Camp, seven miles. Neil's and Williams' are between Albee's and Elk Camp. Some time since a detachment of twenty men was sent from Fort Gaston to Elk Camp, where it relieved a detachment of Captain Stuart's company ordered to Smith's River. Eight of these were detached to Albee's, where they erected a stockade defense. At Whitney's ranch, four miles above Albee's, on the 28th of July, Mr. Whitney had with him two hired men, an Indian boy and Corporal Kennedy and two men of Company F, Second Infantry California Volunteers, whom Captain Douglas had been obliged to leave behind, they having given out from fatigue during a scout. One of the hired men having been fired at by an Indian early in the forenoon, he was sent down to Albee's to report the fact. After he left a large band of Indians suddenly surrounded the settlement, killed Mitchell, the other hired man, and Private Campbell, of Company F, and mortally wounded Mr. Whitney himself, who died the next morning. The Indians took from Whitney and Mitchell their two guns and a revolver. Corporal Kennedy, with Private Lee and the Indian boy, bravely held the house (on which fifty bullet holes were afterward counted), continuing to return the Indians' fire till their departure, which was sudden, being caused, apparently, by the approach of Captain Douglas with a detachment, not, however, till they had burnt the barn, which was near the house. What loss was sustained by the Indians is not known, as they always carry away their dead and wounded when practicable. Mr.

Whitney told Captain Douglas before he died that there were 300 of them, all well armed, and Corporal Kennedy's and Private Lee's statements are to the same effect, but the number is probably much exaggerated. Captain Douglas had arrived that forenoon at Albee's, four miles below, with a detachment of twenty men that was with him on a scout. The men were much fatigued, having just completed a long and hard march through bogs and streams. On arriving Captain Douglas, being informed of the appearance of the Indians at Whitney's, immediately double-quicked his detachment to that place, the last part of the route on the run. The Indians had retired before his arrival, taking a direction that would lead them to Albee's. The captain therefore immediately sent back Lieutenant Noyes with ten men to Albee's to re-enforce that small post. His remaining ten men were too much exhausted to pursue the Indians. The next day Privates Osgood and Robey, of Captain Akey's company, two of our express riders, were fired upon by Indians in ambush about two miles below Albee's. They received some fifteen shots in all. At the first fire Osgood was shot through the body and Robey's horse was wounded, but not seriously. Robey exchanged fire with an Indian close to him, but without injury to either. They managed to get through to Albee's, thence to Fort Anderson, where Osgood now is. He is expected to recover. The next day a band of about forty Indians attacked Neil's ranch, on Redwood Creek, between Albee's and Elk Camp, wounding a man named Miller, then living there with a squaw wife, and killing his squaw and child, Miller making good his escape. They also burnt Williams' place adjoining. On the first report coming in of these outrages I sent orders to the nearest posts to re-enforce Captain Douglas and cooperate with him as he might require, of which the captain was notified. He has availed himself of these orders, and is actively and zealously engaged in the pursuit of the Indians, and in affording such protection as he can to the settlements on Redwood Creek. Last year a party of white Indian killers attacked an Indian ranch. The Indians defended themselves. In the fight an Indian called Bob, whose brother had just been shot dead, killed one of the white assailants named Parker. This Bob was one of the Indians who have come in voluntarily and surrendered themselves, relying on my promise of protection. Parker's friends have obtained a warrant against him for murder, and the sheriff has been here to execute it. I refused to give him up on the ground of his being a prisoner of war.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,

Fort Humboldt, August 10, 1862.

MAJOR: Major Curtis arrived here on the 7th instant with Companies B and C, Second Infantry California Volunteers. Company D had been landed at Fort Bragg. The steamer that carries this will undoubtedly take down Captain Moore's company of Third Infantry California Volunteers, stationed there, as they have long been ready to embark. Fort Baker is at such a distance that it will require eight days to bring

Captain Ketcham's company here. It will be ready to embark in the next steamer, as will also Captain Johns' company. The latter company would have been ready by this steamer but for the recent attacks by the Indians on the settlements near Redwood Creek, which made it impossible to call in the detachment of twenty men of that company at Elk Camp under Lieutenant Anderson, as I had intended to do. The three companies from the north arrived here much reduced. Company C has only sixty men, having lost thirty by desertion on the march from Fort Colville. Company D lost forty men in the same way, having only forty left. Company B numbers fifty-nine, including a detachment of nineteen men left at Umpqua, and expected here in the next steamer. Lieutenant Staples, Third Infantry California Volunteers, has returned from his pursuit of the five men under sentence who had deserted, as reported in my last letter. He succeeded in finding and bringing back three of them, Kelly, Smithy, and Brennan. Company E, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, left here for Red Bluff on the 5th instant. They would have left on the 4th but the mule train did not arrive here till the evening of that day. Lieutenant Daley is in command. Unfortunately, a few days before, Captain Akey had a personal difficulty with a citizen at Eureka, who most grossly insulted him, the result of which was that the captain was bound over in the sum of $1,500 to appear and answer for an assault before the court of sessions here on the second Monday of this month. Proceedings have been taken within a day or two by which his appearance is postponed to the second Monday of October next. Captain Akey will therefore proceed by this steamer to join his company by the way of San Francisco, and will probably arrive at Red Bluff before his company reaches there. Of course, in order to save his bondsmen and his honor, Captain Akey will be obliged to appear before the court here on the second Monday of October, even if he should have to resign in order to do so. I trust that the convenience of the service will allow such arrangements to be made as will enable him to fulfill his obligation. Instead of twelve surplus saddles, Captain Akey found he had only five to turn over. Seven more will be absolutely necessary for express purposes. No citizen can now be hired to carry dispatches at any price unless we furnish him an escort, and if we must send an escort, we may as well send it without the citizen and save the expense. Our need of regular expresses is so urgent that I shall probably have to order the purchase of seven more saddles without waiting to hear from below. On the 4th instant Lieutenant Fairfield returned here with a detachment of Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, and forty Indian prisoners, most of them bucks. The whole number of Indians now at this post is 462. At Fort Baker, where twelve more warriors of Las-Sic's band have just come in, 212; total, 674. On the night of the 6th instant a party of about thirty Indians attacked a Mr. Dumphreys on the trail four miles from Fort Gaston. A shower of bullets pierced his clothes, his saddle, and his mule. He escaped through the dense undergrowth to Fort Gaston. Colonel Olney immediately sent out small detachments in every direction, some scouring the woods while others were lying in ambush. They returned the next day, having found only the tracks of the Indians, which they traced into the thicket, where they were lost. Lieutenant Swasey having been verbally informed by you that a leave of fifteen days to my adjutant, Lieutenant Hanna, would be approved by the department commander, he goes down by my permission on this steamer, without waiting for

the reply to his written application, as his services can be better spared for the next fifteen days than at any other time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J LIPPITT,

Col. Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific.

P. S.—Lieutenant Hanna has leave till the steamer of September 5.

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HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,

Fort Humboldt, August 31, 1862.

COLONEL: In the afternoon of the 15th instant I received information of a band of Indians having taken possession of a timbered point of land on the coast about forty-five miles from this post, and about twelve above Trinidad, where they had attacked parties of travelers, and where they were supposed to intend to remain in order to cut off all communication with the settlements above. I immediately repaired to Camp Curtis, two miles beyond Arcata; took with me Captain Schmidt's company (B, Second California Volunteer Infantry) and proceeded with it the same evening to Trinidad, where we arrived at daybreak. The people of Trinidad were much alarmed; were expecting an attack every hour; had placed all their women and children in a brick store, and a loaded cannon in the main street. All the domestic Indians in the place were at once put on an island and watched, to prevent their giving information of our march. We lay by at Trinidad the whole of that day, and at dark commenced our march for the point where the Indians were stated to be. The night was pitchy dark, and as the march was conducted in the most perfect silence, there was nothing to betray our approach. At daybreak we arrived on the beach about one mile below the destined point. I made the men lie down behind the trunk of an enormous tree that was lying on the beach, and proceeded onward with a guide, a packer, and Lieutenant Campbell, with a citizen overcoat thrown over him. If the Indians had fired on us we should have retreated in such a manner as to draw them into the ambush prepared. We passed by the timbered point a third of a mile or more, but no Indians made their appearance. The command was then ordered up, and was employed for some time in examining the timber and the brush between the beach and Redwood Camp, a ranch three miles inland, which the Indians had attacked and burnt some three days before, and whither, it was supposed, the band had now gone, from the direction of a few fresh tracks we found on the beach. One-half of the command under Captain Schmidt was sent round to the same point by another trail. We camped that day at Redwood Camp to allow the men to get some sleep. In the afternoon three Indian scouts came within a few hundred yards of the camp to reconnoiter. On their being seen and reported by the sentry, Lieutenant Campbell was hastily dispatched with ten men to capture them. On being pursued the Indians scattered and ran into the forest in different directions. Captain Schmidt and Lieutenant Campbell, each with a detachment deployed as skirmishers, dashed into the woods after them, while I posted myself with the remaining nine men as a reserve in a central

position, whence I could see the whole ground, keeping the men concealed in the brush. After an exhausting chase through undergrowth and chaparral almost impenetrable the detachments were obliged to return without having succeeded in finding the Indians or their tracks. We remained at Redwood Camp the whole of the next day, when a detachment was sent out and scoured the country around in every direction, but no Indian, or sign of one, was to be seen. The following day we marched to Elk Camp, on the other side of Redwood Creek, where Lieutenant Anderson had been lately posted with twelve men, which place, from a report made by him as he was on the point of evacuating it, there was some reason to believe was now in possession of the Indians. On approaching the spot such dispositions were made as would have insured the capture of the whole band if they had only been there; but again, as before, no Indian or Indian sign was to be seen. The next day we marched to Whitney's, on Redwood Creek (the place of the recent attack), passing by Albee's, where, also, we had supposed we should find the Indians in possession. The next day we crossed the Redwood and marched to Bates', near Mad River, by the way of Elk Prairie trail, said to be frequently crossed by Indians, but neither at any of these places, nor on our return to Arcata the following day, had we the good fortune to find any Indians or any Indian sign.

The distance marched by the troops on this seven days' scout was eighty miles, fully equal to 140 miles over ordinary roads. I cannot too highly praise the good order, silent marching, and discipline of Captain Schmidt's command during the entire scout. I regret to report that Private Kershaw was accidentally killed during the first night march. He belonged to the rear guard of eight men who had been obliged to scatter in order to pick their way over a swamp. Shortly afterward he was advancing from a piece of brush to rejoin his detachment. It was quite dark, and the sergeant in command, after challenging him three times without a reply, supposing him to be an Indian, fired and shot him dead on the spot. On the 20th instant (two days before my return from the scout) an Indian trail was accidentally discovered by some citizens who were in pursuit of two white men. Following it they were led near a camp of some twenty-five Indians, bucks and squaws included. They returned to Arcata, organized a party of eighteen citizens, which, accompanied by Lieutenant Anderson and twelve men of Company D, Third California Volunteer Infantry, and Lieutenant Johnson with five men of Company F, Second California Volunteer Infantry, that happened to be at Arcata on duty, came up with the band at daylight. The citizens, Lieutenant Anderson's party, and Lieutenant Johnson's, were in separate detachments, and posted themselves so as to cut off the Indians' retreat. In the short skirmish that ensued six Indians were said to have been killed; two of these are reported by Lieutenant Johnson to have been killed by his detachment, which also wounded three others. From Lieutenant Anderson I have had no report. One of the citizens was killed. "Five guns," Lieutenant Johnson reports, "were captured; also 2 bows and a lot of arrows. One of the guns was a Yager, captured by us last spring from the Indians and retaken by the Indians when Whitney's place was burned."

On the 22d instant Lieutenant Campbell was sent by Captain Schmidt, with eleven men of Company B, Second California Volunteer Infantry, to accompany a party of citizens from Arcata, who had started to find a band of Indians said to be encamped somewhere on Little River, using as a guide a squaw who had escaped from one of the settlements recently

attacked. On arriving at the point where the squaw had last seen them no Indians were to be found and no tracks could be discovered. After consultation the two parties separated, Lieutenant Campbell, with nine of his men and two of the citizens, proceeding down the river to its mouth, whence they returned to camp without finding any Indian sign; the remainder of the citizens, together with three soldiers (including Private Bacon, of Company I, Second California Volunteer Infantry, one of the two wounded in the attack on Daley's Ferry), went up the river. This latter party, after a few hours, came upon an Indian trail, which they followed up till it brought them to within 200 yards of the band, whose proximity was discovered by the barking of a dog. As soon as there was light enough to see they attacked them, killing, it is said, some twenty-two bucks and unintentionally five or six squaws. Among them was a white man, who was either killed or wounded, but who was dragged away by the Indians and has not been since seen. Some seven rifles were taken and other articles of property, all of which have been since identified as having belonged to settlements which had been previously attacked and plundered. Lieutenant Johnson, in relation to the first skirmish, and the citizens in relation to the last one, speak of the behavior of the soldiers in the highest terms of praise. From the slowness, uncertainty, and expense of the communications I have deemed it advisable to place the troops to the north of Redwood Creek, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Olney, who is stationed at Fort Gaston. Under previous verbal instructions from me Lieutenant-Colonel Olney has succeeded in making an arrangement with the Hoopa chiefs to furnish us Indian guides to enable us to find the hostile Indians. I had been endeavoring to accomplish this before Colonel Olney's arrival there, but without success, owing to the limited authority of the three principal chiefs. Colonel Olney has managed to induce the seventeen sub-chiefs to consent to the arrangement, which many of them were before unwilling to do. These sub-chiefs were all present at the making of the treaty, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose, as also that portion of Lieutenant-Colonel Olney's letter which relates to it. If these guides are furnished us agreeably to the treaty, I consider it the most important step that has been taken toward the completion of the war, the only difficulty we have had being to know where to find the Indians. The number of Indian prisoners now at this post is 724; the number at Fort Baker is about 100, among others the chief, Say-Winne, with some of his band. There has been lately unusual sickness among the Indians here, and some deaths have occurred, caused, according to Brigade Surgeon Egbert's official report, by the want of a vegetable diet, to which they are mostly accustomed. Doctor Egbert reports that to check it potatoes and salt will have to be issued to them, in addition to the rations of flour and meat, and that beans are not at present a suitable diet for them. I have taken the responsibility of ordering accordingly. I trust that my action in this will be approved, as well as in directing the purchase of two mules over and above the 100 I had express authority for. The last lot of eight, containing some riding mules, much needed for express purposes, being bought at remarkably reasonable terms, and the owner refusing to sell less than the entire lot. In my previous letters I have spoken of Captain Ketcham and Lieutenant Staples, of Company A, Third California Volunteer Infantry, in terms of praise. It would be unjust to Second Lieutenant Ustick, of the same company, to omit to say that we all consider him one of the most soldier-like, energetic, and efficient of all our volunteer officers,

and one who, with a little experience, would prove an invaluable acquisition to the regular service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second California Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific.

No. 2.

Reports of Lieut. Col. James N. Olney, Second California Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,

Fort Humboldt, June 8, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the 6th instant, at 4 p. m., the house or hotel at Daley's Ferry, on Mad River, about five miles from Arcata, and on the most constantly traveled trail, was attacked by a band of Indians, some fifty or sixty in number, all well armed with rifles and shotguns. There were but two soldiers stationed there, as the owner deemed it hardly necessary to have any guard so near to town, and on a public highway. The Indians opened the attack by a volley from the brush. Private Bacon was wounded in the groin at the first fire, but he and his comrade, Private Wyatt, rushed to the house and commenced firing from the windows. Daley also ran to the house, but leaving his family behind, he seized his rifle and fled to his boat in the river. Our soldiers, thus left alone, directed the women and children to endeavor to reach the boat, and they would remain and keep the Indians at bay. The family were successful in making good their escape to the boat, when our men, keeping up their fire, retired slowly, both being now wounded and faint from the loss of blood. Wyatt only was able to reach the boat. Bacon concealed himself behind a log in the brush, and from that position saw and counted twenty-seven Indians who entered the house, pillaged and set it on fire. The party in the boat were immediately fired upon by about twenty Indians on the opposite bank. An old lady (Mrs. Dausken), mother of Mrs. Daley, was struck by three balls and killed. Mrs. Daley was wounded in the arm, and Private Wyatt was again wounded, and in the arm under the shoulder, the ball grazing his breast, he being in the act of firing. His first wound was in the groin, and similar to that of Bacon. They were then forced to put back to the shore, escaping into the brush. Mrs. Daley struggling along with two children at last fell from exhaustion, upon which her husband cowardly abandoned her, throwing his infant that was in his arms into the bushes and making for Arcata. Some Indians came up to Mrs. Daley, robbed her of her rings and purse, and said they would not "kill white squaw." The brave woman made another effort and walked some distance; then taking off some of her clothing wrapped it around the two eldest (two and three years old), hid them in the bushes and kept on, carrying her infant in her arms, one of which was torn open from the elbow to the wrist by a rifle bullet. She was rescued at last by people from Arcata who came out for the purpose, and who by her directions found the children calmly sleeping at about 2 a. m. Our wounded men were also found, and are now in the hospital at this post, their wounds, though severe, not proving

dangerous. A hired man is missing and supposed to be killed, and the Indians carried off a nephew of Mrs. Daley, about five years old. I beg leave most respectfully to bring to the notice of the general commanding Private Joseph N. Bacon, Company I, and Private Henry H. Wyatt, Company H, Second Infantry California Volunteers, for admirable coolness and bravery under the most trying circumstances. I omitted to mention that the soldiers finding themselves disabled put their arms out of the reach of the Indians, one hiding his musket in the brush the other throwing his piece into the stream.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. N. OLNEY,

Lieut. Col. Second Infty. Cal. Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,

Fort Humboldt, June 8, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the 26th ultimo I ordered a detachment from Company A, Second Infantry California Volunteers (stationed near Hydesville), across Eel River to Eagle Prairie, in pursuit of Indians committing depredations in that locality, firing upon settlers and robbing the house of one Hazeltine of arms and ammunition. After a four days' scout the detachment returned unsuccessful, the character of the country rendering it almost impossible to track the Indians. On the 29th ultimo I was called upon by a deputation from Mattole Valley, about fifty miles south of this post and near the coast, urgently requesting, in the name of some sixty families, mostly women and children (the men having gone to the mines), that a force should be sent for their protection, the Indians having commenced their depredations, killing cattle and robbing ranches. Another messenger arrived the same day stating that a party of settlers had been fired upon, and bringing two petitions for aid, numerously signed, one from Mattole Valley and one from Kushka, eight miles south of Mattole, where a large number of cattle are ranging, of which the savages had killed over 100 head the few days previous. Of the limited force at my disposal I could only spare fifteen men of Company A, Second Infantry California Volunteers, who were immediately dispatched under command of Lieutenant Hubbard. Up to this date no report has been received from this detachment.* There is no doubt a larger force is required in that important part of the district, but under present circumstances it is utterly impossible to send more troops to that point. On the 30th ultimo I received a request for an escort to bring in forty-nine Indians whom some citizens of Mattole had secured and who were on the way to this post. A small detachment of cavalry was dispatched at once, and three days since they were brought in safely. They are mostly squaws and children. There is one chief among them, and five or six other bucks. There are now en route to this post from Fort Baker 110 Indians of the Eel River tribe, captured at various times by Captain Ketcham's command, Company A, Third Infantry California Volunteers, who have been very zealous and successful in inducing the Indians to come in. In this he has been efficiently aided by Lieutenant Staples of the same company. Upon the arrival here of this party there will be at this post nearly 300 Indian prisoners.

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* But see Hubbard's report, June 20, p. 73.

I have also the honor to report that on the 6th instant, at midnight, I received a dispatch from Arcata, eighteen miles north of this post, that the house or hotel at Daley's Ferry, on Mad River, five miles from Arcata, had been attacked at 4 o'clock that p. m., and that Mrs. Daley and two children and two of our soldiers were killed. Within thirty minutes Lieutenant Davis with a detachment of twelve men of Company E, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, were on the march for the ferry.

On the 7th instant, at noon, information reached me to the effect that Lieutenant Davis' command was engaged in fighting a large well-armed band on Mad River, three miles only from the town of Arcata, and required re-enforcements. I immediately ordered all the available force at this post to march, and twenty men of Company E, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, under Captain Akey, and twenty men of Company E, Second Infantry California Volunteers, under Adjutant Hanna, started at once for the scene of action. This force I myself accompanied. Upon arriving at Arcata I learned that the Indians having left Daley's Ferry had passed down the river about two miles, and were in the act of burning a house when Lieutenant Davis' detachment arrived. Firing commenced between the parties from opposite sides of the stream, here about 400 yards wide; the Indians, some fifty of them well armed and stationed upon a high bluff, thus having the advantage in position. After a half hour's fight the cavalry dashed across the river and the Indians broke and fled, Lieutenant Davis following in pursuit. Finding we were too late for the fight, I ordered forward the detachments to co-operate with Lieutenant Davis and then returned to this post, my duties here precluding a lengthened absence. On the same day I issued and forwarded orders for detachments from Companies A, F, and K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, and Company A, Third Infantry California Volunteers, to move immediately from their different posts, so directing their march as to cut off if possible the retreat of the Indians to the mountains. Captain Douglas, Company F, Second Infantry California Volunteers, a most efficient officer, was ordered to take command of the various detachments in the field, and I hope will be successful in exterminating this formidable band, said to number over 100, and who it is believed have been the principal actors in most of the recent outrages in the central portion of this district. Up to this date nothing definite has been heard from the expedition, except a few penciled lines from Captain Douglas, stating he believed he had cut off their retreat. The chances, however, are against success. The familiarity of the Indians with all practicable outlets, and the exceeding difficulty, only to be appreciated by personal experience, of troops operating in these dense forests, render it probable they will escape. I beg respectfully to refer the general commanding to my communication of this same date, containing the particulars of the affair at Daley's Ferry. I beg respectfully to report that the limited number of troops at this post renders it impossible to detail a sufficient guard (in addition to that required over the many general prisoners in the very weak guard-house) to safely keep the large body of Indians now here and constantly accumulating. This fact, together with the frequent complaints from the Indians that white men, soldiers, and others, were nightly having intercourse with the squaws (a knowledge of which prevented many Indians at large from coming in), rendered it in my judgment necessary to take measures to suppress this evil, and at the same time secure the safe custody of the Indian prisoners. Accordingly I ordered the construction of a circular corral,

now completed, eighty feet in diameter and ten feet high, to be built of two-inch plank twelve feet in length, standing upright, and two feet in the ground. The cost will not probably exceed $150, and the plank will be perfectly available for other purposes in the future. I trust my action in this matter may be approved by the general commanding, as it seemed absolutely required in view of the facts above stated, and of the facility with which all these Indians, collected at so much expense by the Government, could at any hour of the night break for the dense forest 100 yards distant, and in five minutes thereafter be beyond pursuit.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

JAS. N. OLNEY,

Lieut. Col. Second Infty. Cal. Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco.

No. 3.

Reports of Capt. Charles D. Douglas, Second California Infantry.

FORT ANDERSON, *April 6, 1862—8 a. m.*

SIR: I have just got into camp after returning from an Indian fight which took place about one mile from this post, on the hills east of us. About 5 o'clock this morning the sergeant of the guard reported to me of six shots being fired upon the mountain east of camp. I had the camp under arms without beat of drum in five minutes, and sent Lieutenant Johnson with five men up to Minor's, with orders to turn to the left above Minor's and follow up the creek that joins the main creek at that point. I took seven men with me up the mountain. After leaving camp two packers came to meet me. They told me that the Indians fired on them, and were then burning their train. I took them as guides and started for their camp. When I came in sight I saw five or six men around the fire, but could not make out whether they were Indians or whites, as the fog was so very heavy, and daylight not being very strong as yet. I watched them a little around their fire and found out they were Indians. Just as they saw us I fired on them, wounding 2 and killing 1. They then broke and ran, myself and men after them. They got into the woods, when one of them turned and took a good aim at me when I was giving orders to my men. His ball passed through my glove. I had the right-hand glove in my left, and through this glove the ball went, nearly hitting Sergeant Hoalton, a few steps behind me. I fired at him. He fell wounded, but got away. The sergeant found where he left some blood, but we could not find him. They burned the train and carried away a great amount, though they had to abandon their packs. They threw Government tobacco and all kinds of stuff away, as we were too close to allow them to pack anything with them. The Indian that was killed had a U. S. minie rifle and plenty of balls. I am unable to follow them far from here, as I must have force enough to protect this post and Minor's. I have but ten men able to do duty; the rest are sick. I think more force should be here. If I had twenty men able to march after them I would surely get every one of the band. Mr. Johnson saw about twenty Indians, and to follow them up with five or six men would be folly. I will, however, go as far as possible to-day. I would be glad to see a party of thirty or twenty men here, if possible,

to-morrow night, as we should not allow this band any time to rest, but follow them all the time until they are killed, every man of them.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Commanding Fort Anderson.

Colonel LIPPITT,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

These are Hoopa Indians, so the hospital steward tells me. He knows by the one killed.

Excuse haste, as I am going out.

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FORT ANDERSON, *July 29, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I left this post on the 24th instant, with twenty men, to scout for Indians from this post to near Elk Camp. I have faithfully scouted the country lying between Fort Anderson and Elk Camp, and from Redwood Creek to Pine Creek; thence to Tully Creek down to where the line passes dividing the Redwood Indians from the Hoopa Indians, but without seeing any Indian or any new sign. This morning about daylight I sent Lieutenant Noyes round by the Elk Camp trail to Albee's, taking the men with me up Redwood Creek to that point. I followed the bed of the creek, scouting along both banks when that could be done. I had a very hard march indeed on account of so much water being in the creek this far down. I got to Albee's about 12 m. without finding any sign on the creek later than what Captain Flynn saw when he was there in April. On my arrival at Albee's a man met me there from Whitney's, three miles above. This man informed me that when he was just leaving Whitney's an Indian came out from the woods near the house and fired at him. He (white man) rode off without waiting for the second shot. I forthwith ordered my men forward on double-quick, and from that to a run. When I arrived at Whitney's I found his barn burned, himself mortally wounded, his hired man dead, and also one of my company, Private Campbell, dead. The Indians were nowhere to be seen, and my men were so much run down, they being in the water all day, that it was impossible for me to follow the Indians, and being so many of them I was afraid they would attack Albee's; indeed, judging by the road they left Whitney's, they were heading so as to come out above Albee's house, and the eight men there would not be able to protect the family against 300 well-armed Indians. I ordered Lieutenant Noyes and ten men to post themselves in the house until further orders. I left ten men and a sergeant at Whitney's to remain until Mr. Whitney either dies or is moved by his friends. I have my hospital steward attending him at present. I have brought Private Campbell's body to this post for interment. There were six men at Whitney's during the attack, of which three were men of my company left there by me, as they were sick. Corporal Kennedy and Private Lee, Mr. Whitney, and an Indian boy they had there state that there were no less than 300 Indians around the house. Corporal Kennedy and Private Lee deserve much praise, for it is owing to their conduct that there are any of them alive at all. They kept the house and fired on the Indians from the upper part of the house. Had Mr. Whitney and the others taken the corporal's advice there would have been no deaths, I am certain, which was, after the first fire, to keep in the house. The Indians kept quiet some half an hour after they fired the first shot, and Whitney thought

they had left, so himself and his hired man, Mitchell, went out to the field to work, and both of them were shot. Private Campbell went out also against the corporal's orders, and was killed ere he got five steps from the door. I have just heard from Hoopa that a certain Indian there said this band intends burning all the houses and killing all the men on Redwood Creek this week. I have my company in so many places that I have no force to scout with at present. In fact, I do not see that scouting parties can do any good in the field so long as we have good summer weather, but they can protect the few families now left as well as the trails for travelers. I will wait further orders here.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers.

First Lieut. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,
Adjutant Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Henry Flynn, Second California Infantry.

FORT ANDERSON, *May 15, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the return of the detachment under my command which left this post on the 1st instant for the purpose of scouting for Indians. I left Fort Anderson on the 1st of this month with twenty men and fifteen days' provisions. I sent my pack train direct to Long Prairie, and taking my men I proceeded up Redwood Creek about seven miles above this place. I then crossed the creek and searched some very suspicious cañons, which lie between the creek and Bald Mountain, but could not find any signs of Indians. I camped at Long Prairie this night. The second day I scouted the country in this vicinity. The third day I went down the North Fork of Mad River and encamped on a prairie that runs down to the river from Liscombe's Hill. The fourth day I scouted in this vicinity. The fifth day I proceeded down the North Fork to the trail that leads to Angel's ranch from Bates' ranch. Remained here until dark, and then went to Croghan's ranch. Sixth day I divided my command in small parties, and scouted in all directions for trails, as I had good reasons to believe that there were Indians about here. Seventh day I continued the search. I returned to the ranch at 3 o'clock with a few men that were with me, and while my men were eating their dinner a band of Indians crawled up within fifty yards of us and fired a volley at myself and the guide, wounding the guide very badly. The Indians being in the timber, it was impossible to see them. I rushed into the timber after them, but they retreated at a double-quick. I continued the search the 8th and 9th. The tenth day I found some fresh signs at the mouth of Maple Creek, on Mad River, about three miles from Fort Lyon. The eleventh day returned to Croghan's ranch. The twelfth day put four days' rations in our haversacks and returned to Mad River. Continued on down the river, finding an occasional ranch that had been vacated but a short time. The thirteenth day continued on down the river. The fourteenth day I started at daybreak and found a ranch of Indians about 7 a. m. They saw me about fifteen minutes before I arrived at their

ranch. They crossed the river on their fish dam, and then cut it away, so that I could not follow them over the river. They fought me about one hour. I killed six of them. None of my men received a wound. The Indians retreated up the hill. I then destroyed all their provisions, beds, clothing, &c. All my men behaved admirably throughout the engagement. I found a quantity of powder and gun-caps. There were about 150 Indians in this band, and it was useless for me to follow them with fifteen men. This is the tribe that murdered Mr. Bates, as I found some of his papers in their ranch.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

H. FLYNN,
First Lieutenant, Second Infantry California Volunteers.

Capt. C. D. DOUGLAS,
Commanding Fort.

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. Charles G. Hubbard, Second California Infantry.

UPPER MATTOLE, *Camp Olney, June 20, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 65, with a detachment of fifteen men from Company A, Second Infantry California Volunteers, I marched from Camp Swasey on the 31st day of May, and arrived at my present camp on Mattole River on the 5th day of June, 1862, stopping one day in Lower Mattole for rest, and to ascertain the most eligible position for me to operate from in order to fully carry out the scope and intentions of the order above referred to, and the letter of instructions accompanying the same. My present camp was selected by me after due consultation with those appearing to me to be best acquainted with this valley, and, from careful examination and extended scouts, I am satisfied that my present location is the very best that could have been selected for the present, being convenient to Kushka and the coast, Lower Mattole, and the country on Bull Creek, South Fork of Eel River, and Eel River. The day after my arrival at this camp, I started with twelve men of my command and seven citizens, with ten days' rations, to scout and pursue the band of Indians who have heretofore been committing most of the depredations in this neighborhood, and on the 7th of June, about 7.30 p. m., with a portion of the command, were successful in discovering and attacking a ranch of Indians on a small branch of the Mattole River, about twenty miles southerly from camp, and in an almost inaccessible cañon, the ranch containing about twenty Indians, large and small, killing 4 Indians, and mortally wounding 1 buck and 1 squaw, and taking prisoners 3 squaws, 2 children, and 1 boy about twelve years of age, the balance escaping in the darkness. Unfortunately they were discovered too late in the day to capture the largest portion of the band, some ten bucks and as many squaws having left for Eel River a few hours before; among those killed being an Indian named Joe, the murderer of Mr. Wise, who was killed last fall in this valley, taking from his person a Colt revolver, recognized as the property of one of the citizens of this valley, and another of the killed, an Indian named Jim, who was a leader in the robberies of Messrs. Porter's and Aldrich's houses, and described as one of the most vicious characters of the gang of Indian thieves who infest this valley; the boy now

a prisoner being the one who robbed Mr. Brizentine a short time ago of two guns and two pistols, ammunition, &c., he having been domesticated up to that time, a reward of $100 is offered for his scalp, and it is only by the closest attention that I can prevent his being shot down even in camp—killing, mortally wounding, and capturing all the bucks in the ranch at the time, and all of them having been active participants in the robberies lately committed; finding also in their ranch a coat and other property, including a Government overcoat and an ax, recognized as the property of Messrs. Porter, Aldrich, and others, and discovering also in another ranch (deserted) a double-barreled shotgun which had been hid by the Indians. Mr. Langdon's house, and also the house of Mr. West, in Lower Mattole, it is reported, have been robbed merely of guns, everything else being untouched. If it is so, it is by a roving band of some five or six Indians, who are now doing most of the damage in this immediate vicinity, and looking for arms and ammunition; but their known and outspoken sympathy for the Indians leads me to believe that the public charges against them that they are furnishing arms, ammunition, and subsistence to the Indians may, to a certain extent, be true, and that the Indians, if they obtained their guns, did it by collusion with them. At any rate, I shall believe such to be the case until I have more positive information to the contrary. So far as I can ascertain, all the Indians in this portion of the country are hostile; in fact, will ever be so, so long as there are no active and vigorous steps taken to put an end to cold-blooded murder, kidnaping, and treachery. These are in my opinion the sole causes of all these difficulties with the Indians, more especially in this portion of the country and on Eel River. Cold-blooded Indian killing being considered honorable, shooting Indians and murdering even squaws and children that have been domesticated for months and years, without a moment's warning, and with as little compunction as they would rid themselves of a dog, and, as I am informed, one man did, beating his own child's brains out against a tree and killing the squaw, its mother, for no other reason than that he had no means else of disposing of them, and to keep them from falling into other persons' hands. Human life is of no value in this valley, and law seems only to be respected so far as it is backed by visible force. It is well known that kidnaping is extensively practiced by a gang who live in the neighboring mountains, but the difficulty is to obtain absolute and positive proof, so as to insure a conviction under the statute of this State, which, as if not sufficient of itself as a crime, is coupled with other barbarities, murder, rape, &c., which no pen can do justice to. If the Indians are hostile they will always be so until some stringent measures are taken to protect them, and to wipe out the perpetrators of these most horrible crimes against humanity. With such examples before them going unpunished what guaranties from the Government can they depend upon?

I send to Fort Humboldt seven Indians, among them a young Indian girl, taken by me from one supposed to be an Indian stealer, she being found by him, as he says, wandering in the mountains. She was stolen by the Indians from Mr. Langdon when his house was robbed. I have also with me a squaw and child, taken from Mr. Pritchard, an old man living near my camp with his wife and two young daughters, he keeping the squaw and being, as he has generally and publicly held out, the father of the child. The squaw, however, was taken by me on suspicion of furnishing information, arms, and ammunition to the Indians, she having also been in the mountains under suspicious circumstances for a number of days and against my positive instructions to Mr.

Pritchard. Explicit instructions for my guidance in such cases would greatly assist me and settle questions which are becoming rather embarrassing to me. As a general thing I am pleased to say the citizens of Upper Mattole have rendered me all the assistance in their power, accompanying me on each scout, acting as faithful and efficient guides, furnishing me with such transportation as they had. Messrs. Tewksberry, Brown, Pritchard, Lafferty, Mann, and others, being constantly with me and furnishing me with useful information, and it is now suggested by them that with the two Indian guides now at Fort Humboldt, named Joe and Charley, who acted as guides for the citizens last fall, we would be very likely to be successful in getting in many of the Indians voluntarily. With ample assurances reaching the Indians in such a way as to claim their confidence, I believe much can be done, and it is believed that with those two Indians much could be accomplished. The detachment from Company A, Second Infantry California Volunteers, now with me, I cannot but speak of in the highest terms of praise for their promptness, obedience, energy, and endurance; in fact, exhibiting thus far every soldierly quality, and under many trying circumstances for beginners, bearing up without murmur and with great cheerfulness, I have no fault to find and believe that there can be no better men in the regiment. This section is, in my opinion, the finest field in the whole district for operations against the Indians, and which can be most successfully carried out from this direction, but in order to do so, a detachment should always be kept in the field of at least fifteen men. Plenty of occupation can be found for a whole company, with which the Indians, if not captured en masse, would be so hemmed in as either to be picked up in detail by Captain Ketcham, Lieutenant Staples, or the command from this direction, surrender at discretion, or be driven into the sea; escape would be impossible. If driven in from the coast by different detachments from the coast at the same time (as can easily be done) and met from the Eel River direction by other detachments, the nature of the country is such that in my opinion immense success would be inevitable, and this is based upon personal acquaintance and examination of the country, both on Eel River and on the coast. This valley and its vicinity has always been the back door to let the Indians out from Eel River when hard pressed from that direction; but with so small a command and scarcity of transportation scouts as a matter of necessity are both in time and number limited, and of doubtful success. I would call attention to the necessity of prompt and early supply of rations, which should be so arranged as to arrive at least ten days before the previous supply is supposed to be exhausted, in order to provide against contingencies, such as having prisoners to provide for, as I have had from the 7th of this month, cutting our rations down to such an extent that we are now without a pound of flour, coffee—in fact, everything except rice. I would also call attention to the fact that there are no means of communication with Fort Humboldt, except by the trains arriving here with provisions, or by chance some citizen. One express per week would be a vast accommodation, so that communication could be had with headquarters if necessary.

I remain, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES G. HUBBARD,

First Lieut., Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Detachment.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Commanding Humboldt Military District.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Parish B. Johnson, Second California Infantry.

FORT ANDERSON, *August 23, 1862.*

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Humboldt Military District:

SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit the official report of Second Lieut. P. B. Johnson, Second Infantry California Volunteers, of a skirmish with Indians on Light Prairie, August 21, 1862.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

FORT ANDERSON, CAL., *August 23, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that while on detached service with my pack train at Arcata, Cal., on the evening of the 20th instant, the citizens informed me that the camp of a band of Indians had been discovered about six miles from town on what is known as Light Prairie, and that a company of the citizens proposed to attack them at daylight. I immediately volunteered my services with Sergeant Tuttle and Privates Ensign, Shepherd, Stewart, and Weaver, and our guide, Sam Overlander, to operate in conjunction with the militia under the command of George W. Ousley. At 11.30 o'clock we started from town. The expedition consisted of thirty citizens, twelve men of Company D, Third Infantry California Volunteers, under charge of Lieutenant Anderson, and myself and command. About daylight we separated into four parties and proceeded to surround the Indian camp. Myself and men were stationed about 250 yards from the camp. When it became light enough to see the sights on our guns the party of citizens, called the attacking party, numbering eighteen men, with double-barreled shotguns, commenced firing. The Indians, who were packing up their things, broke and ran down the prairie across the line of sight of my men. My men and self fired and ran after them. The Indians only fired once or twice in return. The engagement lasted about thirty minutes, and I am happy to state that my men killed or wounded every Indian that attempted to run past them. One of the citizens—James Brock, our former guide, an honest, brave, and good man—was shot through the heart while engaged in a scuffle with an Indian, the powder from the revolver burning his flesh. Of Indians it is reported that six were killed. I saw two killed by my own men, and saw their bodies in the afternoon. Five guns were captured; also two bows and a lot of arrows. One of the guns was a Yager, captured by us last spring from the Indians, and retaken by the Indians when Whitney's place was burned. The Indian camp was a new and temporary one—a provision camp. They had killed a large steer the day before and were drying the beef. The Indians did not number to exceed, at the very largest estimate, twenty-five bucks and squaws. The camp was located on a small spring stream in the edge of the prairie, which is covered with a high and dense growth of fern.

During the afternoon of the same day I returned with a party of citizens to the prairie and found evidence to lead us to the belief that the Indians had returned during our absence and carried off all the wounded and dead save two. One of the citizens says he recognized the language of the Indians as that of Mad River. Mr. Ousley says that he heard the Hoopa language while spying out their camp the evening before.

I cannot speak too highly of the coolness, gallantry, and daring of the five men of Company F, Second Infantry California Volunteers, with me on that morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. JOHNSON,
Lieutenant, Second Infantry California Volunteers.

Capt. C. D. DOUGLAS,
Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Anderson, Cal.

No. 7.

Reports of Capt. Thomas E. Ketcham, Third California Infantry.

FORT BAKER, CAL., *April 14, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of April 3, 1862, I left the post with thirty enlisted men for a scout against the Indians. Having received information from Mr. Reed through Faulkner, the Government packer, that there was a band of Indians in the Redwoods near his (Reed's) ranch, I directed my march to a secluded point on what is known as Abbott's ranch, between the North Fork of the Yager and another small stream which empties into it from the east, and about three miles north of Reed's ranch, behind a high mountain. From thence I sent out a small scouting party in charge of the guide for the purpose of tracing the Indians if possible. The scout was out all day and returned in the evening, reporting an abundance of old signs, ten deserted rancherias, but no sign less than a week old. At an early hour on the morning of the 6th, left camp with twenty-five men of the command, determined to thoroughly examine the Redwoods in the neighborhood of the Main and South Yager Creeks, the men carrying their rations in their haversacks. At 7 a. m. crossed over to the west bank of the Yager, and after marching about four miles discovered fresh Indian tracks coming toward us. We followed the trail and found that the Indians had crossed the Yager about half a mile below the mouth of the South Yager. Not seeing any tracks of squaws or children, I concluded that it would be well to try and take their camp, and then meet the Indians on their way back and surprise them. We then took up the march for their camp, which we discovered about one mile distant, but entirely deserted. The ground around the camp was covered with tracks, big and little, giving evidence that a large band had been encamped there but the day before. We felled a tree across the Yager and passed over with the intention to cut them off if possible. After marching about two miles through the brush and timber struck the trail going east. We followed it up across the South Yager and up and along the mountain side, in many places so steep that the men could scarcely maintain their footing, until we came to a small prairie, where I halted the men for a few moments to allow them to take breath. The guide had scarcely stepped out of the timber before he was observed by a squaw, who ran to give the alarm. We endeavored to intercept her, but without success. The majority of the men, with myself, pushed on as fast as we possibly could, but did not get a glimpse of an Indian with the exception of the squaw, and of her all that was seen was her head and basket, and that but for a moment. The guide with a number of the men pursued down the mountain side to the creek, whilst a number of the men with myself deployed forward in pursuit, but without success. They fled, leaving everything behind them that could embarrass their flight. There were 17 parts of sacks

of flour with the brand of Cooper's Mills, with quite a quantity of empty sacks, 5 mill files, a piece of belting, 40 or 50 pistol bullets, some lead, a powder flask, bullet pouch, 2 bullet molds, fish nets, spear heads, some deer skins, and some 13 large baskets, besides small ones which I did not count, the most of which property I destroyed, not being able to carry it away. It was very mortifying to me that they should elude my grasp, but upon an examination of the ground it was easily accounted for. The Indians were sitting down about 250 yards from where we entered the open ground, whilst they had their spies in such positions that it was almost impossible for any enemy unacquainted with the ground to get a shot at them. From their number (from fifty to sixty) and the stories that were told by citizens about the Indians desiring to fight the white men, I was led to the belief that we should get a fight. We encamped that night at some old rancherias about a quarter of a mile in the timber to the east of the open ground. In the morning we again endeavored to obtain some trace of the Indians by which we could follow them up, but in vain. We then took up our march in a northerly direction over the ridge, through heavy redwood timber and thick brush, without being able to see any more sign than a place by a large redwood where an Indian family had slept some months since. We traveled about four miles and reached our camp. The day following camp was broken up. The command marched over to the Weaverville and Eel River trail, passing through a thousand-acre field, and camped at Ross' ranch, on the trail, about one mile above Large's. April 9, camped at Reed's ranch. April 10, scouted through the timber on the south side of South Yager, down to where the Indians had crossed on the 6th, then took a southerly course, coming out on the Weaverville trail about three miles to the west of Reed's, arriving in camp about 5 p. m. No Indian sign whatever, except that made on the 6th. From Reed's we proceeded to Grizzly Gulch. Scouted through there without seeing any fresh sign. From Grizzly Gulch marched to the Middle Fork of the Yager. Scouted over some fifteen miles of the neighborhood to the eastward and northward without being able to discover any Indians or Indian sign in the vicinity. On the morning of the 13th took up the march for Fort Baker, arriving there at 5 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. KETCHAM,

Capt., Third Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Baker Dist.

Lieut. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Mil. Dist., Fort Humboldt.

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FORT BAKER, CAL., *April 27, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to report my return to the post this afternoon from a successful scout. We have killed 3 Indians and 1 squaw (who was mistaken for a buck), and have 24 prisoners, big and little, amongst them two boys, respectively sixteen and eighteen years of age, who were found secreted after the firing ceased, and were without weapons. If it meet the views of the colonel commanding, I would respectfully request that their lives be spared, as it will be likely to have a tendency to induce others to surrender. I will forward a more detailed account in the course of a day or two.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. KETCHAM,

Captain, Third Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Baker.

Lieut. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Mil. Dist., Fort Humboldt, Cal.

FORT BAKER, CAL., *April 28, 1862.*

SIR: In pursuance of orders received from district headquarters a detachment of twenty-five enlisted men of Company A, Third Infantry California Volunteers, under the command of Captain Ketcham, left the post on the afternoon of the 23d instant in pursuit of a band of Indians who had been killing cattle in the neighborhood of the McEntee Crossing, on the Van Dusen River. The detachment made camp near the edge of the Redwood, about three miles below the crossing at 10 p. m. On the following morning found the Indian trail leading into the Redwoods; traced the trail across the Van Dusen, up the mountain side until dark, when we encamped. On the 25th instant followed the trace over the mountain, across the mail trail toward the mouth of Larrabee Creek. About 3 p. m. discovered a large ranch which had been fortified by felling trees around it, but the Indians had deserted the ranch two or three days previously. We finally succeeded in finding the trail about dark, when we encamped. At daybreak of the 26th had the men up, and after breakfast started upon the trail, coming upon the Indians about 9 a. m. encamped in a deep ravine near Eel River. There were 3 Indians and 1 squaw killed, 2 boys, 11 squaws, and 11 children prisoners, two bucks and one squaw escaping. On our march homeward in the afternoon discovered fresh Indian tracks crossing the mail trail toward the Van Dusen. Detached ten men from the command, leaving fifteen to guard the prisoners to McEntee's Crossing. Followed the trace to the Van Dusen, where we lost it. Not being able to regain the trace, started for camp at McEntee's Crossing, which we reached at 9 p. m., on our way finding the ranch which had been reported by Mr. Gray. The ranch had been deserted some days. The detachment with the prisoners arrived at Fort Baker the afternoon of the 27th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. KETCHAM,

Captain, Third Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Baker.

Lieut. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

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FORT BAKER, CAL., *May 14, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the return of the detachment of ten men sent out from this post on the morning of May 11, 1862. They brought with them fifty-nine Indians besides the three runners sent out with the command, to wit, nineteen bucks, twenty-four squaws, and sixteen children, making in all eighty-eight now at the post. The detachment was sent out under orders to proceed to some eligible spot near Larrabee Creek and Eel River, and from thence to send out runners and collect as many Indians as possible and bring them to the post. They were to remain out six days, but if they could accomplish the object which I had in view in less than the six days, to return as soon as that object was accomplished. At 10 a. m. May 13 the detachment camped near Eel River and immediately sent out runners in different directions. The runners returned to camp early this morning, bringing with them the Indians above mentioned. The runners report that the rest of the Indians had run off. The most of them had gone up South Fork of Eel River, having been scared by a large number of soldiers (Lieutenant Hubbard's command, I presume), who were near the mouth of Larrabee Creek. The runners could not be induced to go out again

for fear the soldiers would shoot them, and also stated that the Indians could not be found for several days. Under these circumstances the camp was broken up and the detachment, with the prisoners, returned to this post. I am very much disappointed with the result obtained, for I had good reason to expect at least 150 Indians to be brought to the post. I would respectfully represent to the colonel commanding that since Lieutenant Hubbard has been sent into my district it is no more than just to me that I should at least be informed of his movements. His scout upon Eel River at the present time will, I think, be found to be productive of more evil than benefit. The Indians upon Eel River generally have been desirous to come in, but were afraid to trust the whites. In pursuance of instructions, I have promised them protection, and many of them were waiting for me to send over some soldiers to protect them on the way to the post, when they say that seeing soldiers that they knew were not mine, they took to flight with the exception of the few above mentioned. There are eight of the bucks who came in to-day who have squaws and children at the fort, and are very anxious about them. I have promised them that the whites shall not interfere with their squaws, and that they can go down to the fort in a few days. I desire to know if the colonel commanding desires to have Las-Sic's band called in, or whether I shall pursue him. I have been informed that the Indians are very troublesome around Kneeland's Prairie. Will I be justified in sending an expedition there? I am satisfied that my plan of employing Indian runners will be found to be of great utility, both in calling Indians in and in hunting those who do not come in. I have seen enough of trailing Indians to convince me that an Indian can follow a trail when a white man would be completely at fault.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. KETCHAM,

Captain, Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

Lieut. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Mil. Dist., Fort Humboldt, Cal.

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FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL., *June 23, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 65, headquarters Humboldt Military District, I crossed Mad River in command of thirty men of Company A, Third Infantry California Volunteers, and thoroughly scouted the country from the mouth of Pilot Creek to within two miles and a half of Fort Lyon and from the summit of the mountain to Mad River. On the fifth day out we captured two young boys and forced them to lead us to their ranch. We found that the ranch had been deserted the day previous. Took the trail from the ranch; marched until dark, when I discovered an Indian fire on the opposite side of the river. As soon as the moon rose the men were put in motion, marched until daybreak, when we crossed the river, attacked the ranch, killed one Indian, and two got away. The brush around the ranch was so thick that it was with great difficulty that the men forced their way through and greatly facilitated the escape of the Indians. During the attack upon the ranch one of the Indian boys made his escape. We afterward succeeded in finding the trail of the entire band of Indians about five miles from Fort Lyon and tracked them across the river without being able to overtake them.

Having been informed by Captain Heffernan that my detachment had been ordered back to Fort Baker and my provisions being nearly out, we marched back to Fort Baker, arriving there at 5 p. m. on the ninth day from the time that the command left Fort Baker. We experienced very unfavorable weather for some days during the scout.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. KETCHAM,

Captain, Third Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Detachment.

Lieut. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Mil. Dist., Fort Humboldt, Cal.

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FORT BAKER, CAL., *July 11, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that two citizens residing in the neighborhood of the fort (Messrs. Lyle and Gray) came to the post yesterday morning and informed me that a party of citizens had been attacked by Indians the previous evening while encamped on the Weaverville trail near the crossing of Mad River, and one person killed—Mr. Lyons, of Eel River, and Mr. Olmstead, of Eureka, badly wounded. I started for the scene of attack with fifteen men, leaving five men to follow with the mule train, for the purpose of rendering whatever assistance it was in my power to render. We arrived near Mad River about 2.30 p. m., and found Mr. Olmstead upon the trail with a number of citizens who had already arrived and rendered such assistance as they could under the circumstances. Mr. Olmstead had been shot through the thigh and one shot had lodged in his hip, and he was suffering severely. I directed a detail of the men to bear him to Yager Creek Settlement (Doctor Phelps, of Hydesville, had already been sent for). I then proceeded to the camp and there saw the body of Mr. Lyons lying near where the camp-fire had been. Mr. Lyons had been shot through the face and body. The Indians after killing him had stripped him entirely naked, cut his throat, and taken out his heart; his right hand was also burned off. The body of Mr. Lyons was wrapped in blankets and put upon a mule by the citizens, for the purpose of being delivered to his friends for burial. It appears that the party, consisting of Messrs. Olmstead, Adams, Grounds, and Lyons, with an Indian boy, were on the way to Weaverville with cattle, and had encamped near the trail and were engaged in cooking their supper when the Indians, having crawled up a ravine leading from the river, opened fire upon the whites at a distance of about fifty yards, firing some 100 shots, with the result before stated. Mr. Olmstead, wounded as he was, succeeded in making his escape to a pile of driftwood in the river, to which place he was pursued by five or six Indians, but fortunately Mr. Olmstead succeeded in securing a position from which with his six-shooter he was enabled to kill one Indian and drive the rest off. Mr. Grounds succeeded in screening himself amongst the rocks until midnight, when he made his way toward Yager Creek Settlement. Mr. Adams arrived at Yager Creek Settlement about daylight yesterday morning and gave the information to the settlers there. The Indians also killed three horses, two on this side of the river and one on the east side, which was cut up and carried off with them (the horse on the east bank of the river). Mr. Hoagland, who came from Hay Fork yesterday, saw the trail of the Indians where they had come down from the mountain and had gone back toward the head of Grouse Creek.

Judging from the number of the Indians and the manner in which they are armed, and the direction from which they came, I am satisfied that it is the same band that committed the outrage at Daley's Ferry a short time since. I have been informed that the band, after making the attack upon Daley's Ferry, went to the headwaters of Mad River, and I presume that they now are on their way back to the Redwoods. The Indians captured two revolvers—one six-shooter and one seven-shooter. Mr. Olmstead being a very heavy man, I found it necessary to detail three reliefs of four men each to carry him to the settlement. I could not, therefore, attempt to pursue the Indians, even had I the time to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. KETCHAM,

Captain, Third Infantry California Vols., Commanding Post.

Lieut. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Mil. Dist., Fort Humboldt, Cal.

Report of the operations of Company A, Third Infantry California Volunteers, Capt. Thomas E. Ketcham, in the field, &c., during the month of July, 1862.

FORT BAKER, CAL., *August 1, 1862.*

July 1, 1862, Captain Ketcham left the post with fifteen enlisted men on a scout against the Indians in the Redwoods, near Reed's ranch. Sergeant Jones with a detachment of nine men left the post the same day under orders to proceed to Kettenshaw and endeavor to call in or capture Las Sic and his band of Indians. July 4, Captain Ketcham having thoroughly scouted in the neighborhood of the South Yager Creek, and down to the junction with the main Yager about two miles, when, finding Indian signs proceeding up the creek, followed up the tracks for nearly two days, when, losing the trail and not being able to recover it, struck for Thousand-Acre Field, from thence to the post. July 5, Sergeant Jones with detachment of nine men returned to the post; did not succeed in finding any Indians. July 10, two citizens (Messrs. Gray and Lyle) came to the post and stated that a party of four citizens who were on their way to Weaverville with a band of cattle had been attacked at their camp on the trail near the Upper Crossing of Mad River by Indians on the previous evening, and that one citizen had been killed (Mr. Lyons) and another badly wounded (Mr. Olmstead), the two others making their escape to the Yager Creek Settlement. I ordered a detail of twenty men to be made, and marched (acompanied by Messrs. Gray and Lyle as guides) for the Upper Crossing of Mad River. Owing to the dense fog upon the mountains we were forced to follow the trail all the way, by which we were detained upward of two hours. A short distance from the camp where the citizens had been attacked we met a number of citizens who had arrived before us, having Mr. Olmstead in charge. Mr. Olmstead had two bullets in his right thigh and was suffering severely. His friends not being able to convey him to a place of safety, twelve men of the detachment were detailed for that purpose. I then proceeded to the camping place of the citizens, and there saw the body of Mr. Lyons lying near to where the fire had been, one bullet through his chest, another through his face, his throat cut, his heart taken out, and his right hand burned off to the wrist. The body had been stripped by the Indians. Two

horses were also lying near, having been killed at the same time. The camp was situated on the west bank of Mad River, about one-quarter of a mile from the river, on an open space nearly surrounded by small bushes. About fifty yards to the south there is a small gulch running down to the river. The Indians, it is said to the number of about forty, crossed from the Fort Lyon District, came up the gulch, and being concealed by the brush growing upon its banks, fired upon the citizens while they were preparing supper, killing and wounding as before stated. Five of the Indians pursued Mr. Olmstead, who succeeded in making his escape after killing one of the Indians with his revolver. The Indians then recrossed the river, taking the Weaverville trail to the top of the mountain, and from thence struck off toward the head of Grouse Creek.

July 11, Corporal McHirron, with the detachment detailed to carry Mr. Olmstead to Yager Creek Settlement, returned to the post. July 15, Sergeant Jones with detachment of fourteen men, the guide and interpreter and two Indian runners, left the post under orders to march to the South Fork of Eel River; from thence to Fort Seward; from thence to Kettenshaw, and from thence back to the post, and to capture and call in as many Indians as possible, and to endeavor to surprise Say-Winne's band and punish them severely. July 24, Sergeant Jones with detachment, &c., returned to the post, having succeeded in capturing and calling in 112 Indians (36 grown males, 50 squaws, and 26 children). Between the 20th and 31st days of July there were 44 Indians (amongst them the chief Las-Sic) brought to the post by citizens. There are now at the post 55 warriors, 68 squaws, and 65 children. Lieut. J. F. Staples, with nineteen enlisted men of my company, has been stationed at the Eel River House (in the district of Capt. D. B. Akey, Second Cavalry California Volunteers) since June 28, 1862. I have had no report from him for the month of July. In connection with the attack upon the citizens at the Upper Crossing of Mad River, I would respectfully state that there are two bands of very hostile Indians within striking distance of Fort Baker. One ranging in the Redwoods, near Reed's ranch, and south to Eel River; another ranging in the mountains and gulches on the east side of Mad River, between Fort Lyon and the Eel River and Weaverville trail. Owing to the nature of the country, and the fact of their being constantly upon the alert, it is almost impossible for one body of soldiers to succeed in getting near enough to attack them. To capture or destroy these Indians it will be found necessary that four detachments (of fifteen or twenty men each) should be put in motion against them at about the same time. Whilst two parties are driving them, the other two parties would be so placed as to intercept their retreat. The points to be occupied will very readily suggest themselves to an officer acquainted with the country. To carry out this plan with success it will be necessary (if the exigencies of the service will permit) that the officer in command at Fort Baker should have control of at least one company, and authority to order the troops at Fort Lyon to co operate with the troops from Fort Baker when necessary, and to provide guides when needed for each detachment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. KETCHAM,

Captain, Third Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Baker.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,

Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Franciso, Cal.

No. 8.

Report of Lieut. John F. Staples, Third California Infantry.

FORT BAKER, CAL., *June 2, 1862.*

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to Post Orders, No. 22, I left this post on the morning of the 29th of May with a detachment of twenty men on a scout for Indians. Traveled eight miles to the head of Yager Creek and camped for the night. May 30, left camp at 6 o'clock. Followed the Hydesville trail to Reed's ranch; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Van Dusen, at a point known as the Van Dusen Mail Station. Camped for the night.

May 31, crossed the Van Dusen. Traveled in a southwest course to Eel River; thence up the river one mile. Discovered a party of from twenty to thirty Indians, who were also traveling up the river. They saw us first as we were coming into a small prairie. We were close to them before they discovered us. I immediately attacked and routed them, killing 1 buck and capturing 12 squaws and children. They had several guns, but I am unable to say how many. They fired several shots at us from the brush. One shot struck Corporal Collins' cap-box, passing through it, and lodging against his belt-plate, doing him no serious harm. Returned to the mail station and camped for the night.

June 1, returned via Reed's ranch to McEntee's Crossing of the Van Dusen.

June 2, arrived at Fort Baker at 11.30 o'clock with twelve prisoners, having been absent four days and a half.

J. F. STAPLES,
First Lieutenant, Third Infantry California Volunteers.

Capt. THOMAS E. KETCHAM,
Third Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Baker, Cal.

No. 9.

Report of Lieut. Joseph Anderson, Third California Infantry.

ELK CAMP, *July 31, 1862.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to inform you that we had a visit from the Indians in this vicinity yesterday about 6.30 o'clock. They shot Mr. Miller in the thigh, killed his squaw and child about one year old. Miller, after being shot, made good his escape to Mr. Saunders' house, about three miles from where the Indians made their attack; also his boy, about nine years old. As soon as I got the news I had my party divided and sent part of them to Mr. Saunders' house, and had Miller, his boy, and Mr. Saunders, who is helpless at present, moved to this camp, which was then about 9 o'clock at night. After getting them all together, with Mr. Morton's family, I made the best disposition I possibly could with the small command I had for the night. I am to-day preparing for another attack, and assisting Mr. Morton to have his family moved to Trinidad; also, Miller and Mr. Saunders, as both of them require medical attendance. I received orders last night from Captain Douglas to proceed with what available force I had and scout from this camp along Redwood Creek to Albee's, and if I discovered any Indian signs to let him know. The force I have here is not sufficient to protect this place, and if I divide it I know Indians, who are now encamped about Coyote Camp, will come back and destroy what houses remain standing here. These are Mr. Saunders', Mr. McConaha's, and Mr. Morton's, which

are worth several thousand dollars with their crops, all of which will be destroyed by dividing the party. I therefore take the responsibility of stopping here contrary to Captain Douglas' orders, as I think I could accomplish nothing by scouting with the party that I could take from this command, as I am positive there is a large party of Indians between here and Albee's. The four men of Company D, Third Infantry, which brought the order from Captain Douglas, passed two camps, one where the military express rider was shot, with fourteen Indians they saw sitting at a camp-fire, and the other camp a little above where Miller was shot. The number there they could not tell, but by the noise they made at the time they passed, they judged there must have been some thirty or forty Indians. They traveled all night and got here about 3.30 o'clock this morning. The Indians burned Mr. Miller's house and Mr. Williams'; also, shot Miller's horse and destroyed everything about the place. As soon as I have Miller, Saunders, and Mr. Morton's family started for Trinidad I am going to see what other damage they have done. I am only rationed up to the 4th of August. I hope that a train may arrive here before that time. If they have not started I would advise them to come by Trinidad to this camp. I hope the colonel commanding will approve of my course of action in keeping the small force I have here together and not complying with the order I have received from Captain Douglas; I would comply, however, with Captain Douglas' order, but I find that the men are not very well satisfied to stop here after I divide the party and leave them. I have reason to believe they would not stop here after me to afford any protection to this place, and for that reason I have thought better to keep this party together and acquaint the colonel commanding of the course I have taken. The party of this command now at Albee's will have to get supplies from Fort Anderson. I cannot procure an animal to pack them any provisions from here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDERSON,

First Lieut., Third Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Elk Camp.

Lieut. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Humboldt Military District.

No. 10.

Report of Lieut. John D. Myers, Third California Infantry.

LISCOMBE'S HILL, CAL., *June 11, 1862.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding, that a party of men—one corporal and two privates from my detachment—escorting Government stores to Elk Camp, transported by McConaha's pack train, was, on their return from that station on the 9th [8th] (Sunday), while encamped at Fawn Prairie, were attacked by a party of about fifty Indians, who kept up a continual fire on a log cabin where the men were for protection for about half an hour, and the balls came through the cabin so fast that the men were forced to leave. The Indians have got their blankets and overcoats, and if it had not been dark would, from their numbers, have, no doubt, got the men. I think from the number and the way that they came that they are the same party that committed those depredations on Mad River on that same morning. The men think that they destroyed all belonging

to the train, as they fired into the mules before they fired at the cabin. The prairie is four miles from Fort Anderson and eight miles from this hill. The men will want blankets and overcoats.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. MYERS,

Second Lieut., Third Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Detachment.

Lieut. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Humboldt Military District.

No. 11.

Report of Capt. David B. Akey, Second California Cavalry.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL., *April 12, 1862.*

COLONEL: As directed by you I left Fort Humboldt Thursday, April 3, with a detachment of my company, consisting of three non-commissioned officers and twenty-eight men, in pursuit of Indians. Left a detachment of one corporal and three men at the Eel River House, it having been reported to me that an attack was threatened at Figglebaum's Store. Encamped at Cooper's Mills Friday, 12 m. Found the mills robbed of from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds of flour, and belts, ropes, and all movable machinery cut up or destroyed. Mills had been fired in three places, but had died out. Saturday morning, April 5, started on the trail of the Indians, with two non-commissioned officers and twenty-three men. From the signs supposed to be between twenty and thirty Indians. Marched in a westerly direction; country heavily timbered; undergrowth almost impassable. Marched a distance of fourteen miles. No fresh sign of Indians. Encamped near a small prairie, twelve miles from Cooper's Mills. Same night sent two men back after mules with provisions. Weather clear, elevation above Cooper's Mills about 500 feet, distance from Iaqua Ranch about two miles. Sunday morning, April 6, at daylight, sent out four scouts—two in the direction of Fort Baker, and two in a northeasterly direction to strike Yager Creek above the junction of the streams putting into Yager near Kneeland's Prairie and the Iaqua country. The scouts in the direction of Fort Baker reported at camp 4 p. m. Crossed Yager Creek five miles above the Fort Baker trail; distance traveled, twelve miles. Reports the country very rough and very heavy timber, no sign of Indians having crossed in that direction. Scouts in the direction of Kneeland's Prairie reported at camp at sunset. Crossed the old trail of Indians two miles from camp; trail perhaps four or five days old. Three miles from camp crossed the trail of two Indians traveling in the direction of the Mad River country. Sign fresh, having passed the same day. Passed down to the Yager about one mile above the mouth of Booth's Run. No other fresh sign discovered; distance traveled, thirteen miles. Monday morning, April 7, left camp at 5 a. m. with two non-commissioned officers and twenty-four men. Four inches of snow. Found fresh trail of two Indians as reported by scouts. Followed the trail about one mile; came in sight of two Indians, supposed to be spies; ordered the men to fire; both were killed. Here divided the detachment. Thirteen men under command of Sergeant Reynolds took a direct course for Yager Creek, directly opposite Iaqua Ranch; thirteen men and Sergeant Helon, Captain Akey in command, passed down toward Yager Creek;

found four Indian ranches abandoned perhaps four or five days. Country very rough. Deep cañons and dense forests skirted Yager Creek a distance of three miles. No fresh Indian signs. Indians evidently on the alert, and moving in direction of Mad River. Arrived in camp 6 p. m.; men very much fatigued. Sergeant Reynolds reports half hour later; numerous trails of Indians, not fresh; but moving back discovered numerous abandoned ranches, a large number of Indians having evidently encamped in this vicinity during the winter. Tuesday morning, April 8, took a circuitous route for Cooper's Mills, marching in a northwesterly direction; surprised a ranch of Indians 3 p. m. Showed no sign of arms having been in their possession; distance from Eel River settlements, two miles; number of Indians, fifteen, including men, women, and children. Two of said Indians were recognized by some of the citizens of Eel River as having been formerly in the employ of white men, and strong suspicions of having given information to the Indians who robbed Cooper's Mills. I find the settlers of the Eel River Valley very much exasperated, and strongly recommend the removing of all Indians from Eel River Valley. Arrived with full detachment at Eel River House 12 m. April 9, Corporal Smart reports having captured nine Indians three miles from Eel River House. Indians apparently tame, but from every information are in communication with the hostile tribes. Corporal Smart reported to me of a ranch of Indians on the east side of Van Dusen's River, distant from camp nine miles. Scout Sergeant Helon, with five men, reported at sunset with seven Indians captured at Eagle Prairie.

April 10, arrived at Fort Humboldt with full detachment. Men all well with the exception of one man, shot with carbine in the foot. Total number of Indians captured, 31 [42]—11 bucks, 13 squaws, and 18 children. I cannot speak too highly of the soldierly bearing of the men under my command.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. B. AKEY,

Captain Company E, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

Col. F. J. LIPPITT,

Commanding Humboldt Military District.

No. 12.

Report of Corpl. Charles H. Eaton, Second California Cavalry.

COOPER'S MILLS, *July 3, 1862.*

SIR: There was an attack made yesterday about 5 p. m. by a band of Indians armed with rifles, about ten in number, upon the house of Mr. Cutterback, on the Van Dusen Creek, about two miles from this place. On the alarm being given I hastened to their relief as soon as possible with a part of the men under my command. The Indians on seeing us retreated to the woods with but little plunder, injuring no one seriously, Mrs. Cutterback receiving a slight wound from a rifle-ball. Night coming on we were not able to follow them far, therefore I returned to the mills.

Respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. H. EATON,

Corporal, Company E, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

Col. F. J. LIPPITT,

Commanding Humboldt Military District, at Fort Humboldt.

APRIL 13-SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.—Expedition from Southern California, through Arizona, to Northwestern Texas and New Mexico.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Pacific.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.
No. 3.—Lieut. Col. Edward E. Eyre, First California Cavalry.
No. 4.—Capt. Thomas L. Roberts, First California Infantry.
No. 5.—Capt. John C. Cremony, Second California Cavalry.
No. 6.—Maj. Theodore A. Coult, Fifth California Infantry, commanding Fort Bowie.
No. 7.—Surg. James M. McNulty, U. S. Army, acting medical inspector.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Pacific.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 13, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication received at these headquarters from Brigadier-General Carleton, commanding "Column from California," dated at Tucson, Ariz., July 22, 1862; also copies of the several communications from Lieut. Col. E. E. Eyre, commanding First Cavalry California Volunteers, dated at Fort Thorn, on the Rio Grande, on the 6th, 8th, and 14th of July, 1862; also copy of General Carleton's Order, No. 10, issued at Tucson on the 17th of July. These documents will fully inform the Department of the movements of our forces in Arizona, and the accomplishment of all that I proposed to do in my communication addressed to you on the 9th of December, 1861. Much praise is due to Brigadier-General Carleton and the officers and men of his command for their indefatigable exertions and patient endurance of hardships while marching through a country intersected by numerous deserts where no water was to be found. Success has thus far attended all our movements. Colonel Connor, Third Infantry California Volunteers, commanding the troops on the Overland Mail Route, is now moving east from Fort Churchill with seven companies of his own regiment and three companies of the Second Cavalry under Colonel Sims. Quiet prevails in the District of Oregon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Fort Barrett, Pima Villages, Ariz., May 25, 1862.

MAJOR: The advance guard of this column, under Lieut. Col. Joseph R. West, First California Volunteer Infantry, took possession of Tucson,

in this Territory, on the 20th instant, without firing a shot. All the secession troops who were in the Territory and all of the secessionists, so far as we can learn, have fled—the troops to the Rio Grande, the citizens to Sonora. Our arrival is hailed with great joy by all the people who remain. We shall doubtless be able to get some forage, flour, and beef, and perhaps sugar, from Sonora; but of this I will write you in detail from Tucson in a few days. A rumor comes from the Rio Grande that Sibley has met with a serious reverse.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.

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HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, Ariz., July 22, 1862.

MAJOR: In my letter to you, dated June 18, I informed you that I had sent Expressman John Jones, Sergeant Wheeling, of Company F, First California Volunteer Infantry, and a Mexican guide named Chavez, with communications for General Canby. These men started from Tucson on the evening of June 15. On the 18th they were attacked by a party of Apaches, and Sergeant Wheeling and the guide (Chavez) were killed, and Jones, almost by a miracle, succeeded in getting through the Indians, and after a hot pursuit on their part made out to reach the Rio Grande at a point known as Picacho, six miles above Mesilla. He was taken prisoner by the secessionists, who brought him before Colonel Steele (William Steele, late Second Dragoons), who examined him, took his dispatches, and threw him into jail. He managed, however, to get word to General Canby that he was there and that the Column from California was really coming—an achievement that was considered absolutely impracticable. However, as soon as Steele ascertained this matter as a fact, hurried preparations were made to abandon the country. Meantime General Canby had sent a large force to Fort Craig to move on Mesilla as soon as transportation could be provided. A strong reconnoitering force, under Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, left Tucson on June 21, and after a hard march arrived on the Rio Grande near Fort Thorn on July 4.

On the 5th this force occupied that work, it having been abandoned by the enemy. Here the colors were run up by the California troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre was then re-enforced by a squadron of the Third U. S. Cavalry, and having constructed a raft and built a boat, was at the last advices about to cross the river to march on Fillmore and Fort Bliss, in Texas. Steele, meanwhile, had abandoned Mesilla and was making his way to Texas. The Mexican population was rising on every hand and were killing his men and running off his stock. It is said that Teel's battery, C. S. Army, the one taken from Canby at Valverde, had been attacked some thirty miles below Fort Bliss and taken by the people, who had hovered around it to the number of 1,500. It was believed that neither Steele nor Teel would ever reach Texas. Sibley and Colonel Reily had fallen back on Texas in May, leaving Steele with what was considered force enough to hold Arizona. All this news came last night. It was brought by Captain McCleave, who had been exchanged for two lieutenants, one of whom was Steele's

adjutant, who had been taken by Captain Fritz, First California Volunteer Cavalry. Captain Fritz went after Colonel Steele with a flag of truce to effect the exchange. He overtook Colonel Steele twenty miles below Fort Fillmore in full retreat.

As you have been informed, the uncommon drought of this summer had so dried up the country that it was impracticable to move a large force in the direction of the Rio Grande until the rains commenced falling. Usually this occurs by June 24, but this year there has been but little fall even yet. The column, however, has been taking the road by installments, commencing with Roberts' company of infantry and Cremony's cavalry, which was sent with 25,000 pounds of corn and thirty days' rations for Eyre in case he was obliged to fall back to the Rio de Sauz, 128 miles from Tucson, starting on July 9. (See letter to Colonel West, marked A,* herewith inclosed.) I also inclose Colonel Eyre's report,† dated at Fort Thorn, July 6, 1862. This officer deserves great credit for his enterprise. I trust the Governor will notice the conduct of himself and men. This report is marked B.† I also send a subsequent report of Colonel Eyre's, dated July 8, 1862 (C‡), and also one still later, dated July 11, 1862, marked D,* and still another, dated July 14, 1862, marked E;§ also a letter from Colonel Chivington, marked F;* also a letter from General Canby, marked G,* and letters* from General Canby to Colonel Chivington, dated June 9, 16, 18, 27, and July 1 and 4, 1862. I also inclose General Orders, Nos. 10 and 11, from these headquarters. The troops marched on the days specified. I shall leave this post to-morrow and move rapidly to the front. If a demonstration on Northwestern Texas will serve as a diversion in favor of forces landing on the coast that State will soon be ours. The country is still dry, but we shall do our best.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA, *Tucson, Ariz., July 17, 1862.*

The Column from California will move to the Rio Grande in the following order:

I. On the 20th instant Col. Joseph R. West, First California Volunteer Infantry, with Companies B, C, and K of his regiment, and Company G, of the Fifth California Volunteer Infantry. This command at the Rio de Sauz will receive the addition of Company E, of West's regiment, and Thompson's mountain howitzers. Maj. Theodore A. Coult, of the Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, is assigned to duty with this command. Colonel West will take 40,000 rounds of rifle-musket ammunition.

II. On the 21st instant a second command, consisting of Shinn's light battery, Third U. S. Artillery, and Companies A, First, and B, Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, will take up its line of march for the Rio Grande. This command will be supplied with all the artillery ammunition now here which pertains to Shinn's battery and 17,000 rounds of ammunition for the rifle musket.

III. On the 23d instant a third command, under Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Rigg, consisting of Companies I, F, D, and H, First California

* Not found. † See p. 120. ‡ See p. 124. § See p. 126.

Volunteer Infantry, will start for the Rio Grande. This command will have 28,000 rounds of ammunition for the rifle musket.

IV. Each of these commands will be supplied with subsistence for thirty days, with at least two tents for each company and with a good supply of intrenching tools. Each command will also have one hospital tent complete and an ambulance for the sick and wounded, and will have a forge and material for shoeing horses and mules, and also a water tank and a good supply of water-kegs.

V. On the 31st instant a train of wagons laden with forty days' supplies of subsistence for the whole command hereby ordered forward, with the following ammunition, viz, 40,000 rounds for the rifle musket, 30,000 rounds for the Sharps carbine, and 20,000 rounds for the navy-size Colt revolver, together with such other supplies of clothing, tents, tools, spare wagon timbers, leather, wagon grease, horseshoes, mule-shoes, horseshoe-nails, stationery, &c., as may be required, will leave Tucson for the Rio Grande, escorted by Companies A, Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, and A, First California Volunteer Cavalry, each furnished with sixty days' rations. This command will have an ambulance, forge, and water-tank, and such other articles as may be required to render it efficient.

VI. Company D, First California Volunteer Cavalry, will move from Tubac directly for the crossing of the San Pedro, where it will arrive on the 22d instant. From that point it will form the advance guard of the column, and habitually, unless otherwise ordered, will march one day in front of West's command.

VII. Captain Cremony's company (B, of the Second California Volunteer Cavalry) will march near the head of the column, to serve as flankers or as vedettes, as occasion may require.

VIII. The staff officers attached to these headquarters, except the chief commissary, will, until further orders, move with West's command. Surgeon Prentiss, First California Volunteer Cavalry, will move with the second command, and Surgeon Wooster, Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, will move with Rigg's command.

IX. The chief quartermaster, chief commissary, and medical director are charged with giving the most perfect efficiency possible to all matters pertaining to the public service in their several departments, keeping in mind the fact that this column is presumed now to move forward prepared at all points to engage the enemy at any moment by night or by day. Let nothing be omitted or neglected which will give due effect to this idea, whether on the march or on the field of battle.

X. That every soldier may move forward with a light, free step, now that we approach the enemy, he will no longer be required to carry his knapsack.

XI. This is the time when every soldier in this column looks forward with a confident hope that he, too, will have the distinguished honor of striking a blow for the old Stars and Stripes; when he, too, feels in his heart that he is the champion of the holiest cause that has ever yet nerved the arm of a patriot. The general commanding the column desires that such a time shall be remembered by all, but more particularly by those who from their guilt have been so unfortunate as to be prisoners on such an occasion. He therefore orders that all soldiers under his command who may be now held in confinement shall be at once released.

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,

First Lieut., First California Vol. Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA, *Tucson, Ariz., July 21, 1862.*

I. All of the Territory of Arizona west of a meridian line running through what is known as Apache Pass, on the Butterfield Mail Route, hence to Mesilla, will constitute a military district, to be known as the District of Western Arizona, the headquarters of which shall be Tucson, Ariz. Maj. David Fergusson, First California Volunteer Cavalry, is hereby placed in command of this district, as well as of the post and town of Tucson.

II. The duties which devolve upon Major Fergusson by this order are additional to those he is required to perform as chief commissary of this column. He is also empowered to make estimates of all funds necessary to be used in the quartermaster's department and subsistence department, so far as the wants and necessities of those departments may be concerned, direct to the proper officers at the headquarters Department of the Pacific. Major Fergusson will disburse and direct the disbursement of these funds when received to the best interests of the public service, having reference first to having on hand an adequate supply of all articles of prime necessity, such as food and forage; likewise all that will insure mobility to the column by having its means of transportation always in as good order and good repair as practicable.

III. Great vigilance will be exercised by Major Fergusson to see that no successful attack is made on his trains within his district by secessionists or Indians. The troops in the district are to be kept in fighting condition, and the public animals and public stores so carefully guarded as to secure against loss by surprise or by depredation and secure against destruction by fire or by flood.

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First California Vol. Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Ojo de la Vaca, Ariz., August 2, 1862.

GENERAL: General George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding the Department of the Pacific, recommended to the General-in-Chief that a force from California, to consist of a battery of four guns (Company A, U. S. Third Artillery), the First Regiment of Infantry California Volunteers, and five companies of the First Cavalry California Volunteers, should cross the Yuma and Colorado Deserts, and recapture the posts in Arizona and Southern New Mexico, then supposed to be in the hands of the rebels, and open the Southern Overland Mail Route. These recommendations or suggestions were approved by the General-in-Chief, and arrangements were set on foot to carry them into effect. But what with unprecedented floods in California and uncommon drought on the Yuma and Colorado Deserts, and other serious difficulties which had to be encountered, it has been quite impossible to bring forward the force above indicated in a fighting condition at an earlier date than the present. I was baffled in every effort I attempted to communicate with you. My first note, marked A, after many days came back to me, the messenger not being able to ascend the Salt

Fork of the Gila on account of high water. My second note, marked B, after several days was returned from Sonora, as the Mexican expressmen were too much afraid to encounter the dangers of the journey through Chihuahua to El Paso and so on to your headquarters. Of the three men whom I sent with my third notes, marked C and D, two were killed by the Apache Indians near the Chiricahua Mountains on the evening of the 18th of June last. The third, after a miraculous escape and a perilous ride, arrived on the Rio Grande at sunset on the evening of the 20th, 160 miles from where his companions were murdered. Here, in an exhausted, half-delirious state, he was captured by secessionists, and, together with his dispatches, taken to Colonel Steele, C. S. Army. On the 17th of June I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with a small command from his regiment, to make a forced reconnaissance toward the Rio Grande. He started from Tucson on this duty on the evening of June 21. (See my letter to him, marked E.)

On the 8th of July I directed some supplies to be forwarded half way to the Rio Grande, to provide for the emergency of Eyre's being obliged to fall back. (See letter to Colonel West, marked F.) Roberts' command, which acted as a guard to these supplies, had a fight with the Apache Indians at Apache Pass, in which he lost 2 killed and 2 wounded, but in which he succeeded in driving the Indians, as he reports, with a loss of 9 killed on their side. From June 7 until July 17 I was busily employed in repairing trains, in getting supplies up from Fort Yuma and from Sonora, and in regulating somewhat the affairs of Western Arizona. On the 17th July, without yet having heard from the Rio Grande, I made the order for the advance to that river. It is herewith inclosed, marked G.*

On the evening of the 21st of July, after the second detachment of the column had started from Tucson, I received your note of the 4th ultimo, together with copies of some orders and instructions to the commander of the Southern Military District, Department of New Mexico. I left Tucson on the 23d ultimo and arrived at this point on the 1st instant. I left 100 men at Apache Pass. (See General Orders, No. 12, marked H.†) Colonel West's detachment will arrive here to-morrow; Captain Willis' the next day; Lieutenant-Colonel Rigg's on the 5th. I shall halt two or three days on the Miembres to recruit and let the column close up, and shall then proceed by the stage route to Mesilla.

I received your letter of the 9th of July day before yesterday. It was not the intention of General Wright to throw a command into your department which would embarrass you to keep it supplied. The troops from California were to draw nearly all their stores from Fort Yuma, to which point they are shipped from San Francisco. Some were to be bought in Sonora. My supply train, which leaves Tucson to-day, will have forty days' rations for the whole command from the 20th instant. Even those rations of yours consumed by Eyre's cavalry I had hoped to replace, learning to what straits you had been put for subsistence for your own command. I am happy to know that you have now such an abundance of stores, and should I fall short of anything, I will cheerfully avail myself of your authority to draw on your depot at Fort Craig for what I need. A train of about fifty wagons will ply between Fort Yuma and Tucson, starting from Tucson, say, the 12th instant, to accumulate and keep up a good supply at that point.

* Inclosure G is a duplicate of General Orders, No. 10, p. 90.
† Omitted as of no present importance.

A contractor has given bonds to keep the Column from California supplied with fresh beef at nine cents a pound. Stores can be hauled by private trains from the port of Guaymas to Tucson for five cents a pound. This latter information may be of service to you. I have no subsistence funds here; the paper marked I* will exhibit the condition of those in the quartermaster's department.

The paper marked K* will tell you of my means of transportation after the arrival of the train which leaves Tucson to-day, minus, say, three teams left at Fort Bowie, Apache Pass, Chiricahua Mountains. All my troops except one company of cavalry have pay due from February 28, 1862. It will be a great kindness to have them paid, if it can be done without inconvenience to the troops of your own department. I have no paymaster with me, and was not counting on the troops being paid by your paymaster. The men are sadly in want of small stores, tobacco, &c. We have no sutler, and of course, on the desert, the soldiers have exhausted what few necessaries they happened by chance to have. I have, say, 100 rounds of ammunition for small-arms per man, and can soon have more from Fort Yuma, and I have for the four pieces of artillery the ammunition named in a letter to Lieutenant Shinn, U. S. Third Artillery, marked L.* The men have only fatigue clothing and that somewhat worn, but I expect some up from Fort Yuma very soon. Can you spare any? Capt. Tredwell Moore, assistant quartermaster, is the only staff officer belonging to the army with me, and he will be relieved from duty in this column shortly after my arrival at Mesilla. I have with me two surgeons, one assistant and one acting assistant surgeon, all of the volunteer service. For the state of my medical supplies see Surgeon McNulty's letter, marked M.* The strength of the command when it arrives at Mesilla will be approximately:

Field and staff	25
Say of artillery (aggregate)	73
Of infantry	825
Of cavalry	350
Total fighting force	1,273
Of employés	127
Total requiring subsistence	1,400

I will send you an accurate field return as soon as the command under Captain McCleave reaches Mesilla. I inclose herewith a letter from Maj. Richard C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general, Department of the Pacific, marked N; also a copy of General Orders, No. 29, [1862], from the War Department, on the same sheet. I beg to be fully instructed by you in all measures wherein myself or the California Column can be of the most service. We have not crossed the continent thus far to split hairs, but with an earnest resolution to do our duty whatever be our geographical position; and so the marches of this column tend always toward the heart of the rebellion. The men will forget their toils and sufferings on the Great Desert in their hope ultimately to reach the enemy. In all this I am sure I but express the sentiments of General Wright. As the gallantry of the troops under your command has left us nothing to do on the Rio Grande, it would be a sad disappointment to those from California if they should be obliged to retrace their steps without feeling the enemy. I hope I do not ask too much when I inquire whether a force could not profitably be thrown

* Omitted as of no present importance.

into Western Texas, where it is reported the Union men are only waiting for a little help to run up the old flag.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

Brig. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Department of New Mexico.

[Inclosure A.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, Cal., May 3, 1862.

Col. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Department of New Mexico:

COLONEL: Having no means of getting reliable information from you except by a special express, I send the bearer of this to you for that purpose. He will be able to tell you about this part of the country, and will bring to me any communication you may desire to write. I have a force of light battery (Company A, Third Artillery) of two 12-pounder howitzers and two 6-pounder guns, and fifteen companies of infantry and five companies of cavalry, California Volunteers, well armed and provided for, and the men are as fine material as any in the service. I can move on from Tucson or Fort Breckinridge as soon as I hear from you. I am ready and anxious to co-operate with you. If necessary I can be followed by still another regiment or more of infantry, to be sent by steam to the mouth of the Colorado. It will afford me pleasure to enter into any plan you may suggest, so my force can be of service to you and to the cause. Let me know your strength, your situation, your purposes; the strength, situation, and probable purposes of Sibley and his troops. Please send an escort with my messenger to get him safely through the Apaches.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

At the time this letter was written it was the intention of General Carleton to move forward to the Rio Grande five companies of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers. Some of those companies are now serving in Western Arizona.

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Inclosure B.]

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, Ariz., June 11, 1862.

General E. R. S. CANBY, U. S. Army,
Commanding U. S. Forces in New Mexico:

GENERAL: I had the honor to write you on the 3d ultimo from Fort Yuma, Cal., that I was on my way to Arizona, and desired to co-operate with you in driving the rebels from New Mexico. My messenger was unable to reach you via the Salinas Fork of the Gila on account of high water. I therefore dispatch another through Mexican territory. I am

ordered to recapture all the works in New Mexico which had been surrendered to rebels. This I shall proceed to do, starting from here as soon as the rains have filled the natural tanks, say early in July. What number of troops can find subsistence, say at twenty days' notice, at Mesilla and Fort Bliss, in Texas? I can start from here with sixty days' supply for one battery of artillery, one regiment of infantry, and five companies of cavalry. With this force I desire to co-operate with you. This will enable me to hold this country besides. I have placed Arizona under martial law, and shall continue it so until the civil officers come. I can bring more force if necessary. Let me know by the bearer your wishes, purposes, strength; the strength, position, and apparent purposes and condition of Sibley and his forces.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure C.]

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, Ariz., June 15, 1862.

General E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Department of New Mexico, Fort Craig, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have advanced thus far from California with a force of regulars and volunteers sufficient in numbers to occupy this Territory. I have assumed to represent the U. S. authority, and for the time being have placed the Territory under martial law. Inclosed herewith please find a proclamation to this effect. I send this to you by express, that you may not go to the expense of sending troops from your department to occupy Arizona. I congratulate you on your success against the Confederate forces under Sibley. If you can send an escort to the expressman who takes this I shall feel greatly obliged.

I am, general, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure to C.]

To all whom it may concern:

The Congress of the United States has set apart a portion of New Mexico and organized it into a Territory complete of itself. This is known as the Territory of Arizona. It comprises within its limits all the country eastward from the Colorado River, which is now occupied by the forces of the United States known as the Column from California; and as the flag of the United States shall be carried by this column still farther eastward, these limits will extend in that direction until they reach the farthest geographical boundary of this Territory. Now, in the present chaotic state in which Arizona is found to be, with no civil officers to administer the laws—indeed, with an utter absence of all civil authority—and with no security of life or property within its borders, it becomes the duty of the undersigned to represent the authority of the United States over the people of Arizona as well as over all those who compose or are connected with the Column from California. Thus, by virtue of his office as military commander of the U. S. forces now here, and to meet the fact that wherever within our boundaries our colors fly there the sovereign power of our country must at once be acknowledged and law and order at once prevail, the undersigned, as a military governor, assumes control of this Territory

until such time as the President of the United States shall otherwise direct.

Thus also it is hereby declared that until civil officers shall be sent by the Government to organize the civil courts for the administration of justice the Territory of Arizona is hereby placed under martial law. Trials for capital offenses shall be held by a military commission, to be composed of not more than thirteen nor less than nine commissioned officers. The rules of evidence shall be those customary in practice under the common law. The trials shall be public and shall be trials of record, and the mode of procedure shall be strictly in accordance with that of courts-martial in the Army of the United States. Unless the public safety absolutely requires it, no execution shall follow conviction until the orders in the case by the President shall be known. Trials for minor offenses shall be held under the same rules, except that for these a commission of not more than five nor less than three commissioned officers may sit and a vote of a majority determine the issue. In these cases the orders of the officer organizing the commission shall be final.

All matters in relation to rights in property and lands which may be in dispute shall be determined for the time being by a military commission, to be composed of not more than five nor less than three commissioned officers. Of course appeals from the decisions of such commissions can be taken to the civil courts when once the latter have been established. There are certain fundamental rules for the government of the people of this Territory which will be rigidly enforced:

I. No man who has arrived at lawful age shall be permitted to reside within this Territory who does not without delay subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the United States.

II. No words or acts calculated to impair that veneration which all good patriots should feel for our country and Government will be tolerated within this Territory or go unpunished if sufficient proof can be had of them.

III. No man who does not pursue some lawful calling or have some legitimate means of support shall be permitted to remain in the Territory.

Having no thought or motive in all this but the good of the people and aiming only to do right, the undersigned confidently hopes and expects in all he does to further these ends, to have the hearty co-operation of every good citizen and soldier in Arizona. All this is to go into effect from and after this date, and will continue in force, unless disapproved or modified by General George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding the Department of the Pacific, under whose orders the Column from California has taken the field.

Done at the headquarters Column from California, in Tucson, Ariz., this 8th day of June, A. D. 1862.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Major, Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

[Inclosure D.]

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, Ariz., June 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Department of New Mexico, Fort Craig, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I have forwarded by another express the originals of the notes numbered 2, which the bearer of this takes to you. My wagons

are so shrunk in coming over the desert that I am obliged to delay here until the 1st proximo, when from the rains having fallen I hope to be able to move to the Rio Grande. I hope I can count on getting meat and bread there. Mesilla is far removed from my source of supply. Pray advise me of all this. I am anxious to co-operate with you. My men are the finest material I have ever seen and anxious to strike a blow for the cause. Have you a plenty of rifled-musket ammunition? We can be on the Rio Grande in fifteen days from this post.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

P. S.—I am straining every point to get up supplies so as to leave July 1.

[Inclosure E.]

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, Ariz., June 17, 1862.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD E. EYRE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Present:

COLONEL: It is important that a forced reconnaissance be made in advance of the column from the Rio Grande, and you are selected for this delicate and at the same time hazardous duty. You will take with you for this purpose a squadron of your regiment to be composed of all the effective officers and men of Companies B and C now here. For transportation you will have three six-mule teams. Take six aparejos in the wagons for packing purposes when necessary. Take, say, four days' pork, and dried beef and pemmican, and flour, coffee, sugar, salt, and vinegar for thirty days. Take 70 rounds of ammunition for the Sharps carbines per man, and 30 rounds per man of navy-revolver ammunition. You should have at least 6 pickaxes and 12 long-handled shovels as intrenching tools Acting Assistant Surgeon Kittridge will accompany you. All other essentials of your outfit will readily suggest themselves to you. When you bear in mind that you are always to be ready to fight, with your horses in the best possible condition, all, and only all, you will want practically to fulfill these requirements will come to your mind. You go to watch the road in the direction of the enemy. If possible you will capture or drive in his pickets, and observe and report upon his situation, strength, movements, and apparent purposes. To do this successfully the greatest prudence, sagacity, forecast, and boldness are necessary. I hardly need assure you that I have the fullest confidence in your ability to carry the purpose of your reconnaissance to the most useful results. Avoid collision with the Indians. Of course you will report back to me all that it is necessary for me to know.

Wishing you success, I am, colonel, very sincerely, yours,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure F.]

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, Ariz., July 8, 1862.

Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Tucson, Ariz.:

COLONEL: You will order a sergeant and nine trusty infantry soldiers and three first-rate cavalry soldiers to the crossing of the San Pedro, to guard some forage which the quartermaster will send to that

point. You will order Roberts' company, of the First Infantry California Volunteers, to the San Simon, en route to the Rio Grande, where they will make an intrenched camp, if possible near the mail station, and there await further orders. A train will accompany these troops with thirty days' rations for Colonel Eyre's command, commencing on its arrival at the San Simon, and thirty days' for the troops who are to remain at the San Pedro. Each soldier will have 110 rounds of ammunition, and the party at the San Simon will have some intrenching tools and also some scythes. These troops are sent to guard these supplies until the column reaches them on its march to the Rio Grande. They also go to observe the road and to form a support to Colonel Eyre in case he falls back. You cannot be too minute in your instructions to them, having in view the furtherance of these ends. They are to have scouts all the time well to the front, unless menaced, say fifty or more miles; they are to keep me informed of movements in their vicinity of the enemy, and if attacked they are not to surrender on any terms. They are to be uncommonly watchful that Indians do not run off their stock, and at the same time are not to attack the Indians unless the latter are the aggressors.

I am, colonel, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure N.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 30, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Column from California:

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit, by direction of the general commanding the department, General Orders, No. 29, from the War Department. It is probable that your command may enter the Department of New Mexico. You will nevertheless act under the orders of the general commanding the Department of the Pacific, and make your returns as usual to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sub-inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 22, 1862.

In the changes recently made in the boundaries of department commands it may happen that troops belonging to one department may either be in, or may unavoidably pass into, another. In such a case the troops so situated will continue under the command of the general under whose orders they may have been operating; but it is expected that they will be withdrawn as soon as the position they may occupy comes within the control of the proper commander of the department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 10, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

I have supposed that General Orders, No. 29, of 1862, applied to troops passing through, even temporarily within, the limits of a depart-

ment to which they did not belong, but it will be seen that General Wright has given it a more extended application. This is not immediately material, as no question of command or personal consideration will be allowed by me to interfere with the interests of the service. It is proper, however, that its status should be fixed by superior authority. If this force is to return to the Department of the Pacific, that fact will modify materially the recommendations made in my report of the 6th instant.

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HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 20, 1862.

COLONEL: I wrote to you on July 22, informing you of all the important events connected with the Column from California from June 18 to that date. I then inclosed copies of General Orders, Nos. 10 and 11, from these headquarters, which prescribed the manner in which the column should march across the desert from Tucson to the Rio Grande. I left Tucson myself on July 23; passed Colonel West, with most of the troops encamped on the San Pedro, on the 24th, and led the advance of the column from that point to Las Cruces, N. Mex., with one company of infantry and two of cavalry. From the hostile attitude of the Chiricahua Indians, I found it indispensably necessary to establish a post in what is known as Apache Pass. It is known as Fort Bowie, and garrisoned by 100 rank and file of the Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, and 13 rank and file of Company A, First California Volunteer Cavalry. This post commands the water in that pass. Around this water the Indians have been in the habit of lying in ambush and shooting troops and travelers as they came to drink. In this way they killed 3 of Lieutenant Colonel Eyre's command, and in attempting to keep Captain Roberts' First California Volunteer Infantry away from the spring a fight ensued, in which Captain Roberts had 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Captain Roberts reports that the Indians lost 10 killed. In this affair the men of Captain Roberts' company are reported as behaving with great gallantry. Two miles beyond Apache Pass I found the remains of nine white men who had been murdered by the Indians. They were a party traveling from the Pino Alto mines to California. One of them had been burned at the stake; we saw the charred bones and the burnt ends of the rope by which he had been tied. The remains of seven of these men were buried on that spot. From the Rio de Sauz to Ojo de la Vaca there was a great dearth of water. At the latter place I addressed a letter to General Canby, giving him all the elements going to make up the column, the object of its march, and the wishes of General Wright. A copy of that letter is herewith inclosed, marked A.*

Having been informed that a large number of men, women, and children were in a destitute and starving condition at Pino Alto mines, forty-odd miles northeastward from the Ojo de la Vaca, I directed Colonel West to furnish them with some subsistence stores as a gratuity. (See letter of instructions to Colonel West, marked B, and Captain Shirland's report on the starving condition of these people, marked C.) I arrived on the Rio Grande on August 7 at a point three miles above Fort Thorn, and immediately communicated with General Canby by letter, marked D. On August 9 I passed the Rio Grande at the San Diego Crossing, eighteen miles below Fort Thorn. The river was still very high and very rapid, but the men stripped off their clothes and

* See Carleton's report to Canby of August 2, p. 92.

dragged the wagons through by main force; the baggage, subsistence stores, ammunition, &c., were crossed in two small, leaky boats. At this point we built a larger and better boat for the use of the detachments of the column still to come up. The head of the column arrived at Las Cruces on August 10. Here I found the advance guard, under Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, First California Volunteer Cavalry, strengthened by four companies of the Fifth U. S. Infantry, which had been sent down from Fort Craig. Two companies of regular cavalry had also been sent down to re-enforce Colonel Eyre; but these had been recalled and had started back to Fort Craig on August 9.

Unfortunately Colonel Eyre had been forbidden by Colonel Chivington and Colonel Howe to proceed in the direction of Texas below Las Cruces; otherwise I believe he would have captured the whole of Steele's force of Confederate troops. (See his report* on this subject, marked E.) The energy, enterprise, and resources of Colonel Eyre, as exhibited in his rapid march from Tucson to the Rio Grande; his crossing of that river, and his unlooked-for presence directly upon the heels of the retreating rebels, cannot be too highly appreciated. He exhibited some of the finest qualities of a soldier, and had he not been fettered by orders from higher authority than himself, he would, without a doubt, have achieved advantages over the enemy creditable to himself and to the Column from California. But for his timely arrival on the Rio Grande, Las Cruces and Mesilla would have both been laid in ashes by the enemy. Hampered as he was by orders, he nevertheless managed to hoist the Stars and Stripes upon Fort Thorn, Fort Fillmore, Mesilla, and Fort Bliss, in Texas. On August 11 General Canby wrote me a very handsome letter, in which he liberally offered to furnish the column with all the supplies it might need, together with $30,000 subsistence funds. General Wright will be gratified to read it; it is marked F. It will be seen by that letter that the medical supplies and ordnance stores in the Department of New Mexico are so abundant as to preclude the necessity of any more of these stores being purchased or shipped in the Department of the Pacific for any of the troops east of Fort Yuma belonging to the Column from California. On August 11 General Canby sent to me another communication, in which he treats of the impracticability of an invasion of Texas from this direction, and in which he speaks of removing the regular troops from New Mexico and of receiving other re-enforcements from California. As the views it sets forth seem to be of great value, I submit it for the perusal of General Wright; it is marked G.

On August 12 General Canby wrote still another letter, in which he authorized me to use my own judgment in regard to the disposition of troops in Arizona and Southern New Mexico; it is marked H. My letter to General Canby, dated August 15, together with General Orders, Nos. 14 and 15, herewith inclosed, will inform General Wright of the distribution of the troops along the Rio Grande. These communications are marked I. On August 16 I started with three companies of cavalry for Fort Bliss, in Texas. At the town of Franklin, opposite El Paso, I found a surgeon of the Confederate Army and twenty-five sick and disabled soldiers, whom I made prisoners of war by order of General Canby. I also found that a large amount of hospital stores and quartermaster's property, which once had belonged to the United States, was in storerooms connected with the custom-house at El Paso, in Mexico. These stores I managed to recover; there were twelve wagon loads of them. I

* See p. 126.

sent them to the depot at Mesilla, which I had established. I then proceeded 100 miles farther down the valley of the Rio Grande into Texas. The object of my march was to restore confidence to the people. They had been taught by the Texans that we were coming among them as marauders and as robbers. When they found we treated them kindly and paid them a fair price for all the supplies we required they rejoiced to find, as they came under the old flag once more, that they could now have protection and will be treated justly. The abhorrence they expressed for the Confederate troops and of the rebellion convinced me that their loyalty to the United States is now beyond question.

On August 22 the troops of the Column from California hoisted the Stars and Stripes over Fort Quitman. This was done by Capt. John C. Cremony, with his company (B, Second California Volunteer Cavalry). On the same day Captain Shirland, First California Volunteer Cavalry, was directed to proceed to Fort Davis, 140 miles still farther into Texas, and hoisted the national colors over that post. (See General Orders, No. 16, marked K.) How well Captain Shirland performed this duty and how gallantly he and his men behaved in a fight with the Indians will be seen by his report, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, marked L. Captain Roberts' company, which whipped the Indians in Apache Pass, is from Sacramento. Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, who led my advance guard to the Rio Grande and hoisted the colors over Forts Thorn, Fillmore, Bliss, and Mesilla, is from Sacramento, and so is Captain Shirland, who hoisted the Stars and Stripes 240 miles farther into the State of Texas, and also whipped the Indians in that neighborhood. This speaks nobly for the men from that city. I inclose a telegraphic communication from General Canby to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated August 10, in which he requests that a regiment more of infantry and five companies of cavalry be sent into the Department of New Mexico from California, so as to relieve the regular troops now here; it is marked M. On August 21 I was instructed to arrange the affairs of the District of Arizona so as to turn over that district to the officer next in rank to myself, and to hold myself in readiness to repair to the headquarters Department of New Mexico. I also received Special Orders, No. 148, from the headquarters of that department, directing me to send an officer as bearer of dispatches to the commander of the Department of the Pacific. Copies of these documents are herewith inclosed, marked N.

On September 2 I received Special Orders, No. 153 (marked O), directing me to relieve Brigadier-General Canby in the command of the Department of New Mexico. Previous to this order I had published General Orders, No. 17, which posted a company of infantry at Franklin, Tex., and another one at Hart's Mill, Tex. It is herewith inclosed, marked P. On September 1 I put the Texan prisoners of war whom I found at Franklin on their parole, and sent them on their way to San Antonio, Tex., escorted by Company D, First California Volunteer Cavalry. (See my letter to the commanding officer of the Confederate forces, San Antonio, Tex., marked Q.) I then returned to Las Cruces, N. Mex., where I published General Orders, No. 20 (marked R), regulating the affairs of the District of Arizona and transferring the command of that district to Col. Joseph R. West, First California Volunteer Infantry. (I still retain the command of the Column from California, and shall cause all the reports which you require in your letter to me, dated at San Francisco, May 30, to be sent to the headquarters Department of the Pacific, until I am otherwise ordered by competent authority.) I then proceeded to Santa Fé, arriving here on the 16th instant.

General Canby relinquished the command of the Department of New Mexico on the 18th instant. (See General Orders, No. 83, marked S.) I assumed command of the department on the same day. (See General Orders, No. 84, marked T.) Some additional changes have been made of the troops pertaining to the Column from California, which are indicated in a letter to Colonel West, dated September 8 (marked U), and in another dated September 9 (marked V); also two others, dated September 14 (marked W and X, respectively). I inclose for your information three communications (marked Y).* I also inclose a copy of an order directing Lieut. Col. Edward E. Eyre, First California Volunteer Cavalry, to bear these dispatches to the headquarters Department of the Pacific; it is marked Z.

These various communications will give General Wright a pretty good idea of the operations of the troops composing the Column from California from July 22, of this year, to the present time.

I find that the supply of provisions in this department is adequate to the wants of all the troops from California now serving here, and therefore respectfully recommend that no more subsistence stores be purchased for the Column from California until further advices on this subject. I propose to transport from Fort Yuma to Tucson during the cool weather of the fall and winter a large quantity of subsistence stores now in excess at the former post, so as to provide for the contingency of other troops being ordered to New Mexico from California; to provide for the troops already stationed in Arizona, and to form a magazine in case of any reverses here which may lead to the destruction of our present stores or oblige the California or other troops to retire toward the Pacific. When these supplies have been accumulated at Tucson by a train now employed for that purpose that train will be required for service in this department; meantime it can be used as transportation from Fort Yuma to the Rio Grande for any troops which General Wright may order from the Department of the Pacific into Arizona or New Mexico.

The Southern Overland Mail Route has been opened, and the military posts in Arizona, Southern New Mexico, and Northwestern Texas have been reoccupied by troops composing the Column from California. Thus far the instructions of the general commanding the Department of the Pacific have been carried out. It was no fault of the troops from California that the Confederate forces fled before them. It is but just to say that their having thus fled is mainly to be attributed to the gallantry of the troops under General Canby's command. That they were hurried in their flight by the timely arrival of the advance guard of the Column from California, under Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, there cannot be a doubt. The march from the Pacific to the Rio Grande by the Column from California was not accomplished without immense toil and great hardships or without many privations and much suffering from heat and want of water. The amount of labor performed by Col. Joseph R. West, the second in command, was immense and of the greatest practical importance. Much of our success was dependent on his energy, perseverance, cheerfulness, and high soldierly qualities. I cannot too strongly recommend that this officer be promoted to the grade of brigadier-general of volunteers as a reward for these services, and particularly as he now commands the most important district in this department. I trust that General Wright will urge the necessity of this advancement of Colonel West, and set forth to the General-in-Chief his eminent fitness for the office of brigadier-general. This will promote

* Omitted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rigg, which will be a reward for his important services as commanding officer at Fort Yuma during the past winter and for his efficient labors in the column while crossing the Great Desert. I regard Colonel Rigg as one of the finest soldiers in the Column from California. Those who knew the troops from California as I knew them will consider this a high compliment.

Lieut. Col. Edward E. Eyre, First California Volunteer Cavalry, deserves a regiment. The zeal he has manifested in the discharge of his duties and the alacrity and cheerfulness he has always shown when called upon for any hazardous enterprise distinguished him as one eminently fitted for the profession of arms. If five companies more of cavalry are to be sent from California, as requested by General Canby, I trust they will be added to the five which now compose the First California Volunteer Cavalry, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre will be commissioned as full colonel. The services of Major Coult, Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, and of Major Fergusson, First California Volunteer Cavalry, and of Major McMullen, First California Volunteer Infantry, have been most arduous and are deserving of reward. The officers and men of the Second California Volunteer Cavalry and of the Fifth California Volunteer Infantry shared alike in all the privations and toil encountered by the First California Volunteer Infantry and the First California Volunteer Cavalry. As soldiers, in the highest acceptation of that word, they were equally subordinate, patient, energetic, and patriotic. If I should select the names of some of them to be rewarded for these high qualities, it would be an invidious distinction. Capt. John B. Shinn and First Lieut. Franklin Harwood, of the Third U. S. Artillery, for their incessant toil by night and by day to bring the battery of light artillery which is attached to the Column from California through the Yuma and Gila Deserts, should each receive the compliment of a brevet—Captain Shinn to be brevetted as major and First Lieutenant Harwood as captain. Unless these young men are rewarded by a compliment of this kind I shall always feel that the passage of a battery of light artillery, always in fighting condition, over such an inhospitable waste, in the midst of the heats of summer, is a matter of such trivial importance in the profession of arms as not to be worthy of notice. Theirs was the first battery that ever crossed the desert. I am sure that he who crosses the next one will be considered an accomplished soldier. I trust that General Wright will call the attention of the General-in-Chief to the credit which is eminently due these young gentlemen for their services in this column. I have already asked for promotion of my adjutant-general, Lieut. Benjamin C. Cutler; for my medical director, Surg. James M. McNulty, and for my regimental quartermaster, First Lieut. Lafayette Hammond, all of the First California Volunteer Infantry. Their merits are too well known at the headquarters Department of the Pacific to need any further words of commendation from myself.

In conclusion, I beg to thank General Wright for the confidence he always reposed in me. In carrying out his orders and instructions I have endeavored to do my best, yet, as it was a new and very extended field of operations, my judgment about what was best to be done under emergencies as they arose was doubtless not always of the soundest character; yet I feel that General Wright has kindly overlooked all imperfections of this nature, and saved me the pain of many rebukes, which no doubt I have deserved. For this I feel very grateful. The march of the Column from California in the summer months across the Great Desert, in the driest season that has ever been known for thirty

years, is a military achievement creditable to the soldiers of the American Army; but it would not be just to attribute the success of this march to any ability on my part. That success was gained only by the high physical and moral energies of that peculiar class of officers and men who composed the Column from California. With any other troops I am sure I should have failed. I send you a set of colors which have been borne by this column. They were hoisted by Colonel West on Forts Breckinridge and Buchanan, and over Tucson, Ariz.; by Colonel Eyre over Forts Thorn and Fillmore, and over Mesilla, N. Mex., and over Fort Bliss, in Texas. They were hoisted by Captain Cremony over Fort Quitman, and by Captain Shirland over Fort Davis, in Texas; and thus again have those places been consecrated to our beloved country.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.

[Inclosure B.]

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Miembres River, Ariz., August 6, 1862.

Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
First California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Camp:

COLONEL: I have been credibly informed that there are some twenty families of men, women, and children at the Pino Alto mines, some forty miles from this camp, who are nearly perishing for want of food, the Indians having robbed them of what they had, and the secessionists having captured and appropriated to themselves a train of supplies which was on the way some time since to their relief. You will send Capt E. D. Shirland, First California Volunteer Cavalry, and Lieut. D. C. Vestal, First California Volunteer Infantry, with a sufficient escort of cavalry and infantry, to the Pino Alto mines with some provisions for these starving people. Send them 5 beeves, 600 pounds, more or less, of pemmican, 3,000 pounds of flour, and 1,500 pounds of panoche (Mexican sugar). These provisions will be given to the most needy. If it be not practicable to distribute them all at once, they will be left in the hands of some responsible man for this purpose, proper receipts being taken therefor. I instruct Captain Shirland particularly on these points, and direct him and Lieutenant Vestal to make a joint report on the number and sufferings of the people at Pino Alto, and whether they are strong enough to protect themselves from further harm from the Indians.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure C.]

CAMP ON RIO MIEMBRES, ARIZ.,
August 10, 1862.

Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
First California Volunteer Infantry:

COLONEL: Pursuant to instructions received on the 6th instant we left this place on that day for the Pino Alto mines, taking with us a quantity of provisions for distribution among the inhabitants of that

place, represented to be in a starving condition. We arrived there on the 7th, and called upon the principal men of the place to assist us in ascertaining the names, ages, business, condition, number, &c., of the inhabitants. We found about thirty Americans, French, Germans, &c.; two of the Germans with families. All the rest were Mexicans. Most of them were extremely poor and destitute, there being scarcely any ore at all in the mines. They had received some little assistance previous to our arrival, before which time they had been living on purslane and roots, and several had become insane from hunger.

* * * * * * *

Number of families in the mines, two—Mr. Schneider's and Mr. Holtz's; number of Mexican families living in the mines, about thirty, all extremely poor. All the people seemed to be loyally inclined, although several of them had belonged to the Arizona Rangers, a company formed for the purpose of fighting the Indians in the Territory. The Indians were represented as being extremely hostile and in the habit of committing depredations upon the settlers whenever they had anything to steal. At the time of our visit there were no Indians in the neighborhood, but every one thought that as soon as trains with supplies commenced their trips the Indians would begin to commit depredations. All were extremely anxious to have the Government extend to them sufficient protection and station at least one company in their neighborhood.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. SHIRLAND,
Captain, First California Volunteer Cavalry.

[Inclosure D.]

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
CAMP ON THE RIO GRANDE, ARIZ. TER.,
Three and a half Miles above Fort Thorn, August 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: Before arriving at Cooke's Wells I learned that there was not any water to speak of between that point and El Picacho, on the Rio Grande, fifty-five miles from Cooke's Wells and six miles above Mesilla. The Rio Grande had divided in the great flood and broken across the country so as to leave the town of Mesilla on an island difficult of access from the west, and that the facilities for grazing in the neighborhood of Mesilla were bad. This information decided me to strike the Rio Grande at or near Fort Thorn, a distance of not less than thirty-five miles nor more than forty from Cooke's Wells, but destitute of water the whole way. I arrived here last evening with two companies of cavalry and one of infantry, having left Cooke's Wells at 8 a. m. The other detachments—West's, Willis', and Rigg's, a day apart—will reach this point, commencing with West's, to-morrow evening. I leave to-day for the San Diego Crossing, at the foot of the Jornada, and I shall pass the Rio Grande at that point. I have this day written to Colonel Howe that if they have not already left Fort Craig to go up the river. The Colorado Volunteers can leave at once, agreeably with your Special Orders, No. 128, current series. I inclose for your information a copy of a note to Colonel West, First California Volunteer Infantry, in relation to sending some provisions to some destitute men, women, and children at the Pino Alto mines. If I have authority to occupy posts in the northwestern portion of Texas, *i. e.*, Forts Bliss and Quitman, will you permit me to have my headquarters,

say, at Hart's Mill, on the Rio Grande, some three miles above Fort Bliss?

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

NOTE.—My command did not use tents in crossing the desert. I had a few (two to a company) when I left Tucson, but thirteen of these were left to shelter the garrison at Fort Bowie, Apache Pass, Chiricahua Mountains. I have sent to Fort Yuma to have all the tents at that post repaired and sent on as soon as possible. Should I need them, can you lend me some? I left Tucson July 23; stopped one day at the Cienega de Sauz and four and a half at Ojo de la Vaca and arrived here on the 7th.

J. H. C.

[Inclosure F.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Column from California, District of Arizona:

GENERAL: I have just received your interesting communication of the 2d instant and the accompanying papers.

The chief quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Donaldson, has been instructed to send an additional supply of clothing to the depot at Fort Craig to meet your immediate wants. He will communicate with your chief quartermaster in relation to the wants of your command and the supplies that can be furnished from the depots under his charge. I have directed the chief commissary to place $30,000 subsistence funds in the hands of the commissary at Fort Craig, subject to your order. This course has been adopted in consequence of the insecurity of the mails below Fort Craig. He also will communicate with your commissary in relation to his branch of the service. The statement of your medical director has been referred to the medical director of the department, who will send to you such medical and hospital supplies as appear to be needed. The medical supplies and ordnance stores in the department will be largely in excess of the wants of the troops, and as both classes are liable to deterioration, it will be advisable to exhaust those on hand before drawing again from the East or the Pacific coast. If you have not already ordered these supplies from Fort Yuma, please make your requisitions upon the depots in this department.

The depot at Fort Craig will be subject to requisitions, and any supplies that are not there now will be sent there as soon as advised that you need them. A part of the supplies will be late in reaching that point, having been detained by the commander of the Department of Kansas until he could provide an escort for them, and subsequently delayed by the unusual floods in Arkansas. I have heretofore recommended that all posts in Arizona west of the Rio Grande should be supplied by the way of the Gulf of California and Guaymas. From the information contained in your letter the cost of transportation from Guaymas to points on the Rio Grande below Fort Craig will be about the same as to the depot at Fort Union. One of the paymasters in this department has been ordered to the East for the purpose of renewing his bond and the commission of another has expired, leaving but one for the payments now in progress. Another is expected by the next mail from the East, and as soon after he arrives as possible arrangements will be made for the payment of your command. The wants of

your men in tobacco and sutler's stores will be made known to the merchants in this city, who will no doubt be very glad of the opportunity of supplying them. General Wright has given a more extended application to War Department General Orders, No. 29, than I have understood it to warrant. That, however, is of no material consequence. We are here in the same cause and for a common purpose, and nothing shall be wanting on my part to insure the harmony of action which is essential to efficiency, and I feel assured from your character that I may count upon your co-operation in everything that has for its object the advancement of the honor and interest of our country. Please communicate with me freely, and be assured that whatever I can do, either officially or personally, to advance the interests or add to the comforts of your command will be done with the greatest pleasure.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

[Inclosure G.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Column from California, District of Arizona:

GENERAL: At an early period of last year I reported that an invasion of Texas from New Mexico, although practicable, was not a practicable undertaking; the length of the march, the desert character of the country to be traversed, the scarcity of supplies on the route, the necessity of bringing from the Missouri River or from the Pacific coast every article of equipment and munition and much of the food, all conspired to make it an undertaking of great magnitude and of questionable value; and that the troops that would be required for the expedition could be more usefully employed at points that are not only near the sources of supply but near the points to be attacked. The same views appeared to have been entertained at the Headquarters of the Army, as before my report could have reached Washington I received instructions to withdraw first a part and afterward the whole of the regular force then in New Mexico. These last instructions were subsequently so modified as to direct the withdrawal of these troops "at such time and in such manner as would not expose the Territory to conquest or invasion before the volunteer troops of New Mexico are properly organized, armed, and posted." At a later period I reported that it would be difficult, if not impracticable, to raise the additional force authorized for this Territory; nor do I think it desirable that it should be done if it is practicable to send one or two volunteer regiments from the East to replace the regular troops when they are withdrawn. The New Mexican Volunteers, unless supported by regular troops or by volunteers drawn from some other section of the country, cannot be relied on to resist invasion of the Territory if one is attempted.

When a force from the Department of the Mississippi was under orders for this department I received instructions from the Secretary of War to disband the New Mexican Volunteers whenever I thought proper. The force from the Department of the Mississippi was subsequently diverted from its destination, and soon after information was received that your command was on the march. I have coupled these changes with the instructions for the movement of the regular troops, and supposed that your command was intended for service in New Mexico.

Acting upon this supposition, I have reported that "the near approach of General Carleton's force justifies the opinion that the regular troops may now be withdrawn, as originally intended, without detriment to the service," and have already made some arrangements for the movement; but as there have been some material changes since these instructions were given, I do not intend to put any of the regular troops beyond the reach of recall until I receive further instructions. I have been thus particular, not only for the purpose of answering your question, but to indicate the policy and instructions under which I have been acting, and which I suppose will devolve upon you when the regular troops leave the country. In the arrangements that were made for the reoccupation of Arizona it was my intention to restore the sovereignty of the United States in its original integrity, post the troops so as to protect the inhabitants and guard against invasion, and, in addition, to occupy such points in Texas as could be reached without throwing the troops so employed beyond the reach of support. This has been directed in general terms in the instructions given to the commander of the Southern Military District, and who would also have been the commander of the expedition organized for that purpose. Copies of these instructions have already been furnished you. The retreat of the rebels and the approach of your command rendered it unnecessary to send this force below the Jornada, and, with the exception of the infantry battalion and the cavalry force with Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, it has been recalled. The detachments will also be recalled, but the movement will not be commenced until your arrangements are so far perfected that it can be done without inconvenience.

I do not think that an invasion of New Mexico will again be attempted by the Rio Grande; but if our troops in the Southwest should meet with any serious reverses, it may be by the Canadian or attempts may be made to interrupt our communications with the East. This last I have regarded as the most probable danger, and some time since requested the commander of the Department of Kansas to place a sufficient force on that line (within his department) to secure it. The renewal of the disturbances in Missouri has prevented this, and I am now putting some of the Colorado troops on the line. If there should be no change in the order for the removal of the regular troops a part of your command will probably be needed at and above Fort Craig. I have estimated the force required at that post and the Rio Grande as far as Fort Bliss at 2,000 men. I infer from your letter of May 3 that you can readily be re-enforced from California, and there is no doubt that troops can better be spared from that State than from any other quarter. I make these suggestions now for your consideration, and will be pleased to hear from you in relation to them before any general movement of the regular troops takes place.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

[Inclosure H.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Column from California, District of Arizona:

GENERAL: I have just received your communication of the 8th instant. It is my wish that you should exercise your own judgment both with regard to the distribution of your troops and the point at which your

headquarters will be established. My instructions to Colonel Chivington of June 22 and subsequent dates were predicated upon the supposition that he would meet with some resistance, and were more in detail than I should have considered necessary with an officer of more experience. In my letter of yesterday I gave the general tenor of my instructions, in order that you might use your discretion in carrying out the policy of the Government with reference to this department. Directions will be given to send tents to Fort Craig for the use of your command, and I trust that you will not hesitate in asking for anything that will add to the comfort of your command. If not already at Fort Craig, it will be sent there, and if not now in abundance, we will share what we have, and renew our supplies when the trains come in. It will probably be necessary for a time to send your own transportation to Fort Craig for any supplies that you may need from that place.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

[Inclosure I.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Las Cruces, N. Mex., August 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I wrote to you a letter from Ojo de la Vaca on the 2d instant advising you of the strength of the forces under my command then en route to the Rio Grande. Since then I have not received any letters from your headquarters advising me of the receipt of that communication. The inclosed general orders (Nos. 14 and 15, from these headquarters) will give you an idea of the force stationed at Mesilla. In Las Cruces there are four companies of the Fifth U. S. Infantry; at Fort Fillmore there are Shinn's light battery, Third U. S. Artillery; Companies A and E, First California Volunteer Infantry; Company B, Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, and Companies B and D, First California Volunteer Cavalry, and Company B, Second California Volunteer Cavalry. I placed all the cavalry and nearly all the quartermaster's wagons and teams at Fort Fillmore on account of the good grazing in that vicinity and the abundance of mesquite beans now in that neighborhood, which for the present precludes the necessity of purchasing much forage. As there are sufficient quarters at La Mesilla for the four companies of the Fifth U. S. Infantry I shall establish them in that town, unless otherwise directed by yourself, at least for the present. The emulation which will naturally spring up between them and the volunteers, as to who shall best perform their duties, will, in my opinion, be of great service to both; besides, there is a fine building there, where the supplies—quartermaster's and subsistence—can be kept free of expense, and the town of Mesilla is said to be a cooler and healthier locality than Las Cruces. Colonel Howe wrote to me desiring that I would send these four companies to Fort Craig, but this I do not feel authorized to do unless you order it. Mr. Woods the beef contractor, wrote me a note in relation to furnishing beef for my command. It is herewith inclosed,* together with my reply. I hope my decision in this case will meet with your approval. I have not yet learned officially whether Mr. Woods will or not supply beef for only the four companies of regulars; I have heard that he would not. To-morrow I leave for Fort Bliss, in Texas, with Companies B, of the First, and B, of the Second, California Volunteer Cavalry. Company

* Not found.

C, First California Volunteer Cavalry, is already at Hart's Mill, as you had doubtless heard previous to my arrival. There are many matters of moment which require my attention, as I have heard, in the neighborhood of Fort Bliss.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure K.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA, CAMP ON RIO GRANDE, *Near Fort Quitman, Tex., August 22, 1862.*

I. At 12 m. to-day Capt. John C. Cremony, with his company (B, of the Second California Volunteer Cavalry), will proceed to Fort Quitman and hoist over it the national colors, the old Stars and Stripes. By this act still another post comes under its rightful flag and once more becomes consecrated to the United States.

II. Capt. Edmond D. Shirland, First California Volunteer Cavalry, will proceed without delay, yet by easy marches, to Fort Davis, Tex., and hoist over that post the national colors. If Captain Shirland finds any sick or wounded soldiers there he will make them prisoners of war, but put them upon their parole and let them proceed without delay to Texas. If they are unable to travel, Captain Shirland will report to these headquarters by express what they need in the way of surgical or medical attention; what they need in the way of food or transportation, and all other essential facts connected with them which it may be necessary to have known to have them properly cared for. If the fort is abandoned, Captain Shirland will retrace his steps and report in person to these headquarters.

III. Twenty effective men will be ordered from Company B, First California Volunteer Cavalry, to report to Captain Shirland for detached service to Fort Davis, Tex.

By order of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First California Vol. Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Inclosure L.]

CAMP ON RIO GRANDE, *September 2, 1862.*

Lieut. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Franklin, Tex.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to state that, in pursuance of instructions received from General James H. Carleton, commanding Column from California, I left this camp at 3 p. m. August 23 en route to Fort Davis. Encamped at 8 o'clock the same evening, having marched fifteen miles. Started at daybreak of the 24th and arrived at Eagle Springs at 9.30 a. m., seventeen miles; found the springs filled with rubbish and carrion; by cleaning them out found water for men and animals. There being no grass in the vicinity, I left the springs at 4 p. m.; marched about five miles and made a dry camp; grass abundant and good. Started at daybreak and marched twenty miles to Van Horn's Wells; found these wells entirely filled up; cleared out one of them, but found it impossible to obtain sufficient water for the men. Many of the horses being unfit to proceed farther, I thought it best to go on from here with twenty men and picked horses, taking the ambulance with me. Accordingly I directed Lieutenant Haden to retrace his steps to Eagle Springs with the remainder of the detachment, to clean out the springs thoroughly, and to

remain there eight days, unless he received other orders from me. If at the expiration of eight days I should not have returned or sent back an express, I directed him to return to the river and wait for me there two days and then proceed up the river and report to General Carleton. I left Van Horn's Wells at about 4 p. m. and arrived at Dead Man's Hole at about 2 a. m.; found sufficient water there for the animals, but not enough for a company; distance, thirty-five miles.

Started at 6.30 a. m. and arrived at Barrel Springs at 3 p. m., having halted on the road to graze the animals. Found water enough at these springs for one company. Remained here that night, and on the next afternoon sent forward Corporal Bartlett, with one private and the Mexican guide, to find out the condition of affairs at Fort Davis, distant eighteen miles. They returned about noon the next day, having performed their duty in such a manner that if the fort had been occupied by the C. S. troops their (Corporal Bartlett and party) presence could not have been discovered. They reported the fort unoccupied, and I, thinking it best not to send back for the company on account of the scarcity of water, proceeded to the fort. I found it entirely deserted, but in one of the buildings of the Overland Mail Company I found the dead body of a man lying on the floor. He had been shot through the body with a bullet and had an arrow wound on the head and one on the arm. From the appearance of the room I think that it had been used by the Confederate troops as a hospital, and this man left there sick and afterward killed by the Indians. I had the body buried. The fort appears to have been garrisoned by the C. S. troops since their first appearance in the country by at least a portion of one company. It also seemed to have been used as a rendezvous for sick soldiers, but they had all left with the last detachment for San Antonio.

The following is a description of the buildings at the fort: Five company quarters, about 80 by 25 feet; one story high; built of stone; thatched roof. Four of these buildings are in fair condition. The roof, doors, and windows of one have been burned. One guard house, about 80 by 25 feet; building stone; roof, doors, and windows burned. One quartermaster's store-house, about 100 by 20 feet, built of stone; roof, doors, and windows entirely destroyed; surrounded by several small buildings; use not known. One wooden or slab building, 30 by 16 feet; thatched roof; used as an adjutant's office. One wooden building, 36 by 27 feet, with kitchen and several small outbuildings; supposed to have been the commanding officer's quarters. On this building the flag was raised and kept up one day. One wooden building, 48 by 22 feet, with kitchen and outhouses attached; supposed to have been officers' quarters. One wooden building, 22 by 12 feet, with one small outbuilding, 10 by 14 feet. One wooden building, 36 by 18 feet; one outbuilding, 14 by 12 feet; one slab building, 40 by 15 feet; one slab building, 50 by 14 feet; one slab building, 20 by 12 feet; one slab building, 20 by 12 feet; one slab building, 30 by 15 feet; one outhouse, 10 by 12 feet; seven small slab outhouses; one slab stable, 50 by 14 feet; one stone and mud house; three small slab buildings. These are estimated measurements, as I had no other means of doing. One Overland Mail station, consisting of house, store-house, shop, stable, saddlery, granary, &c.; one adobe building, formerly used as a store. Many of the doors and windows have been destroyed. Some seem to have been hauled off; others burned. One wagon stands loaded with lumber. I have heard a report, in fact, that the entire fort was sold by the C. S. officers to some party at Del Norte, Mexico. Property consists of some iron in quartermaster's store-house, some 100 horseshoes, two old citizen

wagons, several wagon and cart wheels, empty barrels, several chains, many hospital bedsteads, but all broken or in a dilapidated condition. I started from the fort on my return at daylight of the 30th and marched to Dead Man's Hole; watered the animals, and made a dry camp in the prairie.

Left camp at 9 a. m. and marched about ten miles, when an Indian made his appearance with a white flag, followed by five others, all mounted. I tried to hold a talk with them, but they seemed unwilling to have anything to say, they being followed by twenty-five or thirty more mounted men, and still farther behind was a large party on foot, and it being evident that their only intention was to gain time and delay us until they could surround us, coming toward us in every direction, a large proportion of them mounted. Wishing to get rid of the footmen, I made a running fight of it, expecting the mounted men to follow, which they did for a short distance; but finding it too hot for them, they returned. They left 4 men dead on the field, 2 of them the leaders, respectively, of the mounted and foot men. I have good reason to believe that at least 20 were wounded. I had 2 men wounded, 1 slightly and 1 painfully, by a pistol-ball in the shoulder. I had also 1 horse wounded. I then came on to Eagle Springs, where I arrived at 11 p. m., watered all my animals, and found that Lieutenant Haden, with the remainder of the command, had left for the river several days before. Encamped for the remainder of the night, and on the next day proceeded to the river, arriving there about 5 p. m., and found Lieutenant Haden, with the remainder of the command, he stating that he could not find sufficient water at Eagle Springs for the use of the animals. I omitted in the foregoing report to state that about ten miles from Van Horn's Wells I met two Mexicans coming this way. I arrested them and brought them to this camp, where I released them, and they went on up the river and will report to General Carleton in person.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. SHIRLAND,
Captain Company C, First California Volunteer Cavalry.

[Inclosure M.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
August 10, 1862.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

General Carleton's force in the Mesilla will be less by 700 men than is stated in my report of the 6th. He reports that he can be followed by another regiment of infantry or more. I recommend that one regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry be ordered from California. The regular troops can be ready to leave as soon as the answer to my report of the 6th is received, or earlier if I find it safe to move them.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure N.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding District of Arizona, Fort Bliss, Tex.:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires that you will arrange the affairs of your district so that the command may be turned over to

the officer next in rank as soon as practicable, and hold yourself in readiness to repair to the headquarters of the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GURDEN CHAPIN,
Captain, Seventh U. S. Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Inclosure O.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 153. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO, *Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 26, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, will repair without delay to Santa Fé, for the purpose of relieving Brigadier-General Canby in the command of the Department of New Mexico.

By order of Brigadier-General Canby:

GURDEN CHAPIN,
Captain, Seventh U. S. Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Inclosure P.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, *Franklin, Tex., August 27, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

II. Captain Roberts' company (E, First California Volunteer Infantry) and Captain Pishon's company (D, First California Volunteer Cavalry) will be ordered by Colonel West to proceed without delay to Franklin, Tex., where Captain Roberts' company will take post, and whence Captain Pishon's company will march to Fort Stockton, in Texas, as a guard to some prisoners of the Confederate Army who are to be sent to Texas on parole. Each of these companies will be rationed from the depot at Mesilla to include the 30th proximo. Besides these rations Colonel West will send, escorted by Roberts' company, 6,000 rations of subsistence stores from the Mesilla depot to Franklin, Tex.

By order of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First California Vol. Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Inclosure Q.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Franklin, Tex., September 1, 1862.

COMMANDER OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.:

SIR: I found on my arrival here some twenty-odd sick and wounded soldiers of the C. S. Army, whom I was ordered by General Canby, commanding the Department of New Mexico, to make prisoners of war. These men, at their earnest solicitation, I sent to San Antonio on their parole. They have been furnished with rations of subsistence for forty days and with such medicines and hospital stores as were necessary for them on the road. I have also furnished two wagons for the transportation of those who are unable to walk, and I have sent an escort of one lieutenant and twenty-five rank and file of the First California Volunteer Cavalry to guard them from attack by Mexicans or Indians until a sufficient force from your army is met, to whom they may be transferred, or until they reach some point near San Antonio, where from thence onward they can travel with safety. From that point the lieutenant is ordered to return with his party and all the means of transportation belonging to the United States with which he is intrusted for the use of his escort and benefit of these prisoners.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure R.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, *Las Cruces, N. Mex., September 5, 1862.*

I. Maj. Theodore A. Coult, Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, will proceed without delay to Tucson, and relieve Maj. David Fergusson, First California Volunteer Cavalry, in the command of the District of Western Arizona.

II. Maj. David Fergusson, First California Volunteer Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty as chief commissary of the Column from California, and will immediately transfer all funds, property, records, &c., pertaining to the subsistence department to Capt. Nicholas S. Davis, First California Volunteer Infantry, who is hereby appointed acting chief commissary of the Column from California. Having done this, Major Fergusson will proceed, via Arivaca and Altar or Cubero, without delay, to a point at or near Lobos Bay, on the Gulf of California, known as Libertad, and examine the intermediate country, with a view to the transportation of supplies. He will ascertain the resources of the country on this route; also the availability of Lobos Bay as a port where the military supplies destined for Arizona may be landed. Major Fergusson will then repair in person to the headquarters District of Arizona, and make a report of his examination of the Port Lobos route to the general commanding the Column from California. As soon thereafter as practicable Major Fergusson will assume command of his regiment, the First California Volunteer Cavalry.

III. Capt. Nicholas S. Davis, chief of transportation of the Column from California, will discharge all mechanics from Government employment at Tucson, except such as may be necessary to keep the train that plies to Fort Yuma in repairs. This train and any other quartermaster's property in Western Arizona for which he is responsible may, if the exigencies of the service so require it, be transferred by Captain Davis to the depot quartermaster at Tucson. Captain Davis and Lieut. Lysander E. Hanson, First California Volunteer Infantry, with Mr. George C. Alexander, clerk to the chief commissary of the Column from California, will report by the first opportunity to the commander of the District of Arizona.

IV. Surg. John H. Prentiss, First California Volunteer Cavalry, will relieve Surgeon McNulty as medical purveyor of the District of Arizona, and will receipt for the medical supplies appertaining to the same.

V. Estimates for medical supplies and ammunition required at Fort Bowie and Tucson will be made upon the proper officers at the headquarters of the District of Arizona.

VI. Brigadier-General Carleton having been ordered to Santa Fé, to relieve Brigadier-General Canby, in the command of the Department of New Mexico, he hereby relinquishes the command of the District of Arizona to Col. Joseph R. West, First California Volunteer Infantry. Brigadier-General Carleton still retains the command of the Column from California, and his staff—Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen. Benjamin C. Cutler, Surg. James M. McNulty, Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, chief quartermaster, and Lieut. Joseph F. Bennett, acting assistant adjutant-general—will accompany him to Santa Fé, starting to day.

VII. The District of Arizona comprises the Territory of Arizona and that portion of New Mexico which lies south of an east and west line drawn through Fort Thorn and also Northwestern Texas. The executive powers assumed by Brigadier-General Carleton in his proclamation,

dated at Tucson, June 8, 1862, will, until further orders, be retained by that officer.

By order of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First California Vol. Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Inclosure S.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 83. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO, *Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 18, 1862.*

The undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of this department to Brig. Gen. J. H. Carleton, and is gratified in announcing as his successor an officer whose character, services, and experience in this country entitle him to the confidence of the people of New Mexico. In taking leave of the troops he has for some time had the honor to command he desires to leave with them the assurance of his high respect and admiration and his best wishes for their happiness and advancement.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[Inclosure T.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 84. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO, *Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 18, 1862.*

I. The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of New Mexico.

II. The following staff officers are announced: First Lieut. Ben. C. Cutler, First California Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Henry D. Wallen, Seventh U. S. Infantry, acting inspector-general; Capt. A. W. Evans, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. John C. McFerran, U. S. Army, chief quartermaster; Capt. A. F. Garrison, U. S. Volunteers, chief commissary of subsistence; Surg. E. I. Baily, U. S. Army, medical director. Surg. James M. McNulty, of the First California Volunteer Infantry, in addition to his duties as medical director of the Column from California, is assigned to duty as acting medical inspector of the Department of New Mexico, and will be governed in the performance of these duties by such instructions as he may receive from these headquarters. Maj. William J. Martin, U. S. Army, chief paymaster. Capt. William H. Rossell, Tenth U. S. Infantry, will continue to perform the duties of disbursing officer of the fund for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers. Capt. William R. Shoemaker, military store-keeper of ordnance, will perform the duties of chief of ordnance at Fort Union.

III. The orderly hours at department headquarters will be from 9 to 10 a. m. for chiefs of departments and officers on duty, and from 11 a. m. to 12 m. for citizens on business.

IV. All orders and instructions from headquarters Department of New Mexico, unless hereafter modified or repealed, will remain in full force; and particular attention is directed to department General Orders, No. 62, of July 7, 1862; its requirements will be strictly observed.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Department.

[Inclosure U.]

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Jornada del Muerto, N. Mex., September 8, 1862.

Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
Commanding District of Arizona, Mesilla, Ariz.:

COLONEL: I met this morning some paroled prisoners of war. I have heard there are ninety-three of them. They are on their way to Texas. Surgeon Covey, of the C. S. Army, who goes with them, informs me that they have some arms belonging to the United States, with which to defend themselves en route to San Antonio. Give orders so that Lieutenant French, First California Cavalry, whom I sent toward Texas with other prisoners, may bring these arms and this transportation back, escorted by his men. I have not received one word of instruction in relation to these prisoners, and know nothing about them except what I gleaned from orders in Lieutenant Bennett's possession and from what Surgeon Covey told me. Having these arms they will need no escort from you, and it will not be well to have our men and animals broken down without good cause. Keep them moving. Have no delays at Fillmore. Let them camp down near, but not at, the grazing camp. Do not let them delay at all at Franklin. If care is taken the brigands and others in El Paso will attempt to communicate with them and may be caught. Surgeon Covey should not know the full extent of our force now en route from California.

* * * * * * *

Be sure and have Wagon-Master Veck report at Peralta with fifteen wagons and the ambulance and team and driver which went below with me (Truett's).

Assistant Wagon-Master Francis will be placed in charge of the train of twenty-five wagons which are to go to Tucson. No soldier teamster will go with that train, and no man who is mustered as teamster who does not drive a team; nor will any such men be permitted to remain with any train, whether in camp or on the road. All such men will at once be provided with teams, and a like number of soldiers be relieved from extra duty. I desire that you will see that this rule goes into effect at once. Should a teamster become sick in camp or on the road, his place will be supplied temporarily by a soldier. It follows, therefore, that there will not be a single man mustered as teamster who does not drive a team, nor will any extra man be allowed as a cook for the teamsters. They must cook for themselves. If you can swoop up other people about you who had better travel to Texas, now is a good opportunity to send them to that country.

You must discharge every civil employé whose services are not indispensably necessary.

Please make me a report of the amount of provisions you have on hand and the number of troops, &c., to be rationed, as soon as the Texans have gone.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

NOTE.—Ask Colonel Bowie to do me the favor to release and send to California a political prisoner named J. S. Bratton on his taking the oath of allegiance.

J. H. C.

[Inclosure V.]

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Fort Craig, N. Mex., September 9, 1862.

Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
Commanding District of Arizona, Mesilla, Ariz.:

COLONEL: Captain Archer, commissary of subsistence at this post, informs me that he sent $5,000 subsistence funds to Lieutenant Baldwin at the time the Confederate prisoners went below a few days since. This must be transferred to your depot commissary or be disbursed under your direction. He informs me that he can send, on your estimate (dated September 1, 1862) for $19,986.66, $10,000 in drafts on the assistant treasurer in New York. The remainder will be sent to you as soon as Captain Garrison gives him further authority to make additional drafts. I have placed in his hands your estimates for stores, for expenditures, veterinary tools, and horse medicines, carpenters' tools, stationery, miscellaneous tools, and for blank forms, and asked him to fill them as far as he can and send them on to me, to be completed at other depots when Veck comes up. The articles from Fort Craig will be sent down on the train which came up with me.

* * * * * * *

Your arrangement about sending Swilling as an expressman is a good one, and I have given Colonel Steen a memorandum of it, and will endeavor to have the time so fixed for other expressmen that there will be no delay in the transmittal of letters up and down the river. Please give Azbon C. Marcy, who took the oath of allegiance to Colonel Eyre, a free pass to California. I inclose herewith a list of the quartermaster's property on hand at this post. I have asked Captain Archer to send one also of the subsistence stores, which will embrace many things received to-day.

* * * * * * *

Whatever you want to make your command efficient you shall have. Only bear in mind not to get a thing you do not need. I wish to accumulate but little of public stores below the Jornada.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure W.]

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Albuquerque, N. Mex., September 14, 1862.

Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
First California Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Dist. of Arizona:

COLONEL: By the same express which carries this letter you will receive an order from department headquarters directing you to send troops to Fort Craig to relieve the garrison now at that post. The general commanding directs that you send for this purpose Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Rigg, First California Volunteer Infantry, with about 200 rank and file, so selected as not to take from your command more than three companies. Captain Fritz, First California Volunteer Cavalry, will proceed to Tucson, as previously directed, with twenty-five wagons. If Wagon-Master Veck has not already started for Peralta with fifteen wagons, as directed, the general commanding orders that his train be increased to thirty-five wagons. If he has already started, send twenty

additional wagons when Colonel Rigg goes to Fort Craig. Wagon-Master Francis will go with Captain Fritz to Tucson, and Winston will remain with the rest of the wagons.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure X.]

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Albuquerque, N. Mex., September 14, 1862.

Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
Commanding District of Arizona, Mesilla, Ariz.:

COLONEL: It is presumed, from advices lately received from Maj. David Fergusson, First California Volunteer Cavalry, commanding District of Western Arizona, that about 1,000 head of cattle will shortly be at Tucson en route to the Rio Grande for the use of the Column from California. The general commanding directs that you give to the commanding officer at Tucson such detailed instructions as will insure the arrival in this valley of these cattle at an early day. After deducting a sufficient number for the use of the troops in the District of Western Arizona, the cattle should be sent forward in small herds, so that too many may not arrive at the watering places at any one time—say, one portion with Greene's company and another with Wellman's cavalry, and so on.

The general commanding directs that you arrest one Manuel Barella, a brother of Anastacio Barella, of Mesilla, and send him up the country as far as Fort Craig.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First California Vol. Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Inclosure Z.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 17, 1862.

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II. Lieut. Col. Edward E. Eyre, First California Volunteer Cavalry, will proceed without delay to San Francisco, Cal., as bearer of dispatches to the commander of the Department of the Pacific, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 148, from headquarters Department of New Mexico, dated August 22, 1862. Having performed this duty, he will rejoin his regiment at the earliest practicable moment.

By order of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First California Vol. Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

ADDENDA.

[Jones' statement, July 22, 1862.]

Started on the 15th. On the 16th went beyond Dragoon Spring about fifteen miles. On the 17th laid by in a cañon above Ewell's Station. Remained all night. On the 18th laid over in a cañon six or seven miles [from] Apache Pass. That afternoon about 3.30 started out of cañon onto the plain. Had traveled about five miles when the Indians discovered us and raised a smoke. We were then on a road, and traveled fast to get out of the bush onto the plain, as Jones expected an attack.

About five miles from there crossed a trail leading from Sierra Blanca of eleven horsemen and seven footmen, Indians. About four miles farther the Indians jumped up from their hiding place in brush. Soon as they ran about a quarter of a mile in our rear, they mounted their horses and came on at a gallop. I got down and we all tied our animals, as we were not in a condition to flee, and then prepared to fight. The Indians came on at a furious rate. Three of our animals broke away, which divided the Indians; some went after them, leaving others on foot, except one on horseback. The Mexican fired the sergeant's gun, but lost all the caps out of the breech. The Mexican was wounded in the hip. After he had mounted the mule we all mounted. The sergeant was thrown. We then tied our mules again. Then the mounted men came back and dismounted, and were crawling on us. I then told the sergeant our only chance was to mount and make a rush. The Mexican begged us not to leave him. We told him we could not save ourselves. We mounted up and started. The sergeant, I think, never got out from among the Indians. They followed after me on horseback yelling, saying, "Now let's have a race." "Mucha buena mula;" "Mucho bravo Americano." I shot one in the side, shot another in the shoulder; six pursued until sundown. I lost nearly all my panole; lost $84 in cash. I struck Cow Spring about 11 a. m. on the 19th instant. I got water, and staid all day in the station. Had made arrangements to fight from chimney. Indians did not come. Started out after dark. I crossed the lower crossing of Miembres (no water). The C. S. Army had a picket there, which I passed. I went down to Cooke's Spring, expecting I could reach the Rio Grande. I avoided the water and went on. On the morning of the 20th I reached the Rio Grande at sundown. I found a rancheria at Picacho, and was taken prisoner and taken [to] Mesilla.

No. 3.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Edward E. Eyre, First California Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FORT BARRETT,
Pima Villages, Ariz. Ter., May 14, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform you of the death of Second Lieut. James Barrett, late of the First Cavalry California Volunteers, who was shot in a skirmish with a rebel picket at Picacho Pass, Ariz. Ter. (about thirty miles from Tucson), on the 15th of April, 1862. The only relative of the deceased is Mrs. Ellen Brady, who, when last heard from by deceased, four years ago, resided in Albany N. Y.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. E. EYRE,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

HDQRS. FIRST CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Fort Thorn, Ariz., July 6, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders received from the colonel commanding, dated June 17, 1862, I have the honor to make the following report:

June 21, left Tucson at 3 a. m. with Captain Fritz, Lieutenants Hadden and Baldwin, First California Volunteer Cavalry, and 140 men;

marched thirty-five miles to Cienega de los Pinos, and encamped at 12.30 p. m.; water and grazing abundant. The road to-day is very good, with the exception of two or three hills. At a distance of about twenty eight miles the road descends into the Cienega, then seven miles to water near the burned station, which stood on the hill to the right of the road. Course, southeast; thirty-five miles. June 22, left Cienega at 6 a. m.; marched over a high, rolling country, but good wagon road, and splendid grazing all the way for a distance of about twenty-two miles, when the road descends through a cañon for one mile, and then opens on the San Pedro Valley. Two miles farther the river is reached at the Overland Mail Station; strong bridge over the river; water and grass abundant; wood very scarce. Course, northeast; twenty-five miles. There found the name of Jones, the expressman. June 23, left camp at crossing of the San Pedro at 7.30 a. m. The road at once leaves the river and enters a valley about one mile wide and four miles long, when it terminates at the foot of the mesa, which is gained through a narrow cañon in which is a long but not very steep hill. The cañon is about one mile and a half, when the top of the mesa is reached; then about fourteen miles to Overland Mail Station at Dragoon Spring, at which place we arrived at 12.30 p. m. and encamped; found water sufficient, by digging, up the cañon two miles, the trail to which is difficult in some places to lead animals over. Course, northeast; nineteen miles and a half. June 24, left Dragoon Spring at 10.30 a. m.; was detained in consequence of scarcity of water. Marched twenty-five miles over an excellent road to Ewell's Station, arriving there at 5.30 p. m.; sent Captain Fritz and six men with spades to examine the spring in the mountain north of station. He had returned to station by the time the command arrived and reported only enough water for the men. Encamped at 6 p. m. Course, northeast; twenty-five miles. June 25, left Ewell's Station at 1 a. m.; marched fifteen miles over a very hilly and in places a very rocky road to station in Apache Pass, and encamped at 6 a. m.; water scarce; no grass. Course, northeast; fifteen miles.

About 12 m.—I being engaged at the spring superintending the watering of animals, it being necessary to dip it with tin cups—four shots were heard in the vicinity of where the horses that had been watered were being grazed under a strong guard. Immediately thereafter it was reported that Indians were in sight and that the guard had fired to give the alarm. Almost immediately thereafter it was reported to me that the Indians were waving a white flag. I at once started for them, taking with me a white flag, and Mr. Newcomb as interpreter. At the end of about one hour I succeeded in getting sufficiently near one of them to be understood. I explained to him what I desired and asked for the chief. At this time at least 75 to 100 Indians were in sight, many of them mounted on good-looking horses and all of them armed with fire-arms, some with rifles and six-shooting pistols. Of the latter I observed a great number and occasionally single-barreled shotguns. When the chief came forward I told him we were Americans, and that our Great Captain lived at Washington; that we wished to be friends of the Apaches; that at present I was only traveling through their country, and desired he would not interfere with my men or animals; that a great captain was at Tucson with a large number of soldiers; that he wished to have a talk with all the Apache chiefs and to make peace with them and make them presents. He professed a great desire to be friendly with the Americans, and assured me that neither my men nor animals should be molested. He asked for tobacco and something to eat. I gave him all that could possibly be spared and we parted,

with a request on his part that I would meet him at the same place at sunset. On my return it was reported to me that three of the men were missing. A party of thirty were at once sent out in the vicinity of where the firing was heard, and after an hour's search the bodies of the missing men were found stripped of all their clothing and two of them scalped. Each was shot through the chest with fire-arms and lanced through the neck. They were victims to their own imprudence, the entire command having been repeatedly warned by me not to wander from camp. It appears they had started, leading their horses from the spring where the watering was being done, over the ridge into another gulch, when they came on the Indians and were murdered. The Indians succeeded in getting one horse. When the bodies of our murdered men were found instant pursuit of the Indians was made, some of whom were seen on a hill half a mile distant; but being unable to come up with them a return to camp was ordered, carrying in the dead bodies, which were buried, the entire command being present. The animals now being all watered, or as much as could be obtained for them, and there being very little grass in the pass, at 6 p. m. left camp; marched out and made a dry camp on the plain two miles beyond the cañon. Course, east by northeast; four miles.

At 11 p. m. a volley of six or eight shots was fired into camp, wounding Acting Assistant Surgeon Kittridge in the head and killing one horse at the picket-line. June 26, left Dry Camp, No. 1, at 3.30 a. m.; marched fifteen miles over an excellent road to San Simon Station, then turned square to the right and marched thirteen miles up the dry bed of the river to a large cienega and encamped at 2 p. m. Course, east, northeast, and southeast; twenty-eight miles. This is a splendid camping place—water and grass in the greatest abundance. The proper road to the cienega turns to the right from the stage road about six miles from Apache Pass and around the point of the mountain. It comes on the San Simon one mile below the water. At 12, midnight, camp was alarmed by a shot fired by one of the guard. On examination it was found to be a coyote, which he mistook in the dark for an Indian crawling through the scattered bushes, but which he instantly killed. This was a very hard day's march on men and animals, being obliged to leave Dry Camp without breakfast owing to the scarcity of water, having but eight five-gallon kegs in which to carry water for the men, and not being able to get at the pass as much water as the animals required. June 27, laid over. June 28, left camp at Cienega of San Simon at 4 p. m.; marched five miles north-northeast to the pass in the mountains; road heavy. On arriving at the pass, found the road through it very good and the pass wide. Marched fifteen miles from San Simon, and made Dry Camp, No. 2, at 10.15 p. m. Course, north-northeast; fifteen miles. June 29, left Dry Camp at 4 a. m.; marched nine miles to Lightendorffer's Well, in Round Mountain Cañon; good road; well on right of and close to the road. It is about eight feet square and seven feet deep; rock bottom. Halted at well one hour and obtained a very limited supply of water for my command. This is a tolerably good camping place for three companies of infantry. By care they could obtain sufficient water, which is good. Left Lightendorffer's Well at 8 a. m.; marched twenty-two miles to Densmore's Station (Soldier's Farewell) and halted at 5 p. m. Discovered here a small spring about two or three miles up the arroyo, north of station, and a hole of bad water 800 yards south of station. Left Densmore's Station at 8 p. m.; marched fourteen miles to Cow Springs, and encamped at 12, midnight; water and grazing abundant. The road from the Cienega of San Simon

to this place is good for loaded teams, excepting four or five miles to the pass. Course, northeast; forty-six miles.

Soon after leaving Densmore's Station found two men on the side of the road under rather suspicious circumstances; took three letters from them, one directed to the commander of Federal forces at Tucson or en route; put the men in charge of guard and brought them back. (Letters herewith inclosed, marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3.*) There discovered nine men encamped, who proved to be a party sent by Colonel Chivington, commanding Southern Military District of New Mexico, at Fort Craig, with a letter to Colonel Carleton, with verbal orders to deliver it to the commander of the advance of his column when met with, and return to Fort Craig. Read the communication, and returned Mr. Milligan and one of his party with the answer to Fort Craig at 3 p. m. on the 30th instant, at which place he would arrive on the evening of the 2d proximo. Letter of Colonel Chivington and my answer thereto herewith inclosed.* From Mr. Milligan I learned of the capture of Jones, the expressman, by the secessionists at the Picacho, near Mesilla, his two companions having been killed by Indians at Apache Pass and himself chased by them for a great many miles. This information was brought to Fort Craig by a friendly Mexican, who was present at the capture of Jones. June 30, laid over.

July 1. This morning a number of men were discovered by the lookout approaching from the direction of the Pino Alto gold mines; sent out a party and brought them into camp. They proved to be a party of thirty Mexican miners, returning to Sonora in consequence of the almost total absence of provisions at the mines; allowed them to proceed on their journey. Left Cow Springs at 8 a. m.; arrived at the Rio Miembres at 1 p. m. and encamped two miles above station; water and grazing abundant and of the best quality; road good. Course, northeast; sixteen miles. July 2, laid over. At 1 o'clock this morning one of the pickets discovered persons approaching camp. They were arrested and brought in—twelve men and two women, one a German, the others Mexicans. They also were from the mines en route for Mesilla. Ordered them confined, in order to secure the secrecy of my movements. At 9 a. m. sent out party of twenty men to examine Cooke's Cañon, with orders to arrest, if possible, all persons they may meet with, and remain at Cooke's Spring until the command came up. July 3, left Miembres River at 6.30 a. m.; marched twelve miles over a good road to Cooke's Pass. From here to summit road hilly. A long, rocky, but not very steep, hill brings you to the top of the pass: from there the descent to the spring is good; distance from pass to spring six miles. Course, north-northeast and northeast; eighteen miles. There came up with the party sent in advance yesterday; they reported no person in sight and no fresh traces. July 4, left Cooke's Spring at 6.30 a. m.; took Fort Thorn road, which keeps a north-northeast course, while the Mesilla road turns to the right immediately at the springs and bears east-northeast, passing the Overland Mail Station, which is seen on the hill about half a mile distant. Marched thirteen miles to Mule Spring; good road. Here no water could be found even by digging, having sent a party in advance with spades for that purpose. Left Mule Spring at 12 m.; marched twenty-two miles to the Rio Grande, and encamped at 7 p. m. near Fort Thorn. Course, north-northeast and northeast; thirty-five miles. The road for about eight miles after leaving Mule Spring is very good, when it enters a rolling country, the hills becoming more and more abrupt for a distance of about six miles, when

*Not found.

it descends into a broad cañon, which is followed on a good road to the river. Immediately on making camp the national colors were raised amid the loud and continued cheers of the assembled command. This was the first time the Stars and Stripes floated on the Rio Grande below Fort Craig since the occupation of the country by the Confederate troops, and it being the anniversary of our National Independence, was not calculated to dampen the ardor of the command. We are now within thirty-five miles of the enemy, which the prisoners whom I have taken variously estimate from 200 to 800 strong. As soon as the horses have a little recruited (they being considerably reduced on a march of about 300 miles through a broiling sun and over a country utterly destitute of water for distances ranging from thirty-five to sixty miles) will reconnoiter his position and endeavor to ascertain his strength, which I have but little doubt of accomplishing, and in case he does not greatly outnumber me will give him a fight. July 5, moved three miles down the river to and reoccupied Fort Thorn; three miles.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. E. EYRE,

Lieut. Col., First California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieut. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Column from California, Tucson, Ariz.

HDQRS. FIRST CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,

Fort Thorn, Ariz., July 8, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the reoccupation of Fort Thorn by the squadron of First California Volunteer Cavalry, under my command, on the evening of the 5th instant. Immediately thereafter the national colors were run up and the old flag once more floated over the garrison. On the morning of the 6th instant an express arrived from Fort Craig, with a communication from Colonel Chivington, First Colorado Volunteers, commanding Southern Military District of New Mexico, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.* He also sent a communication addressed to Colonel Steele, C. S. Army, empowering me to negotiate an exchange for Captain McCleave and the men who were made prisoners with him. Soon after the express from Colonel Chivington arrived a party of men were seen approaching from the direction of Mesilla. One of them proved to be Captain McCleave, on his way to Fort Craig, bringing with him a proposition from Colonel Steele for an exchange for Captain Gardner, C. S. Army. Having learned from the expressman just arrived that Captain Gardner died a few days since, I at once sent Captain Fritz, First California Volunteer Cavalry, to Fort Fillmore, with a request to Colonel Steele to name any other captain General Canby had made prisoner in exchange for Captain McCleave; also proposing an exchange for the men taken with him, as well as an exchange for our expressman (Jones) and a Mr. John Lemon, of Mesilla, who was extremely kind to Captain McCleave during his confinement, and who had horses ready saddled and hid out for Jones' escape. He was ordered to be hung, and was taken to a tree for that purpose, but after hanging a Mr. Marshall, who was taken out with him, his execution was postponed. Captain Fritz will probably be back to-night, when I will at once send Captain McCleave with a party of twenty-five men through to Tucson. It is not safe for a less number to travel that road on account of the Indians, and even then with the utmost caution.

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*Not found.

If it is the desire of the colonel commanding to keep open communication between Tucson and the Rio Grande I would respectfully recommend that a company of infantry be stationed at Dragoon Spring and two companies at the Apache Pass. That corps would be far more effective against the Indians in the rugged mountains at the points above named than cavalry; besides, horses could not be kept in flesh on the dry grass alone; they would be utterly useless in two weeks' riding. At this season of the year sufficient water and of a good quality can be obtained for two companies of infantry at the foot of the mountain, four miles north of Ewell's Station. The spring is prominently marked by a large, white spot on the mountain, which is directly over the water. The Rio Grande has been unusually high this summer, almost the entire bottom between Fort Craig and Mesilla being still overflowed. It is impossible at this time to approach Mesilla on the west side of the river, a new channel having been washed out on that side of the town, through which the largest portion of the water flows; besides, the bottom for a long distance is overflowed, and, the soil being of a loose nature, animals mire down in attempting to get through it. This morning I sent Captain McCleave with a small party to examine the San Diego Crossing, eighteen miles below here, to ascertain if the river can be forded at that point. The moment a crossing can be effected it is my intention, unless otherwise ordered by General Canby, to move on Mesilla and reoccupy Forts Fillmore and Bliss. When that is done that portion of the proclamation of the colonel commanding will not only have been carried out, but the sacred soil of Texas will have been invaded. Captain McCleave reports Colonel Steele with the rear of Sibley's brigade making hurried exertions to get away from Texas. He is pressing every team, both mule and oxen, he can find into service, compelling the owners (generally Mexicans) to take Confederate scrip in payment therefor. The same mode is resorted to by him in regard to provisions. Captain Howland, Third U. S. Cavalry, in advance of his squadron, has just arrived; his command (100 men) will probably be here this evening. His horses are in shocking condition. Should we come up with Colonel Steele and a mounted charge be made, it must be done by the squadron of my regiment. On the capture of Jones greatly increased exertions were made by Colonel Steele to get away. Mesilla was evacuated, and Captain McCleave, who was at the time on parole to the limits of the town, immediately confined under a strong guard. Mr. White, of the Pima Villages, has been released, and will probably be here with the return of Captain Fritz.

The horses are out grazing (under a strong guard) from daybreak until dark, then tied up to the picket-line, with as much grass as they can eat during the night. They are doing very well, but have not yet recovered from the effects of the very distressing march from Tucson here. Captain McCleave has just returned, and reports the road down the river almost impassable for loaded wagons and the river swimming at the crossing. July 9 [7?], sent Captain McCleave, with an escort and two wagons, to Fort Craig for supplies. The squadron of Third U. S. Cavalry (100 strong) arrived and gone into quarters at this post. Captain Fritz returned this evening, having effected an exchange for Captain McCleave and the others named in my communication to Colonel Steele, a copy* of which is herewith inclosed. Two lieutenants were given in exchange for Captain McCleave, as Colonel Steele affected to know of no captain of theirs for that purpose, although there are a

* Not found.

number. His real object was to exchange for officers of his own regiment only. About 6 o'clock this evening an express arrived from Captain McCleave, informing me of an attack on his party, as they were moving up the river, by the Navajoes, sixty or seventy strong; that he had made camp, but was being surrounded by them. I immediately sent Captain Howland, with Lieutenant Baldwin and forty men, to his relief. I forward herewith, for the information of the colonel commanding, all communications* received or written by me since my arrival on the Rio Grande.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. E. EYRE,

Lieutenant-Colonel First California Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg.

Lieut. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Column from California, Tucson, Ariz.

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HDQRS. FIRST CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,

Fort Thorn, Ariz., July 14, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the arrival here on yesterday of another express from General Canby, the second one alluded to in Colonel Chivington's communication of the 7th instant.

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I leave here to-morrow morning with my command for Mesilla. On examination found the road from here to Rough and Ready Station impracticable, and have determined to make a road to the San Diego Crossing, and then pass the river on a raft, which I am now having made for that purpose, and which will be floated down to the crossing. The road on the east side of the river from San Diego to Mesilla is good. It is my determination, unless otherwise ordered, to hoist the national colors over Mesilla and Forts Fillmore and Bliss before the end of the present month.

* * * * * * *

I neglected in my report of the march to this place to give the names of the men killed by the Indians at Apache Pass. Their names are Privates James F. Keith, Peter Maloney, and Albert Schmidt, of Company B, First California Volunteer Cavalry.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. E. EYRE,

Lieutenant-Colonel First California Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg.

Lieut. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Column from California, Tucson, Ariz.

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HDQRS. FIRST CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,

Las Cruces, Ariz., August 30, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with verbal orders received from the general commanding the column, I have the honor to report that immediately after my arrival on the Rio Grande, July 4, I sent a scouting party down the river as far as the San Diego Crossing, for the double purpose of ascertaining if the enemy had pickets within that distance of my camp, and also whether the high stage of water in the river rendered it impracticable to move my command that far for the purpose of crossing, it being my intention to follow and, if possible, overtake the

* Not found.

retreating Texans under Colonel Steele. On their return they reported it impracticable to get to the crossing with wagons, but that the river was falling fast, and that in a short time—say one week—I would be able to accomplish my purpose of moving on Fort Fillmore, where a portion of the Texans were then quartered. I therefore determined to remain at Fort Thorn for a short time longer, to recruit the men and animals and to receive re-enforcements from Fort Craig, which I had asked for from Cow Springs, having sent an express from that point on June 28. On the 8th ultimo Captain Howland, Third U. S. Cavalry, with 100 men, arrived at Fort Thorn and reported to me for duty. I was now still more anxious to pursue the enemy, being confident of my ability to successfully cope with his disorganized and disheartened troops, although they outnumbered me more than two to one. On the morning of the 10th ultimo I received a communication from Colonel Chivington, commanding Southern Military District of New Mexico, of which the following is an extract:

> You will do all you can to learn the enemy's strength, position, and purpose, but General Canby does not design an advance from where you are until he can go in force. I am under orders to advance to Santa Barbara or thereabouts with sixteen companies of infantry and a battery of four 6-pounder guns and two 24-pounder howitzers and an additional cavalry force, to support the advance of General Carleton and to co-operate with the forces under him in the reoccupation of the valley of Mesilla.

Although this was not a positive order to remain where I was, yet it intimated too clearly the desire of the district commander to lead the advance on Mesilla and Fort Fillmore, that I felt exceedingly embarrassed as to whether I would be authorized in leaving Fort Thorn until the arrival there of Colonel Chivington; but on consultation with Captains Howland, Tilford, and Fritz I determined, unless more positively ordered, to remain, and to move down to the San Diego Crossing as soon as the water would permit. Accordingly, on the 13th ultimo, I sent Wagon-Master Black, with a party, to the crossing, to ascertain if it was yet practicable to get the train of thirteen wagons to that point. On his return the same day he reported favorably, and on the 15th ultimo I left with my command and arrived at the crossing on the 16th ultimo, a distance of eighteen miles. On the 17th ultimo I had succeeded in crossing successfully my command in a small boat, which I caused to be made for that purpose before leaving Fort Thorn. On the 19th ultimo I received from Lieut. F. Van Vliet, acting assistant adjutant-general, the following communication:

> I am instructed by the colonel commanding the district to inform you that your troops will not cross the river until further orders.

This was from Colonel Howe's acting assistant adjutant-general, he then being in command of the Southern Military District of New Mexico; but having crossed the river before its receipt, and having received supplies from Fort Craig, I determined to push on to Robledo or Doña Aña and there await his further orders, and so wrote him. But on my arrival at the latter place I found neither forage nor grazing for the animals, and pushed on to Las Cruces, where quarters were found for the command in unoccupied houses belonging to notorious secessionists. On my arrival at Las Cruces I at once made inquiry as to the whereabouts of the Texans, and learned from reliable authority that a portion of them were yet at Franklin, Tex.; that they were collecting at that point a large amount of Government property which had been by them secreted at different places on their march up the river, and that they designed selling it to a citizen of El Paso, Tex. This property I could undoubtedly have taken, and in all probability have captured

the Texans then at Franklin, had I at once pushed on to that point; but the strong intimation not to leave Fort Thorn which I received from Colonel Chivington, and the positive order not to cross the river which I received from Colonel Howe, and my letter to him that I would await his further orders at Las Cruces, compelled me to remain at the latter place. Indeed, by moving farther down the river I would have run counter to the expressed wishes of the district commanders of the Southern Military District of New Mexico, if not against their positive orders. On the 28th ultimo I received a positive order from Colonel Howe not to leave Las Cruces until further orders. Subsequently, while accompanying the general commanding on his march to Fort Quitman, I learned that Colonel Steele greatly feared he would be overtaken by the California troops, and in his hurried retreat burned a number of his wagons and destroyed a large amount of ammunition. I also learned that so much were his men disheartened and so thoroughly disorganized, that had they been attacked by even a small force they would have at once surrendered. Certain it is an opportunity would have been given them to do so had it not been for the orders received from Fort Craig, for I should certainly have followed and as certainly overtaken them before they left the river at Fort Quitman.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. E. EYRE,

Lieutenant-Colonel First California Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Column from California, Franklin, Tex.

No. 4.

Reports of Capt. Thomas L. Roberts, First California Infantry.

SAN SIMON STATION, *July 19, 1862.*

LIEUTENANT: You will please to bring to the notice of the general commanding the following:

I have found the Apache Indians hostile, as will appear from my journal remitted this date. In both engagements we killed in all 9 that can be accounted for, but I am certain that we sent more of them to their long home. They attacked Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre's command, as is evidenced by the graves. I suffered, altogether, the loss of 2 privates killed, and 1 private and 1 teamster wounded. I deem it highly important that a force sufficient to hold the water and pass should be stationed there, otherwise every command will have to fight for the water, and, not knowing the ground, are almost certain to lose some lives. I would have remained there had my orders not been positive to proceed to this post. My excuse for not informing the general commanding at an earlier moment is this: I did not deem it safe to send a small party, and to insure the safety and success of the expedition I needed every man I had. I do not deem it safe to send the train with the entire of Captain Cremony's command as an escort, consequently send twenty infantry in addition; as I have got the train safe here, I am determined to do my utmost to have it return safe, which escort will accompany it as far as the San Pedro, and will leave it discretionary with Captain Cremony, when he arrives there, as to whether it will be necessary for him to go farther. I would call the attention of the general commanding to the conduct of my entire command during the march, and in overcoming difficulties attending the same. Every one, both officers

and men, did their utmost to assist me, and seemed to have the success of our undertaking as much at heart as myself. For instance, in showing their endurance of hunger, fatigue, and thirst without murmuring. The night before leaving Dragoon Spring it rained in torrents. I never in my life experienced a harder rain-storm, which night the men got no sleep. It took all the next day to clean up their arms, digging water holes, and improving the natural water facilities. Starting at 5 p. m., we marched all night and until 12.30 p. m. the following day on one cup of coffee, a portion of the way through mud and water half knee-deep; had two fights with the Indians; drove them both times, and after getting another cup of coffee marched that night fifteen miles, and back the next morning without breakfast; not getting a meal until past noon of that day, then giving the Indians another fight for the water, and after getting possession stood guard until night, when relieved by the cavalry; that night putting the teamsters on guard around the camp. The next day skirmished over high mountains through the pass, and when we got through and out into the open country, called in my skirmishers, saying that all that could not walk might step to the front, and I would provide some place for them to ride. Of the entire company only two stepped to the front. I cannot make any distinctions without doing injustice to others, and can only give each and every one the highest praise. Very few of us had ever been under fire before, but I do not know of a case of flinching, and every one was obedient. The only trouble I had was to keep them from exposing themselves. Had Private Barr been as cautious as he was warned to be, he probably would not have lost his life.

I send the train by a different route in order to avoid Apache Pass, of which Captain Cremony has orders to give you a full account. I have had to detain the train one day longer than I would had it not been for the cavalry horses being so much reduced from want of forage and grass. They had nothing to eat for two days and nights before reaching here, and the grass is not first rate, but passable. I have endeavored to do my best both for animals and men, and hope that my course may meet with the approval of the general commanding. As to making a post at this point, it can be held during wet weather, but not when dry. I will throw up an intrenchment around the adobe as fast as possible. It will be slow, however, as my force is small, but we are doing our best. There is nothing here in the shape of timber but small mesquite, nor any nearer than the mountains, some fifteen miles distant on either side, and we will have to run big risks to get at it. The water is not fit for drinking or cooking—much worse than that at the Pimas—but we can make out if it continues to rain, of which there is a fair prospect. I am greatly indebted to Andrew Furlong, a teamster whom I took for a guide, giving one of my men in his place to drive. He is desirous of being employed as guide, and wished me to bring him to the notice of the general commanding, who, if he desires, can question him and satisfy himself as to his knowledge of the road. He represents himself as an employé of the Overland Mail Company. He has given me correct information so far. I know nothing further of him than what I have seen of him on this march.

I am, lieutenant, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. L. ROBERTS,
Captain, First Infantry California Volunteers.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Tucson.

Journal of the march of a detachment of the Column from California, under the command of Thomas L. Roberts, captain Company E, First Infantry California Volunteers, consisting of Company E, First Infantry California Volunteers, 72 men; Company B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Capt. J. C. Cremony, 24 men; battery consisting of two prairie howitzers, First Lieut. W. A. Thompson, 20 men; detachment of Company H, First Infantry California Volunteers, First Lieut. A. B. MacGowan, 10 men; 22 teams, Jesse R. Allen, wagon master. Total, 126 men, 242 animals.

July 10.—Left Tucson 4.30 a. m.; road level and good, through low mesquite. Halted infantry and battery at 11.30 a. m.; sent train and cavalry ahead; found tank about half full of water; had sufficient for the command that remained; road continues good and slightly rolling until within about seven miles of camp; here road leaves mesa and descends to bed of stream down two hills, one quite steep and both rocky; balance of the road to camp for the most part through low ground; will be bad after much rain. After descending hills, road passes through narrow cañon; good cover for Indians; about four miles and three-[quarters] before coming to camp water-holes few yards to right of road, but bad; from one mile to one and a half before coming to camp passed ruins of adobe buildings left-hand side; camp on opposite side of first rise of ground after passing adobe ruins; water excellent and in abundance; grass plenty, but coarse; do not think there is much substance in it; wood sufficient. Arrived at Cienega 6 p. m.; thirty miles.

July 12.—Left camp 1 a. m.; road continues through low ground between three and four miles; road rough and badly water-washed. The road through here will be bad after much rain. On entering cañon between barren hills, roads fork; keep to the left. Soon after entering cañon come to steep rocky hill with gradual ascent following for half a mile; road balance of way to San Pedro hard and smooth, over rolling country, where water and grass are plenty, but wood scarce.

July 13.—Filled both tanks and divided command, taking with me sixty infantry, the battery, and eight cavalry—three of the latter to express back to Captain Cremony, whom I left in command. Left the detachment of Company H, Lieutenant MacGowan commanding, and three cavalrymen, agreeably to orders. Left camp 1 a. m.; arrived at Dragoon Spring 8 a. m. Skirmished up cañon to find water, which I found from one-half to three-quarters of a mile. Found plenty for the command I had, but no more. Dispatched Sergeant Mitchell of the cavalry and four men to examine springs on another road, where I was informed there was plenty of water.

This night it rained very hard, and before Sergeant Mitchell returned expressed to Captain Cremony by the three cavalrymen remaining to move forward with the train and cattle. Sergeant Mitchell reports plenty of water at the place he went to examine, and close to the surface, similar to the Maricopa Wells. I immediately went to work improving the cañon for watering purposes, and although the following morning there was no water running in the cañon where the night before it was a perfect torrent, had plenty for all the animals of the entire command; going up the cañon will find several water holes; keep on until come to spring, which I covered over with brush house to keep it for drinking and cooking purposes. Still above this found a natural basin in rock, which I cleaned out, rendering it capable of holding from 600 to 800 gallons.

July 14.—Left camp 5 p. m., with same command and one tank, to make the forty miles to Apache Pass. Road descends into plain from five to six miles, good all seasons of the year; then for seven to eight miles road bad and about two miles of it across an alkali flat covered with water from two to four inches deep, which is very bad; after which some hard, level road, followed by succession of hills to Apache Pass Station, but hard and gravelly, with portions graded; grass scarce, wood plenty, and water to be had by hard fighting.

July 15.—Arrived at Apache Pass Station 12.30 p. m. About half a mile from station the Apaches attacked the rear of my command, and, I am sorry to add, killed Private C. M. O'Brien, of Company G, First Infantry, attached to Thompson's battery, who was one of the rear guard, and wounded Andrew Sawyer, teamster, in the thigh; not seriously, however. They, however, met with a warm reception, my men killing four of them. As soon as possible I formed as skirmishers, and after a sharp little contest drove them off, bringing everything in safe except as above stated. On going to the spring for water deployed skirmishers, supported by one of Lieutenant Thompson's guns. Proceeding up the cañon cautiously, found the Indians posted high above us, from where they kept up a rattling fire upon us. Called my men out and divided them into two parties of skirmishers, sending them up the hills on either side of the cañon, shelling the high points ahead of them. The Indians seemed very loath to let me have water, and fought determinedly, but they found us too much for them; but they kept us from the water until after 4 p. m. In the first engagement for water they killed Private John Barr, of Company E, First Infantry California Volunteers. As soon as I could get water for the horses I dispatched Sergeant Mitchell and the cavalry with an express to Captain Cremony, informing him of the condition of things ahead, and that I would come to meet him as soon as I possibly could with a portion of my command; which party were also attacked, full particulars of which you will find in the report of Captain Cremony to me, herein inclosed.* As soon as I could get water enough for night and morning I withdrew my men, not having enough to hold both the camp and water and go to the relief of Captain Cremony, and as soon as they could get a cup of coffee I started with twenty-eight men and marched back fifteen miles, where I found the train parked and safe. We marched this on my canteen full of water, being all we had, but my men did it without a murmur.

July 16.—Started with train in the morning without breakfast, there being no wood to cook with. Before entering the pass made the following disposition of my force, viz: In front a line of skirmishers; dismounted the cavalry, excepting three, to assist the three men driving the cattle, and distributed them one to each wagon, the cattle immediately behind the train, and in the rear of all another line of skirmishers, and brought everything in safe. Had to repeat the performance of yesterday to obtain water, which I succeeded in doing without losing a man. Dug the spring out so as to increase its capacity fourfold; walled a portion of it and fixed everything as well as I could; put 200 gallons in tank for drinking and cooking, when commenced watering animals, which is rather slow work, as the spring runs but a small stream, and it was late in the night before all the animals were watered. Held the spring until ready to start the next day. Found the graves of privates of First Cavalry, viz, Albert Schmidt, James F. Keith, and Peter Maloney, killed by Apaches June 25, 1862.

* See p. 132.

July 17.—Left camp 8 a. m.; road passes through cañon about two miles; most of the way very narrow between high mountains. About three miles from mouth of cañon found three bodies a short distance from the left-hand side of the road, and still farther to the left another body. They lay out on the plain away from all cover. Two had on Government shoes. Doctor McKee, the surgeon, decided them all to be Indians. Some distance farther on to the left of [road] found what appeared to have been a cavalry camp, undoubtedly that of Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre. Still farther on, close to the right of road, found a large blood stain on the ground and hair, apparently that of a white man, and at different places in this vicinity found the following articles: Arrows, some broken, one iron-pointed; a pistol-holster, blood-stained, with the initials "N. W." or "M. W."; a clay pipe; also an Indian's bag (blood-stained), containing smoking material and pipe. Road good and descending to San Simon. Found water in holes, being nothing but surface water, very muddy and bad for drinking and cooking; can find no other; have been from six to seven miles above.

THOS. L. ROBERTS,
Captain Company E, First Infantry California Volunteers.

SAN SIMON STATION, *July 19, 1862.*

No. 5.

Reports of Capt. John C. Cremony, Second California Cavalry.

APACHE PASS, ARIZ. TER., *July 16, 1862.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you of the following circumstances:

On the 15th instant, while en route from Dragoon Spring to this place with a force of about fifty-four men in charge of the Government train of twenty-one wagons, under the care of Mr. Jesse R. Allen, wagon-master, and about 7.30 o'clock in the evening, when fourteen miles distant from the station in Apache Pass, I was met by Sergeant Mitchell and Privates Maynard, Keim, King, and Young, of Company B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, who informed me that you had been attacked by the Apaches in Apache Pass about noon of that day and that after a sharp conflict you had routed the savages, and also informing me that you would come out to meet me with an infantry force, so as to assure the security of the train. Not knowing how near I might be to the cañon in which your greatly superior force had been attacked, and being unwilling to subject the train and the men under my orders to a moonlight attack in the pass in which the savages would possess every advantage, I immediately corralled the train and held it in security and unmolested until joined by you about 11.30 o'clock of the same night. I regret to report the loss of 3 horses, 1 saddle, 1 bridle and saddle blanket, 1 nosebag, 1 currycomb and brush, 1 carbine sling, 1 haversack, and 1 pair of spurs, the horses being killed and the articles above specified being captured by the Apaches, who waylaid Sergeant Mitchell and his small party on their way back from the pass to the train. I am also pained to report that Private Jesse T. Maynard, of the same party, was severely wounded by a musket shot through the right forearm, near the elbow. The following verbal report of the attack on Sergeant Mitchell's party has been made to me by him: He states that in obedience to your order he left Apache Pass on the afternoon of

the 15th instant, after you had routed the savages, accompanied by Privates Maynard, King, Young, Keim, and Teal, of Company B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, and then, when about four miles to the westward of the cañon, on his way to rejoin the train, his party was waylaid and attacked by about forty Apaches, who were in ambush among some mesquite trees and rocks between two swells of land. The horses of Privates Maynard and Keim were shot, and Maynard wounded by the fire. At this time Private John W. Teal was about 250 yards in the rear, leading his horse to rest him, and the savages were between Teal and his party. Finding the enemy too numerous to attack with the small and weakened force the sergeant retreated and arrived safely in camp with Privates Maynard, King, and Young, Private Keim's horse having fallen in a dying condition about a mile distant and he having remained to secure his saddle, bridle, &c., which he did, and came up about twenty minutes later. There was every reason to fear that Private John W. Teal had fallen a victim to the savages, but it affords me pleasure to add that about 10.30 o'clock of the same night Private Teal arrived on foot unharmed, and bringing with him all his arms and ammunition. His report is as follows: Finding himself cut off from Sergeant Mitchell's party he struck off by himself at a gallop down the valley which forms between the two swells of land already mentioned, and was closely pursued by fifteen savages, who fired repeatedly at him, shooting his horse through the heart. He immediately threw himself flat on the ground and defended himself with his carbine. The savages seemed disposed to close upon him, when he drew his pistol and fired one shot from it, when, discovering that he had a pistol and saber, they drew off and circled round him, firing at him and he returning their fire with his carbine. This unequal contest lasted for one hour and a half, when they gradually withdrew and he made good his retreat to the place were the train was encamped, arriving at the time above specified.

I have the honor to be, your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN C. CREMONY,

Capt., Comdg. Company B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

Capt. THOMAS L. ROBERTS,

Comdg. Detachment from California Column, California Vols.

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SAN PEDRO STATION, *July 22, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of my arrival at this post at 3 a. m. of this date in charge of the train which accompanied the command of Captain Roberts, First Infantry California Volunteers. The accompanying report* of that officer will explain the route over which we passed in going from Tucson, and the severe conflict had with the savages in Apache Pass, together with such other points of information as Captain Roberts may have possessed. Being fully impressed with the danger of attempting to take the train back through Apache Pass with my small command of thirty-nine men in the face of the fact that the Indians had not hesitated to attack and fight for six hours a command of 130, and knowing the value of the train, I returned by the road made by Capt. (now General) Charles P. Stone. This route is about ten miles longer than the one leading to Dragoon Spring and through Apache Pass; but in all other respects it is so greatly superior

* See p. 128.

that I am surprised the other should ever have been used. The first day I marched about thirty-three miles over a perfectly smooth and open country, with excellent road, and camped at a spot bearing north by west from the highest nubble on the Chiricahua Range, and where a side road puts out from the main one toward the above-mentioned range, leading to a fine green-looking cañon three miles distant from the main road, and which is reported to yield abundance of water; but my limited command, the broken-down condition of my horses, and the absence of any commissioned officer with whom to leave the train, as well as the fact that I was supplied with water from the tanks, induced me to refrain from exploring the cañon, especially after the savages inhabiting the range had given us so decided an example of their hostility. From the point above mentioned the road gradually circles the foothills over a fine open, rolling prairie, and from the extreme northern point of the foothills bears about west-southwest toward the two springs, where there is abundance of water and the best of pasture, distant from first camping place about twenty-four miles. From the two springs the road first runs west-southwest, until the foothills of the range in which Dragoon Spring is located are passed, when it trends nearly south for several miles, thence southwest until it meets the other road about fifteen miles beyond San Pedro Station, from which the two springs are about thirty-two miles distant. The whole of this route is over a clear open country, and the road excellent as well as the pasture. On the other road the grass at the cienega is coarse, rank sacaton, void of any nourishment; the same at the San Pedro; no grass at Dragoon Spring; none at the camp-ground, or near it, at Apache Pass, and but little and quite dry as well as inferior at San Simon. As Captain Roberts marched by day and the horses were obliged for safety to be tied to the picket-rope at night, and were entirely without grain, and almost altogether without grass, they are almost too weak to stand up, and I sincerely beg that the general would relieve me from road duty. I forwarded the dispatches and mail from San Simon by express. I am really so worn out and haggard that I beg you to excuse a more minute detail at this time.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CREMONY,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

Lieut. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

No. 6.

Report of Maj. Theodore A. Coult, Fifth California Infantry, commanding Fort Bowie.

HEADQUARTERS FORT BOWIE,
Apache Pass, Ariz. Ter., August 9, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I avail myself of the kindness of Captain McCleave, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to send report of affairs at my post for the past week:

On Wednesday, August 6, at 2 p. m., Private McFarland, of Company G, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, was shot by the Apaches in a ravine about 600 yards from my camp. The man was engaged as stock herder, and at the time was alone and unarmed, in direct disobedience of positive orders to the contrary. A strict investigation

proved no one to blame but himself. His story of the affair is this: That missing one cow from the herd he tracked her up the ravine, when, losing her trail, he was turning round to return, and an Indian stepped from behind a rock, about twenty feet from him, and fired. The ravine is deep, and this place entirely beyond view from the camp. He screamed and ran, two Indians pursuing some 200 yards, and scrambled up the bank in view of the camp and fell. At the first cry the garrison turned out, and a party reached the scene within a very few minutes after he fell, saving his scalp. He was shot through the right lung, but has been doing well since, and Doctor Wooster has high hopes of his speedy recovery. If the man gets well I shall not seriously regret the occurrence, as it has aroused the men from the state of false security into which, from the non-appearance of Indians, they were rapidly falling. Two parties, sent out immediately in different directions failed, to discover the villains.

On the morning of the 7th my cattle, eight in number, broke out of the corral and got away. The night being dark and stormy and the corral as strongly constructed as the small force I had and the materials at hand afforded, I could attach no blame to any one in the case either. Lieutenant Harrover with a party followed them in the morning on the road toward the Ojo de Los Plaños for a distance of seven or eight miles, but could not get sight of them. There being no Indian or horse tracks on the road or its sides I think they had no agency in the matter. Had the cavalry been there then I might have recovered them. However great our chagrin on the occurrence of these misfortunes, I sincerely think no blame can lie against myself or the other officers for their happening. My orders are very strict and Captain Hinds and Mr. Harrover prompt and energetic in carrying out my instructions. I am happy to say further that the men, though fully conscious of their danger, and that in case of a defeat there is no retreat or hope of assistance, have ever exhibited a cheerful disposition to undertake all that is required of them. Up to to-day the service has been pretty hard on them. I have had but forty men for duty, and twenty-one is my detail for guard, so that some have been obliged to stand for two nights in succession. I am building, as defenses, out-works on four faces of the hill, but sufficiently near that either of them being attacked can be readily and safely re-enforced from the others. My breast-works are four feet and a half high and built of large stone, three feet wide on the bottom and from eighteen inches to two feet on top. They are very substantial and will afford ample protection against all kinds of small-arms. I have one already completed eighty feet in length, covering the rear of my position, and another, over 100 feet long, nearly done. The latter protects my most exposed flank. If this post is to be permanent, I respectfully request that the commanding general will order some lumber sent from Mesilla by an early returning train for the construction of the necessary office furniture, and that it may be furnished from Mesilla or Tucson, with a forge, set of carpenter's tools, grindstone, horse and mule shoes, shoeing kit, and such other things as are highly essential.

The express from headquarters of the column arrived safely at this post at 1 a. m. yesterday, and left at 2 p. m., escorted by fifteen men from this garrison to the mouth of the pass. The train, under command of Captain McCleave, arrived at noon to-day, and I have drawn from it what is mentioned in General Orders, No. 12. I have also received a re-enforcement of ten men of Company G (relieved from Mowry's Mine), and a lieutenant and twenty-five men from Company A,

Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, and a sergeant and twelve men from Company A, First Cavalry California Volunteers. I would respectfully suggest to the commanding general that there is a detachment of ten men from Captain Hinds' company at the crossing of the San Pedro, which, if relieved from Tucson, would relieve a like number of Company A, who could go forward and join their company.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Major Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Fort Bowie.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Column from California.

No. 7.

Report of Surg. James M. McNulty, U. S. Army, Acting Medical Inspector.

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX., *October —, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. W. A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Agreeably to the wish conveyed in your letter of July 27, 1863, I send you the following history of that portion of the California Volunteers known as the Column from California. The march of this column from the Pacific Ocean to the Rio Grande is somewhat remarkable, from the fact that almost the entire distance is a desert waste, with great scarcity of water and that of the worst quality. Men marching day after day through the burning sands and nearly suffocated with alkali dust required to be made of stern stuff—of such were the men composing this column. Men inured to mountain life in California, pioneers and miners; men self-reliant and enduring; men equal to any emergency, if guided by a firm hand and clear head. That they were equal to a great emergency is evinced by the fact that they conquered vast deserts, and accomplished a march not equaled in modern times, traversing a distance of nearly a thousand miles and almost the entire route over a sterile waste.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. MCNULTY,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, Acting Medical Inspector.

On the 22d of July, 1861, the President of the United States approved "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property." Under this act was raised in California one regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry. These were called respectively the First Infantry and First Cavalry California Volunteers. The troops were raised for the protection of the Overland Mail Route between California and the Eastern States, by way of Salt Lake City. The force was placed under the command of Bvt. Maj. James H. Carleton, First U. S. Cavalry, with the rank of colonel. The regiments rendezvoused at Oakland, opposite San Francisco, Cal. During the latter part of August and the month of September they had acquired nearly their full complement of men. Active preparations were making to put the command in the best condition for active field service, and by the 1st of October everything was in readiness for the movement of the troops. About this time the spirit

of rebellion became manifest in California. "Treason stalked abroad." In the southern part of the State an open rupture was apprehended. In consequence of this condition of affairs the command of Colonel Carleton was diverted from its original destination by General Sumner, department commander, and moved to the infected district. About the 1st of October the troops moved down the coast and formed a camp near Los Angeles, called Camp Latham. On the 14th three companies of the First Cavalry California Volunteers, under the command of Major Eyre, of the same regiment, were ordered to relieve the regular troops stationed at San Bernardino. This place was the hot-bed of secessionism in California. On the same day orders were received to send three companies of the First Infantry California Volunteers, under the command of Lieut. Col. J. R. West, to relieve the regulars stationed at Fort Yuma. Regular troops stationed at different parts of the State were ordered to rendezvous at two points, viz, San Diego and San Pedro, for the purpose of embarkation, orders having been issued by the War Department that all regular troops on the Pacific coast be sent to the seat of war in the East. Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, at that time in command of the Department of the Pacific, was also ordered in. On the departure of General Sumner, Col. George Wright, Ninth U. S. Infantry, assumed command of the department. The Southern District of California was turned over by Colonel Wright to the command of Colonel Carleton.

During the two succeeding months quiet and order were restored throughout the southern part of the State. The distribution of the troops indicated to the disaffected the determination of the authorities to keep California firm and steadfast to the Union. On the 12th of January Colonel Carleton was summoned to San Francisco, to consult with Colonel Wright in reference to the movement of troops into Utah. About this time rumors reached California that Van Dorn, of the rebel service, was fitting out an expedition for the invasion of California by way of Arizona. The fact was well established that Arizona and a portion of New Mexico were occupied by Confederate troops, and it was apparent to all that California was more accessible through Arizona by way of Fort Yuma than any other point. Fort Yuma, located on the Colorado River, on the southeastern line of the State, is our extreme outpost. Surrounded as it is by a vast desert, if once in the possession of an enemy the key to the State was lost. In view of all these threatened dangers to the State and coast, General Wright suggested to the War Department that perhaps the Government would be better served by throwing the California troops into Arizona and driving the rebels from that Territory. A double object would thus be gained; first, an effectual guard would be kept against any invasion of the Pacific coast from that quarter; second, the California troops would fall in the rear of the Confederate forces then in New Mexico and assist the Federal forces in expelling them from that Territory.

The suggestions of General Wright were favorably received by the War Department. The feasibility of the movement was so apparent that the consent of that Department was at once obtained. On the receipt of the decision of the War Department authority was granted to Colonel Carleton to organize and fit out the expedition. The Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, under the command of Col. George W. Bowie; also Company A, Third U. S. Artillery, with a light battery, under command of First Lieut. John B. Shinn, of the U. S. Army, were added to Colonel Carleton's command; also Captain Cremony's company, Second Cavalry California Volunteers. Active preparations

were at once made for the movement of the column. It was important that the troops should move as soon as possible, in order that they might receive the benefit of the cool winter weather while passing over the Gila and Colorado Deserts. The great distance from the Pacific Ocean to the Rio Grande, the entire and complete desolation of nearly the whole route, presented obstacles almost insurmountable to marching a column of over 2,000 men and the same number of animals. It was well known that forage and provisions could be obtained but at two points between Fort Yuma and the Rio Grande in time of peace, and then in limited quantities, viz, at the Pima Villages and at Tucson; and it being well known that the enemy occupied one, if not both, of these points, it was necessary that transportation should be made entirely independent of them. The greatest difficulty appeared to be in subsisting animals. Unless this could be done rations could not be furnished the troops, and the expedition would necessarily fall to the ground.

With the commencement of preparations came unlooked-for difficulties. Not for twenty years had a winter of such severity occurred in California. The whole country was flooded; hundreds of horses and cattle mired down in the open plains and were lost. For weeks it was almost impossible to move a vehicle of any kind, and the movement of baggage trains was out of the question. In the meantime commissary stores and forage were sent by sea to Fort Yuma, making this point a general depot and base of operations. The troops during this terrible winter lived in tents. As the rain subsided and the ground became more settled the troops were gradually moved toward Fort Yuma by companies of twos and threes. A sub-depot was formed at Oak Grove, near the edge of the Yuma Desert, 120 miles from Los Angeles, called Camp Wright. From this point to Fort Yuma, 180 miles, it is a continuous desert, entirely destitute of vegetation; water very scarce and generally of bad quality. Before moving the troops on this desert Colonel Carleton sent out parties and had the wells cleaned out and new ones dug, in order that every drop of water might be available. Forage for the animals was deposited at different points between Camp Wright and Fort Yuma. The troops were marched across by companies, one day apart. At some of the wells there was so little water that it was necessary to dip it out in a pint cup, thus consuming nearly a whole night in watering 100 animals. In order that this desert may be more thoroughly understood, I quote from the notes of Lieutenant-Colonel West, of the First Infantry California Volunteers, who marched the first three companies over. The description of the route commences at Oak Grove, Camp Wright, near the edge of the desert:

Left Camp Wright, near Warner's ranch, at 7.30 a. m.; marched five miles over pleasant rolling roads and well-wooded country to La Puerta, at which place found mountain stream, but no place for a camp-ground; thence by fair road, without water, to San Felipe, eight miles; pasturage good, but no wood; water neither overabundant nor good; camp-ground inferior. Left San Felipe at 3.30 a. m. by heavy, hilly roads to Vallecito. Road sandy through bottom land to first hill, seven miles; thence broken road, six miles, a great portion of which is a cañon, with but one wagon track, winding between cliffs. A very small force could oppose an enemy of far superior numbers. The latter part of the road more level. On the left side and about half a mile from the road is a spring that affords water enough for fifty men; thence a small, rugged hill is surmounted and a valley reached, five miles in length, by sandy road to Vallecito; water in fair supply; no wood but mesquite bushes; pasturage fair. Left Vallecito at 3.30 a. m.; marched nine miles by heavy, sandy road to Palm Springs; water in limited supply, and required to be prepared for a command. The locality can be used for a camp. Thence by a heavy, sandy road to Carriso Creek; no pasturage. The country has now become a complete desert of most forbidding aspect. The creek is a small stream, affording an abundant supply of

water of an inferior quality. The bottom land is filled with a stunted growth ot mesquite and arrow bushes. Left Carriso Creek at 11.30 a. m., following the stream and constantly crossing it; road heavy and sandy; thence over a level road, with somewhat improved traveling, four miles, to a short, steep hill; thence to a level plain, with desert brush, to Sackett's Wells. Last part of the road fair traveling; the desert complete; water good, but uncertain; in dry weather it certainly disappears. Left Sackett's Wells at 5.45 p. m., through a continuous desert; first five miles sandy; thence better traveling to Indian Well. Indian Well is some thirty feet deep; water good, but in small quantities. Signal Mountain is a prominent landmark; bears southwest about fifteen miles; reached camp at 11 p. m.; distance, fifteen miles. Left at 5 p. m. for New River Station; road a perfect level, over an alkali plain, with a few patches of mesquite bushes; road dusty and heavy for wagons; well deep; water scarce and of inferior quality. Started at 5 p. m. for Alamo; road heavy, over barren flat; there is a well some thirty feet deep, affording some water. Left at 4 p. m. for Gardner's Wells; no water; nine miles; thence, by same character of road and country, to Salt or Seven Wells; water plenty, but brackish. Started at 4 p. m., nine miles, to Cooke's Wells; first two miles and a half bad road. At Cooke's Wells water and wood abundant and good; thence, fifteen miles, to Pilot Knob. Camped on the bank of the Colorado at foot of mountain. From Cooke's the road is generally good, through mesquite flat, and latter part through Indian Gardens; distance, twenty-five miles. Started at 1.30 p. m. The road follows the Rio Colorado to Fort Yuma; distance, ten miles; road much broken. Reached Fort Yuma at 4.30 p. m.

I have been thus minute in detail in order that a correct idea may be had of some of the difficulties encountered in marching troops across this desert. It will be seen that nearly every march was made in the night-time. By starting at 4 or 5 in the afternoon the march would be accomplished before daylight, thus enabling men to sleep a part of the night. The ground did not become sufficiently settled for the movement of Shinn's battery until the 13th of April. Previous to this nearly all the command had been moved toward Fort Yuma, one company only remaining to accompany the battery. Colonel Carleton arrived at Fort Yuma on the 29th of April. Active preparations were made to move the command eastward without delay. Water tanks, holding 600 gallons each, were prepared to accompany each detachment. Contracts were made at Fort Yuma to have hay cut and deposited at different points between the fort and the Pima Villages. It was ascertained that Tucson was still in the hands of the Texans. Their pickets extended down the Rio Gila till within fifty miles of Fort Yuma. Hay deposited at different points by Colonel Carleton's agents was burned. The Pima Indians are an agricultural people, and cultivate large quantities of wheat. Knowing this fact and the importance of securing as much as possible, Colonel Carleton had for some time been in communication with an American living at these villages. He was directed to purchase all the wheat the Indians had. A considerable quantity was thus accumulated; but before the advance of the column reached that point the Texans had destroyed it all, with the exception of a small quantity the Indians had cached. This was a serious loss, but the growing crops had not been molested, and Colonel Carleton was enabled to secure a considerable amount for his animals. Two companies of infantry and one of cavalry were sent forward toward the Pima and Tucson. As our forces advanced the Texans fell back to Tucson. The command followed them to within a short distance of that place; but, not feeling sufficiently strong to attack them, fell back to the Pima. Lieutenant-Colonel West was then ordered forward with four companies of infantry. The following itinerary was made by Lieutenant-Colonel West:

To Gila City, seventeen miles; no grass, wood; camp on river; thence to Mission Camp, eleven miles; wood, water, and a little grass; wood, water, and grass four miles farther on. From Mission Creek to Fillibuster is six miles; thence to Antelope

Peak, nine miles; grass within three-quarters of a mile; camp at station. From this place to Mohawk Station, twelve miles; no grass; camp on the river. To Texas Hill, eleven miles; a little grass on the hill station, half a mile back from the river. Lagoon Camp; fine water, wood, grass, and shade; thence to Burwell's ranch, eleven miles; very dusty and disagreeable; men nor animals cannot recruit much. At Grassy Camp, three miles distant, they do much better. From Grassy Camp to Berk's Station, six miles; a very poor camp; little better at Oatman Flat, eleven miles farther. From Oatman Flat to Kenyon Station, eleven miles; poor camp; no grass. To Shady Camp, ten miles; everything good. From Shady Camp to Gila Bend, four miles; wood and water, but no grass; thence to Desert Station, twenty-two miles; good wood; no water or grass. To the Tanks, seven miles; same as Desert Station. To Maricopa Wells, eleven miles; plenty of brackish water; some salt grass; and from thence to the Pima Villages, eleven miles; road fair, with some sloughs.

The march from Fort Yuma to the Pima Villages was fatiguing in the extreme. The intense heat and alkali dust was almost unbearable; both men and animals suffered very much. As fast as possible the troops were pushed forward. On the 14th of May Lieutenant-Colonel West was sent forward by way of Fort Breckinridge with four companies of infantry. This fort was reoccupied, and the Stars and Stripes again floated to the breeze. From Fort Breckinridge Colonel West proceeded to Tucson by way of Cañada del Ora. A description of the route is taken from the notes of Colonel West:

May 14, left Fort Barrett, Pima, at 7 a. m.; road tends toward the river on the left hand; detached and irregular mountains from five to nine miles to the right; soil becomes sandy and the country desert. Greasewood and mesquite wood abounded, but no thickets. The river is gradually approached and touched at Sacaton Station; there plenty of sacaton grass; a poor article for pasturage; good camp on the river; road fine for marching and transportation. Course, east-northeast. 15th, left Sacaton Station at 5.40 a. m.; road parts from the river and leaves it from one to two miles to the left; mountain spurs trend off southeast; a lone peak about one mile and a half long is detached from the main range; the Butterfield road to Tucson passes between the peak and main mountain; a picket there can effectually watch both roads. A small lagoon of water is found at the north base. The Picacho is plainly visible throughout the day's march. Dense mesquite thickets; road fine for marching and transportation. Camp on the river in a cottonwood grove one-quarter of a mile below White's; good grazing and fine. Course, east by south. May 16, left White's at 5.50 a. m.; road leaves the river and takes the mesa; the ascent is gradual and road good for twenty miles. Thickets of cactus and palo verde. At twenty to thirty-one miles a steep descent leads to Dry Camp, a basin in the hills of some thirty acres in area; a trail makes out of this due north to Ojo Verde Springs, four miles; the Gila River is three miles farther in the same direction. Ojo Verde can be used; the water is inferior and not abundant; the quality and perhaps the quantity could be improved; the spring is four miles off the road, and the return must be made by the same track. Left Dry Camp at 6.40 p. m.; road turns off southeast up an arroyo; very heavy sand for about six miles; then gradual ascent of five miles; then more abrupt and up high hills. At fifteen miles from Dry Camp a finger post, marked "Water," points to the right. Cottonwood Spring is distant half a mile, in a ravine. The grazing is fine and water abundant for such a body of troops as this. A lone cottonwood tree prominently marks the spring. Course, east by southeast. May 17, laid by. May 18, left Cottonwood Spring at 5 a. m.; road over rolling hills five miles; good grass, then pass the summit, and the descent commences toward San Pedro River. Sandy arroyo for eight miles and heavy traveling; the road becomes a cañon. A walnut tree, three miles west of Fort Breckinridge, marked "Water," stands in the middle of the road. At this point the road to Tucson turns off square to the right; thence to the San Pedro and Fort Breckinridge. Colonel Carleton changed the name of this fort and called it Fort Stanford, in honor of Leland Stanford, Governor of California. The fort is three miles to the right, up a cañon; rocks from 100 to 300 feet high; pass from twenty to seventy yards wide; road extremely heavy. At this fort fine stream, good grazing, and abundance of wood. Course, east by south. 19th, left Fort Breckinridge at 5.45 a. m. Returned by the cañon to the walnut tree; thence turned abruptly to the left and south up a similar cañon, which gradually expands to open country; road for twelve miles excessively heavy and sandy; thence gently rolling hills until the foot of a mountain is reached on the left, about seventeen miles from the walnut tree. Next three miles the hills are sidling and difficult. A steep descent of one mile leads to Cañada del Oro. Camp on a fine mountain stream; grazing very fine and wood abundant. This is a very

difficult day's march. Course, northwest and south. 20th, left Cañada del Oro at 2 p. m.; road follows a ravine between the mesa on the right and a mountain range on the left; a good deal of sand, but mainly a fair road; fine grass along the road. At 11.55 the road forks, the left hand leading one mile to the Rincon, a small, running stream; fine camp; grass immediately under the mountain. Course, southwest. May 21, left Rincon at 5.30 a. m. Road turns round the point of the mountain on the left; traveling rather heavy. Sandy arroyo, and then the ground becomes rolling. About eight miles from Rincon a mesa covered with cactus and mesquite is reached; traveling improves. Course, southwest and south by east.

Our troops entered and occupied Tucson without firing a shot. At our approach the Texans made a precipitate retreat. Colonel Carleton determined to collect the troops at this point for rest, drill, &c. Men and animals required rest; wagons wanted repairing. The dryness of the atmosphere and the intolerable heat had shrunk them to the point of falling to pieces. Communication was opened with Sonora for the purchase of flour, grain, &c. In the first part of June all the troops composing the column were in and about Tucson, with the exception of a part of the Fifth Infantry, left to garrison Forts Yuma and Barrett. There is another and more direct road leading from the Pima Villages to Tucson. This road was taken by Lieutenant Shinn and two companies of infantry. A description of the road by Lieutenant Shinn is appended.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA, *Tucson, Ariz., June 16, 1862.*

The following itinerary of the marches from Fort Barrett (Pima Villages) to Tucson, Ariz., via Picacho Mountain, made by Captain Shinn, Third Artillery, U. S. Army, is published for the information of all concerned:

June 1, left camp at Fort Barrett at 4.15 p. m., with battery, 1 ambulance, 1 water and 8 transportation wagons (loaded to 3,600 pounds with ammunition, flour, and forage), 87 men and 153 animals. Road on Gila River fine for transportation of heavily loaded wagons. No water; no grass; vegetation, mesquite and greasewood. At Sacaton Station very dirty; encamped on river at 8 p. m.; eleven miles and eight-tenths.

June 2, filled water-tank (600 gallons) and left camp at Sacaton at 4.20 p. m. Road leaves the river and sweeps round from southeast by south to south by east, with gradually ascending slope to summit, five miles and a quarter between mountain spur and detached peak on left, two miles of road dusty, then soil changes from the alkali dust of Gila River bottom to mixture of sand and gravel, very hard and quite smooth. From summit, Casa Grande in sight on desert to left and the Picacho straight ahead south by east thirty-one miles; desert continues to Oneida Station; road continues good; at eight miles gravel replaced by hard alkali clay; vegetation, mesquite, greasewood, and cactus; no water or grass on road; wood plenty and sufficient for cooking near Oneida Station, which is on the left; well on the right of road; depth, twenty-nine feet, with five feet of water; encamped there at 7.45 p. m.; train all in ten minutes later.

One hundred and seventy-five buckets (equal to 700 gallons) was taken from the well, at the rate of ten gallons per minute, apparently without diminishing the supply. The water is excellent, cold and sweet; the best this side of Fort Yuma; arrived and departed during the night; found no grass near station; eleven miles and one-tenth.

June 3, left camp at 4 a. m. Old marks of surface water show a gradual rise of the desert toward Blue Water Station; road fine for marching; very little sand. At six miles halted from 5.45 to 6.45 for grass, which may be found in considerable quantity 100 yards to the left of road in the belt of mesquite or arroyo leading east from that point, and said to extend four or five miles in the same direction; obtained sufficient for a good night's feed. This grass is gramma, with some little gaeta. The gaeta was also observed on the left of the road one mile farther on; no water; vegetation, desert plants, mesquite, and greasewood. Arrived and encamped at Blue Water Station at 7.45 a. m.; well (sixty-nine feet in depth, with two feet and a half of water) and station both on right of road; drew water at the rate of six gallons per minute for one hour and three-quarters; watered ninety horses at the same time, four gallons each; mules in the p. m. and horses again in the p. m. Took from this well in ten hours over 1,600 gallons of water and left the depth of water as found. It will probably afford 4,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours; quality good and water cool. At 4 p. m. sent a detachment forward to clean out well at the point of mountain; wood plenty; some gramma and a little gaeta reported to exist in the mesquite 500 yards northwest of the station; nine miles and seven-tenths.

June 4, left Blue Water Station at 2.10 a. m. and expected to march to Tucson, fifty-four miles, in the next twenty-four hours, as there is no water on the road, and not enough with company to encamp on; some wagons remain loaded with 3,600 pounds; morning quite cool and very fine for marching; road continues to rise to the Picacho; at 4.40 a. m. nine miles and six-tenths from Blue Water; soil, clay, water-washed, and very hard and smooth, extends for miles on either side of the road; considerable dry gramma grass in the immediate vicinity and mesquite sparde. At thirteen miles and nine-tenths passed graves of Lieutenant Barrett and two soldiers on the left of road. The chalcos or water holes, now dry, are in the mesquite, on the right of the road; here quite a thicket; some grass, but dry. The road is now level, or nearly so, for three or four miles. At 6.45 a. m. halted at the Picacho Station on the right, and distant from Blue Water Station fourteen miles and nine-tenths; saw a band of antelope near foot of peak; no water at this point; consumed about 200 gallons of water in tank, for which had to wait half an hour; resumed march at 7.45 a. m.; road begins to descend toward the south two miles beyond the Picacho and so continues to point of mountain; a very excellent road all the way. At twenty-five miles and five-tenths passed a deep well; dry on right; no water ever found here; high mountains on right, distant from 30 to 100 miles, and between mountain and road valley of Santa Cruz River, here only an arroyo, which road crosses near point of mountain; at 12 m. and twenty-nine miles halted half an hour; met a messenger at 1.30 p. m. and received notice of water in abundance at point of mountain, where company arrived and encamped at 4.15 p. m.; station on right and well on left of road; water plenty; no grass; no wood at well, and but little on last eight miles of road; used water brought from Tucson on wagons, and did not thoroughly test the capacity of the well, which is thirty-nine feet deep, with four feet of water; all agree in pronouncing it the best on the desert and say it cannot be dipped dry; thirty-nine miles and one-tenth.

June 5, left camp at 3 a. m., about five miles from point of mountain; dense mesquite thicket—a good cover for Indians; at six miles crossed arroyo of Santa Cruz River, descending to left; quite dry; a little sand, and some more at eleven miles, half a mile of it this time; remainder of road very good; numerous cottonwood trees on road this day and much mesquite; no water; between seven and ten miles from point of mountain much salt grass; poor stuff for forage. First five and last three miles and a half of to-day's march very fine; road of hard gravel; arrived at Tucson at 8.45 a. m.; fifteen miles. Total, eighty-six miles and seven-tenths.

Tucson is about halfway between Fort Yuma and the Rio Grande, and contains a population of 400, or perhaps 500, mostly Mexicans. A few Americans and foreigners were living here, principally gamblers and ruffians, traitors to their country—secessionists. Colonel Carleton received his promotion to brigadier-general of volunteers while on the desert in the early part of June. On his arrival at Tucson the Territory of Arizona was at once placed under martial law, and the following proclamation issued.*

* * * * * * *

A number of notorious characters were arrested, examined by military commissions, and sent to Fort Yuma. Order sprang from disorder, and in a short time a den of thieves was converted into a peaceful village. In the meantime General Carleton was making active preparations to move his command to the Rio Grande; wagons were repaired, stores collected from Sonora, and everything put in as good condition as circumstances would permit after the severe march over the Yuma and Gila Deserts. No communication up to this time could be had with our forces in New Mexico. The strength of the rebels and their locality entirely unknown. The great difficulty in communicating with General Canby, at that time in command of the Department of New Mexico, was on account of the hostile Indians, the Apache Nation occupying the whole country between the Rio Grande and the Colorado Rivers. The great distance to be traversed through their country rendered it hazardous, if not impossible, for any small party to get through it. General Carleton endeavored to send an express to General Canby from Tucson. This was carried by three men. The party was attacked

* See inclosure C to Carleton's report of August 2, p. 96.

near Apache Pass, and two of the men were killed by the Indians; the survivor was pursued some forty miles and barely escaped death. He was captured by the Texans near Mesilla and the dispatches to General Canby fell into their hands. From these they learned the exact strength of General Carleton's command and the intended movement of the column. On the 22d of June General Carleton sent forward Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, of the First Cavalry California Volunteers, with 140 men. This was the advance guard of the column. With the exception of frequent skirmishing with Indians and the loss of three men killed and several wounded at Apache Pass, the party met with no other enemy before reaching the Rio Grande.

Apache Pass is about midway between Tucson and the river. The pass is through a spur of the Chiricahua Mountains, about three and a half or four miles long. In this pass is a fine spring of water, and a favorite haunt of the Indians. A company of infantry and a part of a company of cavalry, with two mountain howitzers, fought the Indians at this spring for four hours. A number of the savages were killed in the fight. Our loss was three killed and several wounded. On either side of this pass extends a plain from thirty to forty miles in width. The Indians can see parties approach and lay in wait for them. On the 17th of July, preparations for the movement of the command having been completed, General Carleton issued the following general order:*

* * * * * * *

No report had been received from Colonel Eyre. The strength and locality of the Confederates were unknown; consequently the column was kept well in hand, the companies marching only one day apart. For a description of the country I quote from the notes of Colonel Eyre.†

* * * * * *

As soon as the arrival of Colonel Eyre on the river was known the Texans made a hasty flight. Their army was completely demoralized, and Colonel Eyre's force magnified fourfold. What they could not carry with them they destroyed. One hundred and fifty sick and wounded were left in hospital at Franklin, Tex., and above. Colonel Eyre crossed the river near Fort Thorn and pushed down toward the retreating rebels. He entered Las Cruces, opposite Mesilla, and raised our national colors. Franklin was also occupied by a detachment of his command. General Carleton, with the head of the column, reached the river on the 8th of August, the time consumed in the march being eighteen days. The sight of this beautiful stream after the many days of toil and suffering gladdened the hearts of all. The last day's march was particularly severe; over forty miles had been made by the infantry without water without a murmur. The desert had been conquered, and the command arrived on the river in good fighting condition. No deaths had occurred between Tucson and the river, and but few remained on the sick list. General Carleton crossed the river at the point where Colonel Eyre crossed. The river was so high that it could not be forded, and the only boats were two small scows, made by Colonel Eyre. First the animals were swum over. This was successfully accomplished; none were lost. A rope was attached to both sides of the boats and extended to either bank of the river. A number of men were stationed on both banks. By this means they were enabled to

*See inclosure No. 1 to Carleton's report, p. 90.

† Surgeon McNulty here quotes Eyre's entire report of July 6, see p. 120.

pull the boat from shore to shore, being constantly in the water. The wagons were unloaded; their contents ferried across in the boats, which were hauled across by ropes. In this manner each command as it came up was crossed in safety. Nothing was lost or injured. General Carleton moved the column down the river as far as Las Cruces, La Mesilla, and Franklin. Taking with him two companies of cavalry, he proceeded on down as far as Fort Quitman, Tex.; from there he dispatched a company of the First Cavalry as far as Fort Davis, distant from Fort Quitman —— miles. The Texans had abandoned this post. One man, much reduced, was found dead, his body being pierced in many places with arrows. This man had evidently been left behind sick. The sick and wounded Texans left behind at Franklin were sent with an escort to San Antonio. General Canby, at this time in command of the department of New Mexico, had been ordered East, and on the 16th of September, 1862, General Carleton arrived at Santa Fé, and on the 18th assumed command of the department. Before leaving the lower country he published the following general order:

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
No. 15. } *Las Cruces, N. Mex., August 14, 1862.*

I. Commanders of towns will at once establish sanitary regulations, and require them to be observed by the inhabitants and by the troops, so far as the policing of the streets and the keeping of their dwellings, quarters, stores, corrals, &c., in a state of cleanliness may be necessary to their health and comfort. Frequent inspections will be made by commanding officers or by a medical officer under his direction, to see that in all respects these regulations are followed.

II. It is expected that all of the inhabitants living along the Rio Grande southward from the Jornada del Muerto to Fort Bliss, in Texas, will, at the earliest practicable moment, repair their dwellings and clean up their streets.

The people may now rest assured that the era of anarchy and misrule—when there was no protection to life or property, when the wealthy were plundered, when the poor were robbed and oppressed, when all were insulted and maltreated, and when there was no respect for age or sex—has passed away; that now, under the sacred banner of our country, all may claim and shall receive their just rights. Therefore let the burden of anxiety be lifted from their hearts, and once more let them pursue their avocations with cheerfulness, and with the full confidence that the protection which now shelters them from injustice will always be stronger in proportion as they shall be powerless to protect themselves.

The success of the march of this column was dependent upon two things: First, the endurance of the men; second, the care taken of them. From the first organization of the column the constant care of General Carleton was given it; the health of the men first, discipline next. Constantly watchful, the minutest detail received his personal attention. Every movement was based upon calculation; nothing avoidable left to chance. To conduct this expedition successfully required a clear head, sound judgment, indomitable will, and perseverance. All these General Carleton possesses in an eminent degree. It will not be too much to say that there are probably few men in the United States Army so well fitted to command an expedition of this kind. A military experience of more than twenty years, a great portion of it spent on our frontiers, has made him familiar by experience with the wants and requirements of men in desert marching. In this march everything was reduced to the smallest possible compass. No tents were used by officers or men during the whole march. Two wagons were allowed to a company. In these were carried camp and garrison equipage, ten days' rations, mess furniture—everything belonging to a company. Every article was weighed. Officers, from the general down, carried but eighty pounds of baggage, including bedding, mess kit, &c. The troops suffered very little from sickness. The mortality was very small. Not one single death occurred on the march of the column from the

Pacific Ocean to the Rio Grande, from the 13th of April to the 8th of August, and but five deaths from disease in hospital during this time—two at Fort Barrett and three at Tucson. Every possible care was observed to guard against sickness. This, together with the splendid material of the men, will account for the success of the expedition and the slight mortality from disease attending it. General Carleton, on relinquishing the immediate command of the column, published the following general order, viz:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 85. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO, *Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 21, 1862.*

In entering upon the duties that remove him from immediate association with the troops constituting the Column from California the commanding general desires to express his grateful acknowledgment of the conduct and services of the officers and men of that command. Traversing a desert country, that has heretofore been regarded as impracticable for the operations of large bodies of troops, they have reached their destination, and accomplished the object assigned them, not only without loss of any kind, but improved in discipline, in morale, and in every other element of efficiency. That patient and cheerful endurance of hardships, the zeal and alacrity with which they have grappled with and overcome obstacles that would have been insurmountable to any but troops of the highest physical and moral energy, the complete abnegation of self and subordination of every personal consideration to the grand object of our hopes and efforts, give the most absolute assurance of success in any field or against any enemy.

California has reason to be proud of the sons she has sent across the continent to assist in the great struggle in which our country is now engaged.

The commanding general is requested by the officer who preceded him in the command of this department to express for him the gratification felt by every officer and soldier of his command at the fact that troops from the Atlantic and Pacific slope, from the mountains of California and Colorado, acting in the same cause, impelled by the same duties, and animated by the same hopes, have met and shaken hands in the center of this great continent.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

Very respectfully,

J. M. McNULTY,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers.

JUNE 11–OCTOBER 8, 1862.—Expedition from Camp Latham to Owen's River, Cal., with skirmish (June 24) at Owen's Lake.

Reports of Lieut. Col. George S. Evans, Second California Cavalry.

HDQRS. FOURTH INFANTRY CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Latham, July 14, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a report of Lieutenant-Colonel Evans in relation to the Owen's River Expedition. Major O'Neill has reported to me, and Captain McLaughlin, of the same command, has just arrived from Fort Yuma. The command of Major O'Neill, consisting of the cavalry fit for duty in camp and those brought up by Captain McLaughlin, will number twenty-five men. They will be dispatched to Owen's River so soon as the horses from Fort Yuma are fit to travel, which will be but a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. FORMAN,
Colonel Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

IN CAMP AT LONE PINE,
Owen's River Valley, July 1, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the colonel commanding at Camp Latham that I arrived at Owen's Big Lake on the 24th day of June, 1862, at 2 p. m., having made a forced march of thirty-five miles on the last day. Owing to my rapid movement, on the 24th I surprised a party of Indians that were gathering worms from the shore of the lake, killed 2 men and took 2 men, 7 squaws, and 2 children prisoners, together with a large quantity of Indian food, grass, nuts, seeds, worms, &c. I laid over on the 25th to rest my animals, and at night, leaving my wagons with a strong guard, took 120 men and made a forced march of forty-five miles to the Stone Fort, so called, situated on Little Pine Creek, on the western side of Owen's River, at which place it was represented to me, both by the Indians and the white citizens, there was a large body of Indians, some estimating at 1,000 strong. I reached the fort between daylight and sunrise on the 26th, and found that the Indians had scattered to the hills or mountains after having destroyed the fort by burning everything that could burn, and then throwing down the stone walls. For the last five days I have [been] scouring the valley in every direction, and am only the more convinced that the opinion formed by myself (and expressed in my official report to the general commanding the Department of the Pacific), from actual observation, when last here, as to the necessity of a post being established in this valley, was entirely correct. The Indians claim the valley as belonging to them, and still insist upon it that no white man shall settle, or, as they term it, sit down in the valley. They say that the whites may pass through to and from Aurora if they want to, or they may locate in the hills and work the mines, but must not sit down on the grass patches. Now, without arguing the point as to their right by prior location to the exclusive use of the valley, I will say that it is very evident to my mind that the mines will be of small value unless the valley can be settled and grain and vegetables grown and beef raised to feed the miners with. It is also evident from actual experiment that these Indians cannot be brought to the sticking point; that no fight can be had with them, and that they cannot be caught and chastised in a week or in a month, or if at all, for the reason that the valley from Owen's Big Lake up is near 150 miles long, varying in width from five to fifteen miles, with almost impassable mountains on either side, and the valley being open country, without a tree, the Indians can place their lookouts upon the peaks of the mountains along the valley and signalize the appearance of troops for twenty or thirty miles ahead, and upon their approach they can and will scatter into the hills, where it is impossible to follow them. These Indians subsist at this season of the year entirely upon the grass seeds and nuts gathered in the valley from the lake up, and the worms gathered at the lake. They gather this food in large quantities during the summer and prepare it for winter use, which, together with the piñon nuts gathered in the mountains in the fall of the year, is their only subsistence. Without this food gathered and laid up they cannot possibly subsist through the winter. From the facts set forth above, the nature of these Indians and the surrounding country, it does seem to me that the only way [in] which they can be chastised and brought to terms is to establish at least a temporary post, say for one winter, at some point near the center of the valley, from which point send and keep scouts continually ranging through the valley, keeping the Indians out of the valley and in the hills, so that they can have no opportunity of gathering and preserving their necessary winter supplies, and they will be compelled to sue for peace before spring

and grass come again. The actual settlers here that have come into the valley since my arrival, so far as I have heard them express themselves, are unanimously of the opinion that as soon as the troops leave the valley that soon they will either have to band themselves together to protect their lives and property, or else again abandon the country to the Indians, either course being to their ruin. As you will observe from the date of this report, to-day is the 1st of July, consequently the eighteen days (from the 12th June) for which the command brought rations with them was out yesterday. The remaining forty-two days' provisions of the sixty for which rations were issued being in the wagons of Mr. Banning, hired by your regimental quartermaster, not having arrived (although I have been here with my teams five days), I am entirely out of commissary stores, and shall be compelled to subsist my men upon fresh beef alone until they do come. I am afraid that my opinion expressed to you and Mr. Banning at Camp Latham to the effect that no teams could haul 4,000 pounds up through this country and make any kind of traveling time has proven too true, and that the teams of Mr. Banning have broken down, and possibly have been compelled to lighten up by caching a part of the stores on the road in order to get to me at all.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EVANS,

Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry California Volunteers,
Commanding Owen's River Expedition.

Lieut. WILLIAM FORRY,
Adjutant Fourth Infantry California Vols., Camp Latham, Cal.

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HEADQUARTERS OWEN'S RIVER EXPEDITION,
Camp Independence, Oak Creek, Owen's River Valley, July 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the colonel commanding at Camp Latham that I arrived at this point, forty-five miles above the foot of Owen's Big Lake, on yesterday, July 4, 1862. Immediately upon my arrival I caused a flag-staff to be erected and the old flag with all the stars upon it hoisted to the breeze, with three times three given most heartily by the men, and a salute fired with small-arms, upon which occasion I named this camp Camp Independence. Owen's River is out of its banks, overflowing the whole valley, and still rising, consequently the country is too boggy for me to travel farther up the river with my teams. I shall, therefore, make this camp my permanent station during my stay in this valley. In fact, I believe it is about as good a point for a station as Big Pine, twenty miles farther up, where I intended to make my headquarters when I left Camp Latham. Mr. Banning's teams are all here; they arrived last night in the night, and have to day been discharged and allowed twelve days in which to return. As I expected they would have to do, they have left 10,000 pounds of freight on the road to be brought up by somebody's ox teams. Mr. Whipple's teams have not yet arrived. It is impossible for these teams, either those of Mr. Banning or Mr. Whipple, to get back to Camp Latham in time to load up and bring me the next thirty days' rations within the sixty days for which I drew rations on starting; hence I send you this by a special messenger, so that you may have notice of the fact and start the provisions for the next thirty days in good time. Mr. Whipple's teams can be back in time to haul for the second thirty days. It is, as near as I can estimate the distance without measuring it, 250 miles from Camp Latham to this point. By knowing the distance you

can better estimate the price that should be charged for freight. I have most respectfully to ask for instructions relative to the Indian prisoners that I have (the capture of whom I reported to the colonel June 30), what I shall do with them, and how I am to feed them, &c. I believe it requires an order from headquarters to allow my acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence to issue rations to them. If so, you will please to attend to the matter by laying the facts before the general commanding the Department of the Pacific. I wish again most respectfully to call the attention of the colonel to the fact that I have but four Government wagons and teams, and that if I should be ordered to return to-morrow or to go anywhere else it would be impossible for me to move with the limited transportation that I have at my command. I should have at least four more wagons and teams, which would make two for each company, one for the quartermaster's department and one for the ammunition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EVANS,

Lieut. Col. Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. WILLIAM FORRY,

Adjutant Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, Camp Latham.

HEADQUARTERS OWEN'S RIVER EXPEDITION,

Camp Independence, Owen's River Valley, July 9, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report to the general commanding the Department of the Pacific that I have been in this valley fifteen days, carrying out my instructions to chastise these Indians, or the Indians of Owen's River; that I have killed several, taken eleven prisoners, and destroyed a great many rancherias and a large quantity of seeds, worms, &c., that the Indians had gathered for food. Day before yesterday, July 7, I received a note by the hands of a messenger sent from a detachment of my command thirty miles above this point stating that Captain Rowe, of Company A, with the sub-Indian agent, Mr. Wassen, and his interpreters and ten men, were on the opposite side of the river; that they had seen and talked with the Indian chiefs and made a treaty with them. I immediately sent men to the river with led horses for Captain Rowe and Mr. Wassen to ride after crossing the river, and requested Captain Rowe to come over and report to me the facts in the case. At 2 o'clock Sergeant Ethier came to my camp and stated that Captain Rowe's health was bad and the river was out of its banks and would have to be swam by him in order to reach me; begged that I would come down to the river, that we might talk from bank to bank. I immediately saddled my horse and rode down to the river, and finding it almost impossible to talk from bank to bank in consequence of the sloughs on either side of the river being swimming, I resolved to cross myself. After swimming two sloughs and the river and wading half a mile through willows and tulles, I reached the eastern bank of Owen's River, where Captain Rowe was camped, and spent the night with him. I found that Captain Rowe had been for some time previous encamped at the Adobe Meadows, twenty-five miles this side of Aurora and ninety-five miles above this point; that he was acting under orders from headquarters Department of the Pacific and endeavoring to make peace with the Indians, while I was under instructions to chastise them severely; that the captain had performed his duty with judgment and energy and had,

through the Mono Indians, several talks with the Owen's River Indians; that, although they were at first very independent and did not care whether it was peace or war, they had since I came into the valley and commenced killing and destroying whenever I could find an Indian to kill or his food to destroy changed their tune and were anxious for peace. Captain George, the big war chief of these Indians, and some forty warriors were in Captain Rowe's camp when I arrived. I had a big talk with George, and he says that he is tired fighting; that it is no good; that he wishes to be friends with the white men; that if they will let him alone he will let them alone. I told him that I came here to fight and kill Indians, because the big general had been told and believed that the Indians wanted to fight, but that if they did not want to fight I did not want to fight; that I would write to the big captain at San Francisco and tell him that the Indians did not want to fight, but wanted to be friends, and that it would be all right. He seemed much pleased, and said that he would send word to all the Indians that he had made friends with the white men, and that if any bad Indian stole anything or did anything bad he would bring him to me to punish, and that if the white man did anything bad to him he would come and tell me; that he would do what I told him. To Captain Rowe is due great praise for his skill and management in getting the Indians together and having talks with them and preparing the way for a speedy settlement of these Indian difficulties. Captain George is now in my camp, and everything will be quiet hereafter, in my opinion, unless the whites first commit outrages upon the Indians. They are very badly frightened and, I think, are in earnest about wanting peace. As I have no instructions or authority to make any treaty, I most respectfully ask for different instructions as to what course I shall pursue with these Indians under the circumstances; also as to what time I shall have to remain in this valley, so that I can make arrangements accordingly. I send this communication by way of Aurora direct to headquarters, instead of through Colonel Forman (in accordance with my instructions), for the reason that I deem it important that the facts should be laid before the general as soon as possible, and by sending by Aurora it will reach San Francisco in half of the time that it would by way of Los Angeles. If my instructions in reply to this communication are sent directed to Aurora, in care of Captain Rowe, he will have a messenger bring them down the river opposite to my camp, where he can swim over, leaving his horse. I can receive them in no other mode, for the river is impassable for horses and will be for some weeks yet. Hoping that the course pursued by myself may meet the approbation of the general,

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EVANS,

Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry California Volunteers,
Commanding Owen's River Expedition.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco.

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HEADQUARTERS OWEN'S RIVER EXPEDITION,
September 16, 1862.

COLONEL: I arrived at this place, twenty-five miles below Camp Independence, on yesterday, where I met the command moving down the valley, bag and baggage, almost in a state of mutiny. The command

are entirely out of provisions and clothing, and the weather is becoming very cold; the nights almost freezing, hence the dissatisfaction. On Saturday they had a severe wind-storm with quite a heavy fall of snow on the mountain tops. This is the second time that the command have been without provisions; once before for the period of five days, and this time, had I not taken the precaution to bring a team through with me, making the trip in eleven days with 1,500 pounds of flour, they would have been without provisions for at least two weeks. The men are barefooted and naked, although requisitions have been made time and again for clothing. When I send for clothing for three companies I almost invariably, if I receive any at all, receive clothing for one company. The last requisition was for 300 pairs of pants, 300 boots, &c., in proportion, which Colonel Babbitt informed me were ordered, but upon examination of the invoice that I brought up to Captain Goodman, I find that no pants have been sent, and only 100 pairs of boots, and other clothing in proportion. Of course 100 pairs of boots are not sufficient for the company to be left at this post for the winter. I therefore inclose estimate for more clothing for the company to be retained here, and most respectfully ask that it may be ordered forwarded through Lieutenant Morgan to Capt. T. H. Goodman, at Camp Independence. The regulations, I believe, only allow one pair of boots to the man for six months, but I assure you that the article of boots that we get will not last three months, and, as the winters are in this vicinity very severe, and there is no possibility of the men purchasing anything (if it were here to purchase), they not having been paid off for nearly nine months, I hope the general will see the necessity of a greater number being furnished the company to remain in the valley. I have also to most respectfully ask that 200 pairs of boots and a full change of clothing for the two companies to return to Camp Latham with me may be invoiced to the quartermaster of the Fourth Infantry at Camp Latham (for the Second Cavalry), so that they may have something to put on to cover their nakedness with when they arrive in the settlements. It is everything else but a pleasant service to do duty in this valley, and the men, volunteer-like, think that they are badly treated at best in being left in this valley, and unless they are regularly fed and well clothed it will be impossible to keep them together. I am fearful that there will be trouble with Company G when they are left alone, anyway. To-morrow I move the command back to Camp Independence and renew the work of preparing winter quarters for the company to remain. It is going to be uphill business, turning back and getting the men to work. I shall, however, do the best I can between now and the 1st of October, by which time I will have to move the two companies for Camp Latham in order to get out of the valley before the snow falls. One more request and I am done. In consideration of the fact that there is no sutler here, and that the men have not been paid for nine months; that the winters here are so very severe, and there are no gloves to be purchased, I have most respectfully to ask, although out of the regular line, that 100 or 200 pairs of Indian tan gloves (of buckskin) may be ordered purchased, and forwarded to Captain Goodman for his company. The money value can be sent with them, so that they can be charged to the men and thus protect the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EVANS,

Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 29, 1862.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Babbitt and Captain Kellogg, who will see that the troops at Owen's River and Visalia are properly supplied forthwith. Such articles used for winter campaign (as gloves, &c.) as may be at the Vancouver depot will be sent to Captain Goodman's company to the extent of supplying that company.

By order of Major-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 29, 1862.

The gloves at Fort Vancouver have all been sold at auction.

Respectfully,

E. B. B[ABBITT],
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

[Third indorsement.]

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE,
San Francisco, Cal., September 30, 1862.

Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 26, Department of the Pacific, July 1, 1862, and of my circular March 20, 1862, which has been liberally distributed (copy herewith), no requisition for subsistence supplies has been received from this command. On the 13th instant I turned over for transportation direct to Lieutenant Goodman, acting commissary of subsistence, at Camp Independence, 25,000 complete rations, except fresh beef. This was forwarded upon a requisition from the depot acting commissary of subsistence (Lieutenant Morgan) at San Pedro. In his letter of the 29th ultimo, transmitting said requisition, Lieutenant Morgan says: "I have received orders from headquarters department, San Francisco, to forward to Captain Goodman, acting commissary of subsistence, Camp Independence, before the rainy season commences, sufficient supplies to last that command until next spring." It is presumed that what supply was before furnished to this expedition was carried with it from Camp Latham and obtained from San Pedro, but its quantity is not known to me. There has been no deficiency in supplies at San Pedro or Camp Latham. A few days since 20,000 rations were shipped for Visalia. No information has been received at this office giving the number of troops at Camp Independence or at Visalia, or the probable time of stay at those points of either command. Such data from official source is essential to me. In this connection reference is requested to a letter by Capt. M. D. L. Simpson, commissary of subsistence, to department headquarters, dated July 20, 1859.

JNO. KELLOGG,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence

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HEADQUARTERS OWEN'S RIVER EXPEDITION,
Camp Independence, Cal., September 30, 1862.

COLONEL: Inclosed please find a copy of a letter from the Indian superintendent (or agent) Southern District of California, directed to

the Indian chiefs of this valley, which was sent under cover to me, with a written request that I would read the same to said Indians. In accordance with the request I sent to Kern River and procured an interpreter, and had the letter translated to the chiefs, and made all the necessary arrangements to have all the chiefs and principal Indians of this country at my camp on the 20th of September, and here they are, and have been since that time, in number about 100. Also the sub-agent from Nevada Territory, Mr. Wassen, who is here by special request of Mr. Wentworth, but no Mr. Wentworth, although this is the 30th of September instead of the 20th. I deem it my duty to make a report of these facts, for the reason that there is great danger of another outbreak amongst these Indians, arising from what they seem to think duplicity and treachery on the part of the whites. They say that they have complied with their part of the treaty, have given up their arms and families as hostages, and the whites are "mucho big lie; no give them nothing." In short, there is a very bad spirit around amongst them, and if any trouble grows out of it I want the blame to fall where it belongs, and not upon the military. I have, through the management of Mr. Wassen, put them off with excuses for Mr. Wentworth's non-appearance until excuses have failed to be of any avail, and in order to keep them here until Mr. Wentworth does come, if he arrives within the next ten days, I have ordered the acting assistant quartermaster at this post to furnish them with meat for the period of ten days, and most respectfully ask the approval of the general commanding the department.

GEO. S. EVANS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, August 1, 1862.

TEN-NE-MAH-HA-TE AND OTHER CHIEFS OF OWEN'S RIVER:

I am instructed by the Great Father at Washington to go to your country and talk with you. I shall be there on the 20th of September. In the meantime you must remain quiet and not allow your Indians to have any more difficulty with your white neighbors. Your Great Father has a good heart for all Indians who are obedient and do not fight. The Great Father regrets that the Indians have killed their white neighbors. This must not occur again. I shall take with me some food, clothing, and blankets for the chiefs. You have lands there, and shall be protected in your rights, but never go to war. When you have trouble with the whites, come to me or the agent who will be stationed there, and he will settle it for you.

JNO. P. H. WENTWORTH,
Superintendent, Agent Southern District of California.

VISALIA, *October 7, 1862.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this place with one company of cavalry (Company D), Capt. M. A. McLaughlin, on yesterday, having made the trip from Owen's Big Lake over the

mountains, a distance of 120 miles, in four days and one-half. The route is almost an impracticable one, and great credit is due to the men for their fortitude and forbearance in making the trail without a murmur of complaint, for the hills were so very precipitous—and the animals so very weak for want of grain, not having seen any for two months—and without shoes on them, that they were compelled to walk about two-thirds of the way, and that, too, barefooted and naked, for many of them were as destitute of shoes as they were the day they were born, and had no pantaloons, except such as they had themselves made out of barley and flour sacks. The weather was freezing cold, heavy frost every night, and on the 4th a heavy snow-storm; still the men plodded on and stood guard at night, leaving the blood from their feet upon the rocks and snow. In this connection allow me to say that I am gratified to find that clothing is on the way for these troops, not only for their sakes, but for the credit of the Government that I have the honor to serve. Company I, Captain Jones, under command of Major O'Neill, will be here in about one week by way of Keysville. I have the honor to report further that before leaving Camp Independence, Owen's River, I made all necessary orders for the establishment of a one-company military post at that place; that adobes were being made and temporary buildings put up by the troops; that six months' supplies were laid in, and everything done to make the company left to garrison the post (Company G, Capt. T. H. Goodman) comfortable, and that all was quiet and harmonious, notwithstanding fears to the contrary stated in my last communication on the subject.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EVANS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 16–OCTOBER 30, 1862.—Emigrant road expedition from Omaha, Nebr. Ter., to Portland, Oreg.

Report of Capt. Medorem Crawford, U. S. Army, Assistant Quartermaster.

PORTLAND, OREG., *October 30, 1862.*

SIR: The duty of conducting an escort for the protection of emigrants to Oregon, &c., having been assigned me by the Secretary of War, and having performed that service, I deem it my duty, as it is certainly my pleasure, to comply with your request by reporting to you the principal incidents of my trip.

Having organized my company, procured my transportation and provisions, I left Omaha, Nebr. Ter., on the 16th of June. My company consisted of fifty mounted men, armed with rifles and revolvers, who were instructed in the duties of sentinels and drilled in the simpler evolutions of cavalry tactics. Our route lay on the north side of and immediately along the Platte River, up the Sweetwater, over the Lander road to near Fort Hall, and from thence on the south side of Snake River to Walla Walla. The movement westward was very large. Emigrants to Oregon, Washington Territory, California, Salt

Lake, and Denver were on this road. Some had started in April, and were consequently several hundred miles in advance of the rear portion of the emigration. Feeling it to be my duty to protect the rear, I did not hasten on the first part of the trip, but urged upon the emigrants whom I fell in with as I proceeded the necessity of husbanding the strength of their teams so as to be able to perform the journey over the barren deserts of Snake River, the necessity for which my last year's experience had taught me. I soon found that a large proportion of the emigrants had started for the Salmon River mines under the very erroneous impression as to the locality of them. A guide of the route had been published and extensively circulated on the frontier, representing those mines as being within 180 miles of Fort Hall, not giving the locality of the road, but saying—good grass and plenty of water all the way. Under this impression many emigrants had overloaded their wagons and taxed their teams beyond their strength, and so positive were they that they could reach the mines without going down Snake River that many of them disregarded my counsel to dispense with comparatively useless articles with which they were encumbered. The result was that as soon as we left the Platte Valley and encountered the heavy sand and hills their teams and wagons began to fail. They then found it necessary to do what I had advised long before, dispense with heavy and useless articles, but unfortunately it was too late to save many of their teams. From this point to Powder River article after article of furniture and wagon after wagon were left along, and scarcely a camp was left without some evidence of property abandoned. The large number of teams which were ahead of us had cut up the road to such an extent that the dust was very deep and its alkaline properties fatal to cattle. There were over forty head of dead cattle between the Owyhee and Malheur Rivers, a distance of sixteen miles, and we found the proportion nearly as great at other points along Snake River. The first evidence of Indian depredations we saw was a grave at the crossing of New Fork of Green River. From the inscription placed over it we learned that Patrick Moran, of Missouri, was killed by Indians on the 18th of July and two men wounded. We passed this place August 11, about three weeks after, at which time no Indians were to be seen. The next grave was on La Barge Creek, in the Bear River Mountains, on the head-board of which was the following:

Opened by Kavanaugh's train on the 27th of July, 1862. The body of a man found too badly decayed for removal. One shot in the temple and an arrow shot. Supposed to have been killed by Indians.

On the 25th day of August we passed the graves of the following persons: One unknown man found by Captain Glenn's party August 13. He had been shot in the back of the head with buckshot. Three miles farther there were five graves, side by side, of persons supposed to have been killed by Indians. Rufus C. Mitchell, N. Howie, James Steel, David Whitmer, and Frank Sessions were the names inscribed over them. This was in the vicinity of Fort Hall, and happened on the 9th of August, we passing on the 25th. We learned from the ferryman that while these five men were slain by the Indians twenty armed men from the same train stood upon a hill near by and made no attempt to rescue their comrades. There are strong reasons for believing that white men bore a part in this massacre. Between Fort Hall and Raft River we found four graves of men supposed to have been killed by Indians on the 9th of August. After crossing Raft River we found the

grave of a Miss Adams, who was shot on the 9th and died on the 12th. We passed here August 31, twenty-two days after the fight. About the same time a Mr. Phillips left his train to go fishing, alone and unarmed, and was taken by Indians, and is supposed to have been killed. This happened near Goose Creek. It will be seen that the number killed, of which we have positive information, is about fifteen. No emigrants have at any time been troubled by Indians while in the vicinity of my company, but from the disposition shown toward the advance parties it is easy to see that the later and weaker parties would have been easily cut off had it not been for the protection afforded them by the Government. Near old Fort Hall a ferry had been established, and many emigrants had crossed in pursuit of the mines. Some went to Fort Lemhi, others to the Deer Lodge Prairie, while others kept down the north side of Snake River and recrossed the stream at Boisé. From what was told me I am satisfied that many were induced to cross at Fort Hall by the representations of these ferrymen, which turned out unreliable. About twenty wagons which had crossed and met a returning party, were induced to recross and join those who were already under my escort. At this point I had 125 wagons of emigrants under my charge, and I found many of their teams so weak that they could not travel over ten miles per day, others being able to proceed faster; and in order to give protection to all, I divided my company, placing the advance party in charge of my principal assistant, Mr. Le Roy Crawford, while I remained with the rear and weaker party. From this point my journey was extremely slow. Many of the emigrants were short of provisions, which deficiency I had to supply. Others had difficulties among themselves which I was obliged to settle. The grass was very scarce, and their stock would scatter during the night, so that frequently my men would spend hours in looking after them in the morning. We cured their sick, fed their destitute, hunted, and in some instances drove their teams, mended their wagons, hauled their goods, settled their disputes, and kept them moving. Two men died and one was drowned in Snake River. With these exceptions every man, woman, and child that had traveled in my vicinity reached the settlements in safety. From the best information in my possession I estimate the emigration to Oregon and Washington this year at 10,000 souls, about two-fifths of whom I think crossed Snake River at the Fort Hall Ferry. From my own observation I am satisfied that a better road for emigrants may be found on the north side of Snake River than the one on the south side, but the precise point at which that river should be crossed I am not prepared to decide. I know there is a good road from near Salmon Falls to Boisé, having traveled down on that route in the year 1842, but as to the character of the country above that point on the north side, I have no reliable information. The recent discoveries of gold on Boisé River will doubtless attract large parties from the States next season, and a road on the north side will be very necessary. Should such be the case, and large numbers of emigrants with families flock to that country, I fear that unless some protection is furnished by the Government the Indians will make an indiscriminate slaughter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MEDOREM CRAWFORD,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Brigadier-General ALVORD,
U. S. Army.

JULY 7, 1862–OCTOBER 6, 1863.—Operations in the District of Oregon.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Army, commanding the District of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 16, 1863.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith you will receive a communication from Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, commanding the District of Oregon, detailing the operations of troops in that district and the general condition of affairs in that quarter since July, 1862, which is most respectfully submitted for the information of the General-in-Chief and Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 6, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report for the information of the War Department the operations of the troops in the District of Oregon since I assumed command on the 7th of July, 1862. The boundaries of the district are the same known on military maps as those of the old Department of Oregon, including all of the former Territory of Oregon as organized in 1848, excepting the valleys of the Umpqua and Rogue Rivers. It now includes part of the State of Oregon, all of Washington Territory, and the portion of Idaho Territory west of the Rocky Mountains. Three companies of First Oregon Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. R. F. Maury, were ordered to leave Fort Walla Walla on the 25th of July, 1862, to proceed upon the emigrant road as far as Salmon Falls, on Snake River, for the protection of the expected emigration, the command not to return to Fort Walla Walla until the 1st of November. The duty was faithfully and efficiently discharged by Colonel Maury. The movement in connection with Captain Crawford's emigrant escort party from Omaha, Nebr., afforded effectual protection to the emigration, which amounted to 2,000 wagons, or about 10,000 souls that autumn. I also ordered in July, 1862, a company of cavalry to encamp in the Nez Percé country, near the agency, for the protection of that tribe so far as practicable from the intrusion of the whites, who in search of gold had (previously to my being placed in command) invaded the Nez Percé Indian Reservation without authority to the number of some 10,000 or 15,000 people in violation of the provisions of the treaty, and in contempt of the rights of the Indians. Hearing of threatened collision in that region between the Indians and the whites, I left on the 16th of October for the Nez Percé country. Before I reached there two murders of white men by the Indians occurred, almost the very first ever attributed to that tribe, who have been proverbial for their persistent friendship for the whites. Finding among the chiefs (who surrendered the murderers) a great desire for the continuance of the soldiers among them, I ordered another company there and established a post at Fort Lapwai. The reasons which impelled me to do so were fully reported in a dispatch to headquarters Department of the Pacific dated 4th of November, 1862, which I have been informed was forwarded to the War Department. The effect of the establishment of the post

was very salutary, and paved the way for the successful negotiations of a treaty with that tribe on the 9th of June last, by which they have surrendered the greater portion of their reservation, including all of the gold-mining regions.

On the 9th of May last I assembled six companies of troops, under command of Col. J. Steinberger, First Washington Territory Infantry, at Fort Lapwai, preliminary to said negotiations. I have no doubt that the concentration of those troops had a salutary effect on all the surrounding tribes, as well as furthering the success of the council. All those Indian tribes have remained at peace with whom the Indian wars of 1855, 1856, and 1858 were carried on, and the only Indians who have committed assaults upon the frontier have been the Snakes. The Snakes speak the Comanche language, have the same habits, and are in fact a branch of the Comanche tribes of the region east of the Rocky Mountains. On the 14th of October, 1862, I sent to department headquarters a letter (forwarded afterward to the Adjutant-General of the Army) recommending the establishment of a military post at or near Fort Boisé for the protection of emigrants and settlers in that country. On the 29th of January I received instructions from department headquarters, pursuant to the authority of the Secretary of War, to make the necessary arrangements for the establishment of a post at Fort Boisé. Said arrangements were made with the assistance of Bvt. Maj. P. Lugenbeel, Ninth Infantry, to whom the command of the troops destined for that post was given. After a careful reconnaissance he established it on the 4th of July at a point about forty-three miles east of old Fort Boisé and 275 miles from Wallula (the depot on the Columbia River better known as old Fort Walla Walla). He has found a good site for a saw-mill on a creek ten miles from the post. He has commenced, agreeably to instructions, the erection of temporary quarters for a five-company post, three of infantry and two of cavalry. I have no doubt he has located the post judiciously and that he has practiced the utmost economy, which was strictly enjoined upon him. During this winter for want of forage the cavalry, with the exception of twenty-five men, will withdraw to Fort Walla Walla. A population of 10,000 or 15,000 people have gone into those mines and that whole region is fast increasing in importance. Colonel Maury, with three companies of First Oregon Cavalry and two of infantry, was ordered to proceed in July last from Fort Boisé to a point on Snake River above Fort Hall for the protection of the emigration. He has at last dates successfully carried out the plan, and on the 17th of August, 1863, met Capt. M. Crawford, assistant quartermaster, in charge of the emigrant escort, at the ferry on Snake River, as had been arranged by me early in the spring when Captain Crawford left here for Washington City. Owing to the pacification effected by General Connor and Governor Doty, of Utah, the Snake Indians upon that route have been very quiet this summer. Colonel Maury is now on his return to Fort Walla Walla, and has crossed Snake River at Salmon Falls and intended thence to proceed to the headwaters of the Owyhee and Malheur Rivers, southwest of Fort Boisé, in which quarters it was reported that the Snake Indians had fired upon some of the miners prospecting for gold. Colonel Maury was directed this year, as also a year ago, not to return to Fort Walla Walla until the 1st of November, thereby insuring the most efficient protection which could be rendered before the commencement of winter. The experience of former expeditions, as in the unfortunate massacre of September, 1860, had admonished me that the troops should not return to the military posts until the approach of

winter rendered it necessary. I thus claim that during the summer and fall of 1862 and 1863 the emigrant road has been protected in a well-planned and systematic manner and that Oregon can felicitate itself that the emigrants have not been subjected to the heartrending massacres which have sometimes carried so much pain to all on this frontier. South of Auburn and near Canyon City the Snakes have killed some miners and committed some depredations. It will no doubt be necessary next spring to send if possible an efficient expedition against these Indians into the region southeast of Fort Dalles and west of Fort Boisé. The mineral wealth of that country will be explored by the hardy and adventurous miners, and it will be our duty doubtless to give them all possible protection in the undertaking. I am pleased to say that at last during the last two months a commencement has been made in the erection of batteries for the fortifications at the mouth of the Columbia, and the chief of ordnance has promised to send heavy ordnance for them. In a letter dated the 5th of May last to the Governor of Oregon I learn that Brig. Gen. J. G. Totten, chief of the Engineer Department, has recommended that an iron-clad vessel be sent to this river. His words are: "It is recommended by the Engineer Department that a strong, heavily-armored steam floating battery and ram be provided for the defense of the Columbia River." I do most respectfully urge that this recommendation be complied with. Absorbed by the stirring events of the war, few in the Atlantic States are conscious of the limitless gold fields recently found in Oregon and in Washington and Idaho Territories, covering an extent of country as large as those of California. Thus the rapid increase in population and commerce of this region gives it now fresh claims on the care and attention of the Government.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

AUGUST 10–22, 1862.—Expedition from Fort Walla Walla to the Grande Ronde Prairie, Wash. Ter., with affair (14th) at the Grande Ronde Prairie.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Army, commanding District of Oregon.
No. 2.—Col. Justus Steinberger, First Washington Territory Infantry.
No. 3.—Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Army, commanding District of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 26, 1862.

SIR: I herewith transmit for the information of the general commanding the department a copy of the report, dated 23d instant, of Capt. G. B. Currey, of Company E, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, of his recent expedition to the Grande Ronde Valley; a copy of Col. J. Steinberger's instructions to him, dated the 9th instant; a copy of Colonel Steinberger's dispatch of the 23d instant, and a copy of my

instructions of the 20th instant, on the general subject of aiding the Indian Department in requiring the Indians to live on the Indian reservation. You will perceive that the expedition was entirely successful. It resulted in the death of four Indians, including the leader, Tenounis, or Big Talk on Four Mountains, otherwise called the Dreamer, whose ominous prophesies had exerted a baneful influence over the small party who followed his fortunes. The killing of these appears to have been a necessary and unavoidable act. I have no doubt that the effect of the movement will be to prevent any further aggression against the whites at the Grand Ronde Valley, and will have a salutary effect on all the surrounding tribes. The great majority of the Indians on the Umatilla Reservation appear to have had no sympathy with the Dreamer or his assumptions. A report from Lieutenant-Colonel Maury, dated 17th instant, shows that his expedition had reached the Owyhee River. He had met thus far 300 wagons of emigrants. Few Indian disturbances or depredations had occurred. The emigrants express much satisfaction in the movements of troops, which have every likelihood of preventing collisions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

No. 2.

Reports of Col. Justus Steinberger, First Washington Territory Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., August 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at the request of the superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon and the Indian agent at the Umatilla Reservation, I have directed Captain Currey with twenty men of his company to proceed on a scout of fourteen days toward Grande Ronde Valley. In a personal interview with the gentleman I became convinced that a serious attack had been made upon a settlement that, unless promptly punished, might result in additional and embarrassing hostilities. Inclosed is also transmitted copy of a communication from Mr. Barnhart, and indorsed by Mr. Rector, referring to the subject. The order and letter of instructions to Captain Currey are both respectfully transmitted inclosed for the information of the commanding general of the district, which will explain my action in the matter. The absence of one subaltern of Captain Currey's company on leave of absence, and the attendance of the other on a general court-martial at this post, prevents my sending a commissioned officer at present to the Umatilla Reservation to relieve Lieutenant Hillyer. The sergeant and ten men mentioned in the order will serve all the requirements at the reservation until the re-enforcement arrives.

Trusting that the commanding general will approve this disposition of the detachment referred to, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Commanding Post.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION, *August 4, 1862.*

Col. J. STEINBERGER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.:

COLONEL: I have respectfully to request that you will order a detachment of twenty-five or thirty mounted men to proceed to Grande Ronde Valley for the purpose of arresting certain refractory Indians who are creating a serious disturbance among the settlers in that valley. These Indians belong to the Umatilla Indian Reservation, but do not recognize their treaty obligations. They have refused to allow white men to settle in the valley, and have already driven away several men by threats of violence. Should those Indians be permitted to remain where they are at present congregated, difficulties of a serious character must occur between them and the white settlers. If two or three of the leaders of the party are captured at once and placed in confinement in the guard-house at Fort Walla Walla the whole affair may be checked and no further trouble in that quarter be apprehended. I have also respectfully to request that when the infantry detachment at the reservation is relieved a detachment of twenty mounted men may take their place, to remain permanently, for the preservation of peace and good order on the reservation. The great influx of travel to the mines directly through the reservation causes much dissatisfaction in the minds of the Indians and renders it absolutely necessary that a small force be kept constantly at the agency.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. BARNHART,
U. S. Indian Agent, Umatilla Reservation.

Approved.

WM. H. RECTOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

ORDERS, No. 170. HEADQUARTERS, *Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., August 16, 1862.*

I. Lieut. J. T. Apperson, Company E, First Oregon Cavalry, with fifteen men of that company, will leave this post to morrow morning, 17th instant, and proceed without delay to the Umatilla Reservation.

II. This detachment, with the ten men of the same company now at that point, will remain there until the arrival of Captain Currey with his command, for the protection of Government property and assistance in the enforcement of the authority of the agent of the Indian Department.

III. Forty rounds of ammunition and seven days' subsistence will be taken with the party.

IV. Instructions will be furnished Lieutenant Apperson from these headquarters.

By order of Colonel Steinberger:

WM. MYLES,
First Lieut., First Washington Territory Infantry, Post Adjutant.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., August 9, 1862.

Capt. GEORGE B. CURREY,
First Oregon Cavalry, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Representations have been made by the Indian agent at the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and confirmed by the superintendent of

Indian affairs for Oregon, now here, that a band of Indians belonging to the Cayuse tribe have by force of arms driven white settlers from their farms on the Grande Ronde Prairie, claiming ownership to the lands. The Indian Department shows evidence of treaty by the Government for this section of country, and indisputable right on the part of the United States to it. Orders, No. 161, from these headquarters directing the force under your command to proceed to Grande Ronde are issued at the request of gentlemen above named. I inclose you a copy of the communication* of Mr. Barnhart and Mr. Rector for your guidance. You will use all dispatch on the march to the point at which these Indians are supposed to be, and after carefully collecting all the information possible, arrest such of the leaders as were engaged in the attack upon the white settlers and bring them at once to this post. Do not encumber yourself with more than four or five of the principal men, and then only after the most satisfactory proof of their actual engagement in the affair. Alexander McKay will be taken with you as guide and interpreter, and as he is highly recommended by Agent Barnhart, you will take his advice as to the route to pursue, and the persons to consult in Grande Ronde Valley capable of giving you information in your search for the disaffected Indians. The camp equipage directed to be turned over to you by Lieutenant Hillyer will be sufficient for the full detachment of twenty men intended to remain at the Umatilla Reservation until 1st of November. This will be left at the reserve in charge of the sergeant. After leaving the detachment of ten men at Umatilla Reservation, you will proceed with the remaining twenty men for the purpose above indicated, and on returning to this post detach nine others with one corporal as a re-enforcement on the reservation. The subsistence taken with you is to be used mainly on the reservation by the force to be employed there, and you will take with you beyond that point not more than is necessary for the twenty men that march with you to Grande Ronde. It is expected that not more than fourteen days will be required for the purpose indicated, and you will use all diligence in accomplishing the object desired, and return to this post on or before the 24th instant. Very much is of necessity left to your own discretion and judgment in carrying out these instructions, and it is enjoined upon you prudently and carefully to exercise the responsibility intrusted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Walla Walla, August 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I received an express last night from Captain Currey with the report† herewith inclosed, dated 15th instant. The chief (Tenounis) referred to is the Indian reported by Agent Barnhart and Superintendent Rector as the leader in the foray against the settlers of Grande Ronde Valley. Inclosed (No. 1) is also a copy of petition from the settlers in Grande Ronde Valley. The scout of Captain Currey anticipates the protection asked. The request for a

* See inclosure No. 1, p. 160.

† See Currey to Steinberger, August 15, p. 164.

company at that point I think unwarranted. If Captain Currey's operations have been prudent, and his recent action just and proper, it should have the effect to subdue hostilities and deter other infringement upon the rights of settlers. The presence, too, of the large force of cavalry eastward of this settlement and the knowledge of their return within a few months will no doubt have the effect to prevent the danger feared. I have no other intelligence than that furnished me by Captain Currey of his encounter with the Indians referred to in his letter. My instructions to him, both written and verbal, were to exercise the greatest caution and prudence in the performance of his duties, and I have no reason to believe the collision with these Indians was other than unavoidable. From information that I gather from intelligent friendly Indians here, there appears to be not more than twenty Indians disaffected in the Grande Ronde Valley, and no sympathy is had with them by the remainder of the Cayuse or other tribes. I received also last night an express from the acting agent of the Umatilla Agency, reporting that the affair of Captain Currey was known among the Indians under his charge, and that some uneasiness was felt. Under date of August 9 I advised you of the disposition of the force sent out under Captain Currey. Ten men with a sergeant were directed to be left at the reservation to relieve Lieutenant Hillyer and twenty men of the Fourth California Infantry. In order to give greater security to the public property on the reservation and insure the authority of the agent, I sent at daylight this morning Lieutenant Apperson, Company E, First Oregon Cavalry, with fifteen men of that company to re-enforce the small detachment left there. Inclosed is respectfully transmitted copy of the order directing the movement. I have much confidence in the discretion and prudence of Lieutenant Apperson in the duty assigned him, and doubt not that on the return of Captain Currey will be enabled to report to you quiet and submission among the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Petition.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT WALLA WALLA:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Grande Ronde Valley, would respectfully petition you for the assistance of one company or more of soldiers to be stationed here. Whereas depredations have been committed here by the Indians, and that we are so scattered over the valley that we have not the means of defense, and that our lives and property are not safe, and if you will grant our petition you will confer a great favor on the petitioners.

C. E. FOX,
D. CHAPLIN,
G. ARNOLD,
[AND 20 OTHERS.]

[Inclosure No. 2.]

ORDERS, No. 161. HEADQUARTERS, *Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., August 9, 1862.*

I. Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon Cavalry, with two sergeants, four corporals, and twenty-four privates, will leave this post on the morning of the 10th instant on detached service for the Umatilla Indian Reservation and Grande Ronde Prairie.

* * * * * * *

III. On arriving at the Umatilla Reservation Captain Currey will leave a reliable sergeant and ten men to relieve the force of the Fourth California Infantry under Lieutenant Hillyer.

* * * * * * *

V. Written instructions will be furnished Captain Currey from these headquarters.

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By order of Colonel Steinberger:

WILLIAM MYLES,
First Lieut., First Washington Territory Infty., Actg. Post Adjt.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, August 23, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed copy of report* of Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon Cavalry, returned last night with a detachment of his company from an expedition to the Grande Ronde Valley. The instructions given this officer, as heretofore reported, were to find out the Indians engaged in the disturbances reported by the superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon and the agent of the Umatilla Reservation, and if possible arrest and bring to this post a few of the most active and influential of their number. As by the captain's report, the effort to carry out the orders given was met by resistance, and resulted in the killing of four Indians, among whom was their leader, Tenounis, or the Dreamer, as he is called. This Indian, I have learned, has been for a long time disaffected. He has always denied and opposed the authority of the Government and their right to the lands now occupied by white settlers, ceded by treaty and acknowledged by the greater portion of his tribe as belonging to the United States. For some months he had separated himself from the Umatilla Reservation, and in opposition to the feelings and expressed inclinations of the Indians collected there had taken with him a small band, with the avowed object to occupy the Grande Ronde Valley to the exclusion of our settlers. The designs of this party culminated, as reported, in attacks endangering the lives and property of settlers in that valley. The other Indians killed were clearly in the interest of the Dreamer and under his influence. To have arrested a few of the leaders engaged in these hostile movements it was supposed would have broken up the band. The more summary punishment resulting from their resistance has, I have no doubt, accomplished the same end, and the more effectually. All the reports from the Grande Ronde Valley and the Umatilla Reservation, from Indians as well as whites, concur in the representation that order and quiet have been restored. The promptness with which the aggressions of this small band of Indians has been visited by our troops, and

* See Currey to Steinberger, August 23, p. 164.

the immediate punishment served, has, I think, produced a salutary effect for their future good conduct. It convinces them of the determination and ability of the Government to protect its citizens from outrage and enforce inviolate our stipulated relations.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

No. 3.

Reports of Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon Cavalry.

GRANDE RONDE, *August 15, 1862.*

SIR: On the second day from Umatilla Agency I surprised Tenounis' (the Dreamer) camp, about 1 o'clock at night. Held a long talk with him, endeavoring to induce him to go with me to Walla Walla, Wash. Ter. This he obstinately refused. I gave him until 8 a. m. to consider in. At the expiration of that time he told me that if the tyee at Walla Walla wished to see him he might come, but that he would not go. I then concluded to make him a prisoner. This he resisted, firing at me twice. I shot him with a revolver, as well as one of his principal men. While this was going on several shots were fired among my men from a crowd of some fifteen or twenty Indians whom I had supposed to be mere spectators. One fire from my men's yagers sent them out of sight except two, who fell. The Indians claim that the two shot by the men were friendly Indians. This may create some dissatisfaction among those on the reserve. I shall remain here a day or two to recruit my horses and watch the shape things are taking.

Yours, respectfully,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Captain, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers.

COMDG. OFFICER AT FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., August 23, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to Orders, No. 161, dated at this place, August 9, 1862, on the morning of the 10th instant I started for the Umatilla Indian Reservation and Grande Ronde Prairie, with a detachment of thirty enlisted men of Company E, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers. Arrived at the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon, on the 11th instant, and in compliance with paragraph III, Orders, No. 161, I detailed Sergeant Ammons and ten men to relieve Lieutenant Hillyer and his detachment of California volunteers on detached duty at that place. On the morning of the 12th, with the remainder of the detachment, I set out at sunrise for Grande Ronde Prairie, with your written instructions to carefully inquire into and arrest the leaders in the late attack upon the white settlers. Encamped for the night on Grande Ronde River. Distance from agency, forty miles. Left camp at sunrise on the morning of the 13th; traveled eight miles to settlements. Remained several hours, making inquiry among the settlers concerning the recent conduct of the Indians in that vicinity. From the settlers I

learned that a certain Indian, now known among the whites as the Dreamer, but formerly known as the Big Talk on Four Mountains, had staked off a region of country of many miles in extent situated in the northern portion of Grande Ronde Prairie, claiming the same as his, and denying that the treaty between the whites and Indians affected his rights to the same in the least. I further found that this same Indian and his band had, by threatening to kill all the whites who had or would settle within the lines he had set up, caused quite a number of settlers to abandon the claims—all I believe within the boundaries claimed by the Dreamer. The settlers narrated several instances wherein the Dreamer, Wainicut-hi-hi, and a tall young Indian rode up to settlers and gave them until the following day to leave in, or they would kill them. Becoming well satisfied that the Dreamer and two or three of his accomplices were the chief instruments of all the disturbance in that locality, and learning that his lodge was not more than six hours' ride from me, I resolved to make a night march upon him. Moving from the settlement about eight miles I camped as for the night, but at moonrise I mounted my men and rode on, and after a dashing ride of four hours had the satisfaction of surrounding the Dreamer and his accomplice, Wainicut-hi-hi. As soon as the arrangements were completed to keep them safely in their lodge until morning I caused them to be aroused, and informed them of the object of my coming. I told them that night, as I repeated many times on the following morning, that I did not come to hurt them, but go with them to see the commander of this post; that the commander desired to have a talk with him concerning the difficulties he and the white men had got into. At daylight I awoke the Indians, desired them to send for their horses, as I was anxious to make an early start back to the fort. Upon this they sent out a boy, telling me the boy would bring in the horses. The boy returned after about a half or three-quarters of an hour without the horses. I again urged upon them to have their horses brought in without delay. Another young Indian was sent out, as they told me, for horses. He returned in about an hour, bringing with him four or five other Indians. By this time some fifteen or twenty Indian men had gathered from the neighboring lodges. I again urged the Indians to get ready to start, and if they would not send and get their horses they would have to walk. At this the Dreamer became excited in his manner, and told me if the commander desired to see him that he must come there; that that was his country, and the commander must come there and see him. This put a finale to further talk. I ordered the men to secure and tie the Dreamer and his accomplice, at the same time handing a rope to one of the men. At this both Indians sprang up and seized their arms, which they had hitherto concealed in their blankets. The Dreamer leveled his piece at me, but a ball from my revolver striking him in the breast shook his nerves so that he missed. Both Indians were killed in the tent. While this was going on the Indians who had gathered in, as I supposed, as mere spectators, fired upon my men, who were drawn up in line in front of the lodge. My men returned the fire upon the Indians, killing 2 Indians and 1 horse. The Indians then fled to the brush excepting one old Indian with whom I conversed, telling him the whites did not want to make war upon the Indians, and they must all go back to the reserve. From Mr. White, chief farmer on the Umatilla Indian Agency, I learned that the Dreamer and his band have persistently refused for several months to go upon the reserve, refusing all the while to acknowledge his treaty

obligations. From the Dreamer's lodge by easy marches I returned, making inquiry and sent out one scout to learn the disposition of the Indians, and from all I could learn I believe things are all quiet in the Grande Ronde Valley. I arrived here last evening with twenty-five men and horses, and remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

GEO. B. CURREY,

Captain, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Commanding Detachment.

Colonel STEINBERGER,

Commanding Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

AUGUST 19–OCTOBER 11, 1862.—Expedition against the Snake Indians in Idaho.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Col. Justus Steinberger, First Washington Territory Infantry.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Reuben F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding expedition.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Justus Steinberger, First Washington Territory Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Walla Walla, August 23, 1862—2.30 p. m.

SIR: An express has within a few moments arrived from Colonel Maury's command, and I dispatch a special express to Wallula hoping it will arrive there in time for the steam-boat thence for The Dalles. Inclosed is the only communication† to district headquarters contained in a very large mail brought in by the expressman. They are almost entirely private letters, and none for the commanding officer of this post. The expressman is intelligent and well informed, and I gather from him the following, which I trust will be found interesting to the commanding general: He left Colonel Maury's command encamped on the Owyhee River about 300 miles from this post all in good condition and about to leave for Salmon Falls in pursuance of district orders and instructions. Very few Indians had been seen during the march and no communication had with them. Evidence was seen of their recent presence along the line of march, and there was no doubt that the Indians throughout the entire country were apprised of the presence of our troops. A very large number of emigrants are on their way to this valley, and many stop in the neighborhood of and divert to the Salmon River and Powder River gold mines. They appear to be in good condition and well appointed, with the single exception of a scarcity of provisions. Reports were current on the Owyhee as the expressman left of the murder of eight or nine emigrants supposed to be by Indians, and one instance is related of the killing of a white man and his being robbed of between $7,000 and $8,000 in Treasury notes and twenty-dollar gold pieces. A few Indians had been seen attempting to exchange the money. The emigrants express much relief in the presence of troops on the road, and the belief is current that trouble

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* See also report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, p. 156.
† Not found.

has been averted by the movements of Colonel Maury's expedition. I will retain the expressman until a reply has been received from district headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

No. 2.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Reuben F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS EMIGRANT ROAD EXPEDITION,
Camp Bruneau, Snake River, September 22, 1862.

GENERAL: On the 19th day of August the command moved from Camp Owyhee, marching slowly, and meeting more or less emigrants almost every day. We arrived at this camp on the 28th, saw but few Indians, and those upon the opposite side of the river. Grass being very scarce and indifferent from Owyhee to this point, I determined to muster here on the 31st, this being an excellent camp with large amount of good grass. Our stock was much improved by the 1st instant, when we continued the march, arriving at the falls early on the 4th. On the 5th moved to Fall River, five miles above the falls. I established a depot at Camp Bruneau, leaving the bulk of our commissary stores and means of transportation, taking with me 125 men and twenty days' provisions. Found a few Indians at the falls, apparently quite friendly but pretending entire ignorance of all depredations committed at any former period. The Indians seen at the falls are the only ones who have visited our camps. Our intercourse with them was friendly and without any misunderstanding. They expressed doubts as to whether it would be possible to effect a treaty with any considerable number of the tribe. They appear to understand well that soldiers will not kill them indiscriminately and only upon some show of guilt, and that so long as they know nothing or pretend ignorance of all offenders, the Government has no means of fixing guilt upon any. Captain Crawford, commanding the escort from Omaha City, arrived at our camp on Fall River on the 8th instant, all well, and gave it as his opinion that he had the last of the emigrants with him. I sent a detachment forty miles up the river. They returned reporting none on the road. I determined to leave the falls and return to this camp, where I shall remain, sending out detachments as circumstances require until the 27th or 28th, when I shall commence the march for Fort Walla Walla. While on the march to and from the falls and while there, in all eighteen days, the animals of the expedition suffered very much, grass being very scarce and of very indifferent quality. Nothing definite has been heard of the Van Orman children. Their uncle, Z. Van Orman, has gone through to Salt Lake City. In this connection I will mention that one Indian at the falls said that it was the Indians who live in the vicinity of Harney Lake who committed the massacre, and that the children were taken prisoners. Since then he had heard nothing of them, but had no doubt they had been killed. The emigration for Oregon and Washington is very large, amounting to 1,300 wagons with 5,000 people. They have

met with very little trouble from Indians, and that at or near Raft River, Fort Hall appearing to be the focus of their operations east and west. At the falls they say that a war council is being held in that vicinity at present, to determine upon peace or war with other tribes, the Blackfeet, &c. From the character, as charged by the emigrants, of the depredations committed this season I cannot resist the conclusion but that white persons were the instigators and allies of the Indians.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers,
Commanding Emigrant Road Expedition.

General BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HEADQUARTERS EMIGRANT ROAD EXPEDITION,
Camp on Malheur River, Oreg., October 11, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report our arrival on the return trip at this camp in excellent health. As when going up Snake River, the Indians have been very shy of our camp, keeping almost entirely on the opposite bank of the river, although whenever possible they have visited the emigrant camps with much *sang froid* and impudence. They have studiously avoided, with the exception of a very few at the falls, our camps to such an extent even that on the appearance of a few of our men in any camp they would immediately leave. It is a satisfaction to report also that with the exception of an occasional loss, first by straying of a few heads of stock, I have not learned of the loss, or any material damage to, of a single individual between Fort Walla Walla and Rock Creek, some seventy miles above Salmon Falls, although in a few instances parties of emigrants have been much exposed. This, I think, is mainly attributable to the presence of this expedition. We learn from emigrants that the fact of our coming was generally known before our arrival, and our long stay on the river served no doubt to keep up effectually the intimidation. Their disposition on exposed parts of the road has been aggressive and warlike. The lost party of emigrants, Hiram Smith, of Portland, and party of about sixty persons, are now with us, having been lost and detained some four or five weeks in the mountains of Humboldt River. They are worn out and almost entirely destitute of supplies. I shall supply them with such articles and give such assistance generally as we can spare until they reach the settlements, which I hope will meet your approbation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

First Lieut. F. MEARS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 19, 1863.

Col. R. F. MAURY,
First Oregon Cavalry, commanding expedition
against the Snake Indians, Fort Dalles, Oreg.:

COLONEL: I write to express my sense of the valuable and important services rendered by you and your command during the past

season. It was a long march for some of the troops, more than 1,000 miles. It was free from all untoward events, and the privations of the journey were cheerfully endured with soldierly fortitude and alacrity. No one doubts that if the opportunity had offered the gallant troops under your command would have been distinguished in the face of the enemy. Let them not imagine that the people of this frontier do not appreciate the services your expedition rendered by displaying to the Indians in so many localities the power of the Government. The soldiers of an Oregon regiment have at all events had the satisfaction of seeing in the summer and fall of 1862 and 1863 systematic steps taken for the first time for the protection of the overland emigration. The people of Oregon as well as myself are no doubt ready to express their high appreciation of the honorable manner in which the First Oregon Cavalry have discharged the duties thus devolved upon them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1862.—Skirmish on Redwood Creek, Cal.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Francis J. Lippitt, Second California Infantry.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. James N. Olney, Second California Infantry.
No. 3.—Lieut. William H. Noyes, Second California Infantry.
No. 4.—Capt. Charles D. Douglas, Second California Infantry.
No. 5.—Sergt. Edward Collins, Company F, Second California Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Francis J. Lippitt, Second California Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, September 17, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Olney and Lieutenant Noyes relative to the unfortunate affair of the 8th instant on Redwood Creek. On the 14th instant I delivered over all the Indian prisoners at this post, 834 in number, to Mr. Hanson, jr., son of the Indian superintendent, on the written order of his father, who remained at Crescent City. Among these were the noted chiefs of predatory bands, Las-Sic, Say-Winne, and Claw-Foot, with many of their followers. They left in the steamer Panama the same day for Crescent City, together with Captain O'Brien's company (C), Second California Volunteer Infantry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Colonel Second California Vol. Infty., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

Lieut Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. James N. Olney, Second California Infantry.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DIVISION, HUMBOLDT MIL. DIST.,
Fort Gaston, September 13, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to inclose for the information of the colonel commanding copies of the official reports of scouts made by the detachments under command of Captain Theller* and Lieutenant Noyes, in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 3, issued from these headquarters on the 5th instant; also official report of a scout by a detachment under Sergeant Collins, of Company F, per order of Captain Douglas, who was in command of this post during my absence with Lieutenant Morton's detachment. These several reports will, I trust, serve to convince the colonel commanding that the various parties zealously and perseveringly endeavored to accomplish the object of the movement, and that it was principally owing to the all but inaccessible nature of the region traversed that caused the plan to fail of success. From the information I had gathered in various ways, I was firm in the belief that the detachment I accompanied would encounter the band either at the source of Prosper Creek or at the heads of the Three Creeks, and in order to give no notice of our approach I moved in the most cautious manner, principally by night, avoiding all trails and overcoming obstacles in the way of frightfully steep ascents and descents, and all but impervious thickets and forests, presenting difficulties to progress of which no pen can give a just idea. Thoroughly examining the supposed localities of the ranches, we discovered but one which seemed to have recently been occupied. This was situated near the banks of a small branch and in the midst of the brush. After a most careful scouting we could discover no traces of which course the Indians took in leaving this ranch. The report of Lieutenant Morton gives all further particulars of the party I accompanied. Captain Theller was equally unsuccessful, and after vainly waiting a considerable time the arrival at the rendezvous of Lieutenant Noyes, our two detachments (our provisions and animals nearly exhausted) returned by different routes to this post, carefully searching, but without success, for Indian signs. At the post I received the most unwelcome intelligence of the disaster that had befallen the party under Lieutenant Noyes. His report and that of the party who afterward proceeded to the scene of the attack serves to give a correct idea of the perilous position of the detachment and the utter impossibility of forcing the Indians from their strong intrenchments, short of sacrificing the greater portion of the command in the attempt to scale the height on which the enemy was posted. I say uselessly, because if some few had succeeded in reaching the summit the nature of the ground upon the other side was such that the savages could have at once eluded pursuit in the dense brush of the ravine. There was no possible way of turning the position, and nothing was left but to retire to the timber a few hundred yards distant, which was done coolly, the men turning and firing whenever a glimpse of the Indians could be caught, Lieutenant Noyes being the last to enter the cover. These facts I gathered at different times from several men of the detachment, and after a thorough investigation of the whole matter I have the pleasure of reporting to the colonel commanding that, however mortifying the result, I am entirely convinced that no censure can be attached to the lieutenant

*Not found.

commanding, but that he behaved in a cool, judicious manner throughout the whole affair, and deserves credit for extricating his command from such a well-devised ambuscade. It was a little less than miraculous that the whole party was not exterminated. It is most unfortunate that the messenger dispatched to inform me of the state of affairs failed to discover my whereabouts in the wilderness, as possibly I should have been able to have come upon this band unexpectedly immediately after the fight, and when they hardly would have anticipated the approach of another party from a different quarter. If, as I had the honor of suggesting to the colonel commanding, Captain Flynn scouted at the head of Pilot Creek, there is a possibility that he may have fallen upon a portion of this band, which, according to the report of Sergeant Collins, probably took that direction. I shall have the honor in a few days of communicating personally with the colonel commanding, when I shall be able more fully and clearly to explain my ideas as to the future movements against this band of Indians, and give my reasons why I consider it judicious to delay for a time any expeditions against them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. N. OLNEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second California Volunteer Infantry, Comdg.

Lieut. JOHN HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second California Vol. Infty.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. William H. Noyes, Second California Infantry.

HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., September 11, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with orders issued at this post on the 4th of September, 1862, I proceeded to Camp Anderson on the 5th instant with a detachment of seventeen men from Company F, Second California Volunteer Infantry, accompanied by a guide, taking two men from Camp Anderson, making my party to consist of 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 16 privates, 1 guide, 1 packer, and an Indian boy, or in total 22. I started at 3.30 p. m. for the head of Redwood Creek, taking the trail to Pardee's, at which place I arrived at sundown, took lunch, and continued our march by moonlight. About four miles from Pardee's discovered Indian sign, and encamped with the intention of making a more thorough investigation by daylight. On the morning of the 7th examined the trail and found the signs two or three days old, and three old camp-fires where the Indians had been roasting beef, killed a few days previous, the carcass of which was discovered by my party some miles back on the trail. Finding no Indians in the vicinity, resumed our march, and after marching fifteen or eighteen miles over an exceedingly rough and mountainous country, my command suffering much from the excessive heat, encamped on a small creek, called by some Rocky Creek, about five miles from where the old Weaver trail crosses the head of Redwood Creek. During the day's march discovered several old ranches and some fresh Indian tracks, apparently of squaws and children going down the ridge. Started my detachment at daylight and commenced to ascend the exceedingly steep mountain spur over ground covered with a thick growth of fern and filled with holes, making it very difficult for the men and animals to ascend. After marching

up the hill for the space of an hour, and arriving to within 300 yards of the summit of the ridge, the men and animals being completely exhausted, and the pack train some 200 yards to our left, the Indians opened upon us with a heavy volley of musketry, killing the mule on which I was riding, the mule of the packer, and two of the pack-mules, and wounding Sergeant Connell in the foot. The Indians were intrenched behind a natural barricade of rocks situated on the very summit of and at different intervals along the entire ridge. From the strength of the volleys and the rapidity of their firing I was satisfied that they trebled my command in numbers, and having the advantage of natural barricades was convinced that I could not dislodge them without the loss of the greater portion of my command. I accordingly ordered the men to gradually fall back into the timber some 500 yards distant, thinking the Indians would follow us, and by that means I might be enabled to save our provisions, the men's blankets, haversacks, and blouses, all of which were packed on the mules. On arriving on the edge of the timber land I deployed my small force and waited to receive the enemy. I found, however, instead of pursuing us, they endeavored to outflank and surround my party with superior numbers. Finding it impossible to secure the two remaining pack-mules with our rations, and having one of the men so badly wounded that I should be compelled to leave him in case I advanced without provisions or clothing, I concluded to fall back on Camp Anderson, keeping strict watch on the Indians, and being constantly prepared to receive them in case they renewed the attack. I arrived at Camp Anderson at 12 midnight after a tedious march of thirty-five miles. On arriving at Camp Anderson I immediately dispatched a messenger with a statement of the affair to headquarters at Fort Gaston.

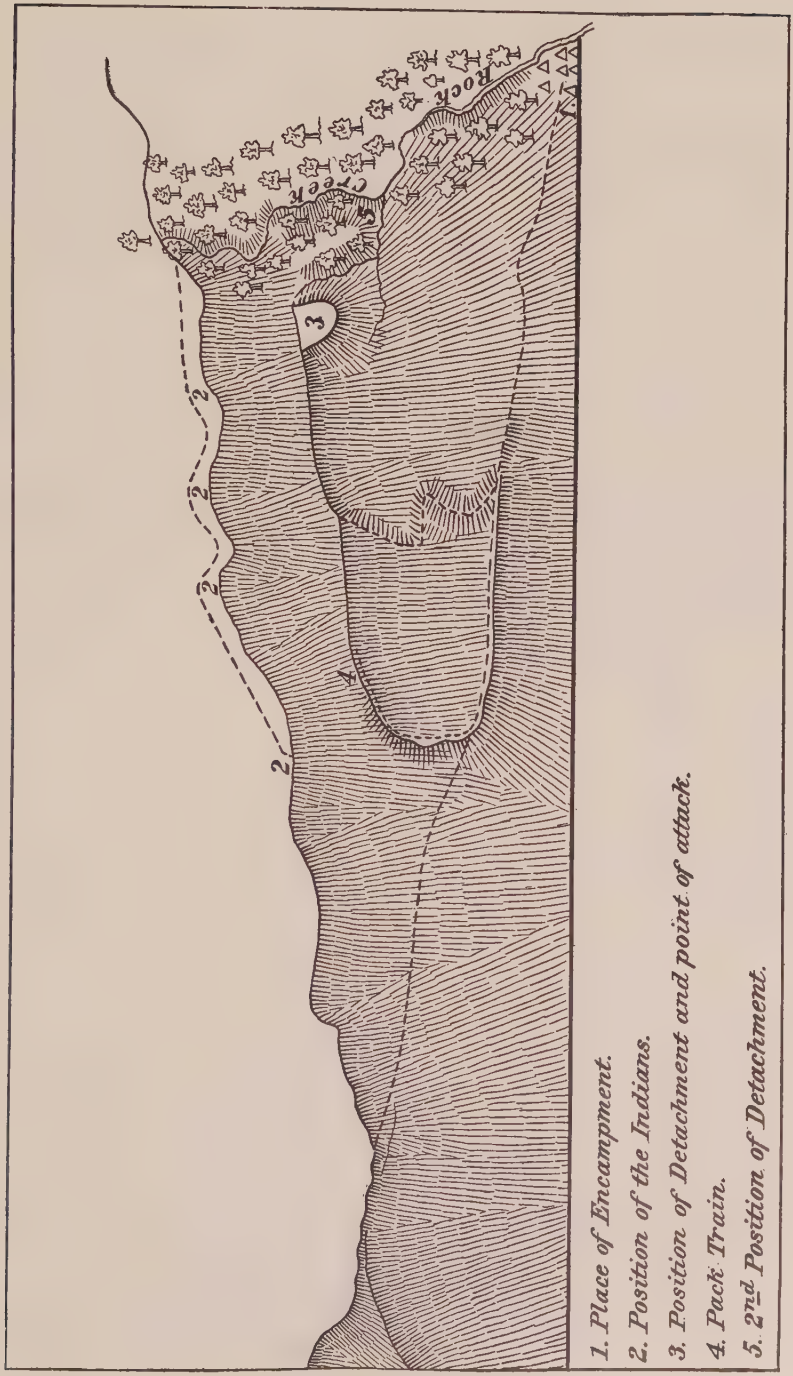
On the morning of the 9th instant my messenger returned with a detachment of twenty-one men from Companies F and I, Second California Volunteer Infantry, under Sergeant Collins, with orders to return and endeavor to find the Indians. Being confined to my bed and unable to walk from overexertion the previous day, I dispatched Sergeant Collins with thirty-seven men on the morning of the 10th, with orders to proceed to Pardee's and send a messenger to Rocky Ridge Camp, some four or five miles distant, and the place appointed for rendezvous by special order of the 4th of September, with a dispatch to Lieutenant-Colonel Olney or Captain Theller, and to await return of messenger for orders, or in case of not meeting either of the above-named officers at the rendezvous, to proceed at once to the head of Redwood Creek and scout for the Indians until his five days' rations were nearly exhausted, and then to proceed to Fort Gaston. In the affair above mentioned the men of my command behaved with great coolness, receiving the Indians' fire, and returning it whenever any of them showed themselves over the breast-works. From observations made I have reason to believe that the Indians lost one of their number from the well-directed fire of one of my men. The accompanying rough sketch of the field of action will more fully explain the above account of the engagement.* Being confined to my bed by sickness has prevented my making an earlier report.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. NOYES,
First Lieut., Second California Vol. Infty., Comdg. Detach. Co. F.

Lieut. Col. JAMES N. OLNEY,
2d Cal. Vol. Infty., Comdg. Northern Div., Humboldt Mil. Dist.

* See p. 173.



1. *Place of Encampment.*
2. *Position of the Indians.*
3. *Position of Detachment and point of attack.*
4. *Pack Train.*
5. *2nd Position of Detachment.*

No. 4.

Report of Capt. Charles D. Douglas, Second California Infantry.

FORT GASTON, *September 10, 1862.*

SIR: About 8 a. m. 9th instant I received a dispatch from Lieutenant Noyes from Fort Anderson informing me that he, the lieutenant, with twenty men Company F, Second Infantry California Volunteers, met the Indians in force near the head of Redwood Creek, and that he was defeated by them with the loss of his mules and rations, the men's blankets, &c. The lieutenant says that there were about seventy-five or eighty Indians in the party. Sergeant Connell is wounded in the foot. The lieutenant was going to Grouse Creek to co-operate with Lieutenant-Colonel Olney, Captain Theller, and Lieutenant Morton. The lieutenant-colonel and the other parties under him left this post two days ago. I have sent a scout after Colonel Olney to inform him of what has taken place on Redwood. I have also sent from this post twenty men and a sergeant to re-enforce Lieutenant Noyes, on head of Redwood. As the lieutenant fell back on Fort Anderson to wait re-enforcement, I directed him to proceed to the point where he had the skirmish and defeat the Indians, as he will have forty men—I believe enough to defeat seventy-five or eighty Indians. I herewith transmit the lieutenant's letter to me, for the better information of the colonel commanding. There are eighty-one enlisted men and four commissioned officers on a scout from this post, leaving only twenty-six enlisted men and one commissioned officer for duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

Lieut. WILLIAM F. SWASEY,
Regimental Quartermaster, Second Infty. California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

P. S.—It can be seen now that the Indians killed on Little River by the citizens were not the band of armed Indians, nor were those killed on Light Prairie of the armed band. These were the tame band that so much trouble was made about last spring with Lieutenant Flynn.

C. D. D.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP ANDERSON, *September 8, 1862—12.30 p. m.*

Captain DOUGLAS:

SIR: The Diggers have cleaned us out and taken our mules and packs and wounded Sergeant Connell. About 6 a. m., as we were going up the hill at the head of Redwood, some four miles from the Weaver trail, and were within 200 yards of the ridge, some seventy-five or eighty Diggers opened a fire upon us from behind a high ledge of rocks, wounding Sergeant Connell in the foot, shooting my mule from under me and two of the pack-mules, and Shepherd's riding mule. The hill being covered with high fern probably saved the lives of half the party. I found I could not drive them from their stronghold, and I ordered the men to fall back into the timber, some 500 yards down the hill, hoping they would come out from their cover. Having gained the timber we took a position, and after remaining some time we discovered they were endeavoring to surround us; and having one man wounded and all our

provisions gone, the men having packed their haversacks and blankets, I concluded to return to Anderson, at which place I have just arrived, almost dead, having come all the way down Redwood Creek. The men are all used up. I send Oliver with this dispatch, thinking you might send a messenger to Rocky Ridge to advise Captain Theller's and Lieutenant Morton's parties. Sergeant Connell is not badly wounded, but the ball is in his foot and very painful. I write this private letter at present, but will make a full report as soon as I am able to do so.

Yours, in haste,

WM. H. NOYES,
Lieutenant, Second Infantry California Volunteers.

No. 5.

Report of Sergt. Edward Collins, Company F, Second California Infantry.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *September 13, 1862.*

SIR: The detachment under my command left this post on the morning of the 9th instant, with orders to proceed to Camp Anderson and report to Lieut. W. H. Noyes, Company F, Second Infantry California Volunteers. On arriving at that place I made my report, and, Lieutenant Noyes being sick, he placed the detachment under my command, which consisted of thirty men of Company F and five men of Company I, Second Infantry California Volunteers, making a total of thirty-five men, with one guide and one Indian boy. About daylight on the morning of the 10th instant left Camp Anderson with instructions from Lieutenant Noyes to take five days' provisions and scout along Redwood Creek and the headwaters of Grouse Creek. During this day we scouted as far as Pardee's ranch (saw no Indian signs), and, as ordered, sent a messenger to Rocky Ridge Camp to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Olney, and if he was not there to report to Captain Theller. The messenger returned that same evening and reported not having seen either of the above-named officers. My party then started to the place where the skirmish had taken place between the detachment under Lieutenant Noyes and the Indians, where we arrived about noon of the 11th instant. Here we found the relative position of the Indians was vastly superior to that of the detachment, having the advantage of natural barricades and a plunging fire on the animals and men. They had also a fortification built out of loose rock, and so situated as to have any party advancing toward them exposed to three fires, which if well directed would sweep off a considerable number of men. I found also that they had closely watched the party under Lieutenant Noyes, judging from numerous decoy fires at different parts of the hill, and they, the Indians, not knowing at what point they would be attacked, had arranged themselves in different positions to receive them. It is my opinion and of others who were at the spot that 100 men placed in the same position as the Indians could keep 500 men at bay. On the evening of the 11th instant we encamped about half a mile from the place of attack, and myself with a party of nine men scouted around to see if we could find what direction the Indians had taken. As we approached the headwaters of Grouse Creek, we found that the Indians had scattered, part of them going toward Pilot Creek and another portion taking down Grouse Creek. Our rations having

nearly been used up, we started for Fort Gaston on the same night, and reached the headwaters of Willow Creek about daylight of the morning of the 12th. We found several rancherias that had been recently used by the Indians for roasting or drying beef, so we marched on the greater part of that day and encamped at Rocky Ridge. Found no Indian signs, and on the morning of the 13th pursued our way and arrived at Fort Gaston about 3 p. m.

The above is very respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

EDWARD COLLINS,
Third Sergt. Co. F, 2d Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Detach.

Capt. C. D. DOUGLAS,
Comdg. Company F, Second Infantry California Volunteers.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1862.—Affair at the San Pedro Crossing, Ariz. Ter.

Report of Maj. David Fergusson, First California Cavalry, commanding District of Western Arizona.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., September 23, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Apache Indians stampeded and ran off three public horses of the First Cavalry California Volunteers, belonging to Lieutenant Guirado's detachment, at San Pedro Crossing. It happened as follows, according to Lieutenant Guirado's report: Mr. Rogers, who was putting fifty tons of hay in for Captain Davis at San Pedro Crossing, had about twelve mules and horses at that place. Last Sunday, the 21st instant, Mr. Rogers' herd was grazing within 300 yards of the station in charge of one man, a Mexican. Lieutenant Guirado's horses were within fifty yards of the station, all picketed except three public and one private one; the three former were hobbled and under the eye of all his men. The Apaches to the number of six mounted and six on foot stampeded Mr. Rogers' herd, drove them into Lieutenant Guirado's, and ran off his own horse and the three hobbled cavalry horses. He immediately mounted, and followed the Indians for twenty-five miles toward the Santa Rita Mountains without being able to get nearer than a mile of the Indians when his horses gave out, and he returned with the only three mounted men left him. The carelessness, to a culpable extent, with which Mr. Rogers herded his animals when he had seventeen persons in his employ idle that day, is the cause of the loss of Lieutenant Guirado's horses. I cannot find that Lieutenant Guirado is much to blame, for he appears to have taken very good care at all times to have his animals guarded. I detailed one non-commissioned officer and six well-mounted men of Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to report to Lieutenant Guirado, and they form part of his command at San Pedro Crossing now.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Column from California.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1862.—Affair on the Yreka Road, near Fort Crook, Cal.

Report of Capt. Henry B. Mellen, Second California Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Crook, October 26, 1862.

COLONEL: On the evening of the 21st instant information was brought me that a train had been attacked by Indians on the Yreka road about thirty miles from the post. I immediately sent out Lieutenant Williams with twelve men to render any assistance required. He returned on the 26th instant, after seeing them over the mountains, and reported that the emigrants had succeeded in driving off the Indians, killing one, and losing nothing but their provisions, which was stolen while they were hunting cattle. On the night of the 23d instant I left the post with sixteen men to try and punish the Hot Creek Indians, who had been driving off cattle. I arrived at their camp about daylight and found that the majority were absent. Two bucks were shot. The tribe has been uneasy of late, and seemed disposed to commence operations. I shall watch them closely, and if possible try to punish them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. MELLEN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco.

SEPTEMBER 30–OCTOBER 29, 1862.—Expedition from Fort Ruby, Nev. Ter., to Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., with affairs (October 11 and 15) on the Humboldt River, Nev. Ter.

Report of Maj. Edward McGarry, Second California Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter from Col. P. E. Connor, Third Infantry California Volunteers, commanding the District of Utah, dated November 6, 1862, also a copy of the report of Maj. E. McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, detailing the result of his expedition to capture guerrillas and punish Indians engaged in the late massacres on the Humboldt River. The swift retributive punishment which has been meted out to those Indians will doubtless have the effect of preventing a repetition of their barbarities. It is the only way to deal with those savages.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah, November 6, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of Major McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, detailing the

result of his expedition to capture guerrillas and punish Indians engaged in the late massacres on the Humboldt River, for the information of the general commanding the department. I am satisfied from verbal information received from officers of the expedition that the Indians who have been punished were a part of those who had committed the late murders, and that the punishment was well merited.

I hope and believe that the lesson taught them will have a salutary effect in checking future massacres on that route.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDWARD CONNOR,

Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. District.

HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Douglas, Utah, October 31, 1862.

COLONEL: Agreeably to your orders, dated Fort Ruby, Nev. Ter., September 29, to proceed thence on the next day (the 30th) with Company H, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, on the northern Overland Route, via the "City of Rocks," in quest of guerrillas or hostile Indians supposed to have congregated there, I have the honor to report that, having left Fort Ruby on the day specified, I overtook, on the second day's march, Capt. S. P. Smith, of the Second Cavalry, who preceded me with his company the day before, and who was encamped in Pine Valley. Here I remained awaiting the return of the Indians who accompanied Captain Smith, and who had been sent out by him to bring in hostile Indians. Having been informed that fires were seen near our camp, I dispatched Captain Smith with a portion of his company, at night, to learn of them. He returned next morning and reported, "No trace of Indians." On the morning of the 4th we took up the line of march, on the route designated, and arrived at Gravelly Ford on the 5th without having discovered any Indians. Here on the 7th I sent Captain Smith and Lieut. Darwin Chase with a party of men down the river, and Lieut. George D. Conrad up the south side of the Humboldt, with instructions to scour the country for hostile Indians or guerrillas, and to report to me, at a place designated, on the north side of the Humboldt, where I encamped on the 9th with the balance of the command. This evening (the 9th) some of the command enticed into the camp three Indians; two of them were armed with rifles and the other with bow and arrows. I immediately ordered their arms taken from them, and placed them under a guard, intending to retain them until the arrival of my interpreter, who was with the detachment under Lieutenant Conrad. A short time after their arrest the Indians made an attempt to obtain their arms, and, having succeeded, they resisted the guard and broke and ran a short distance; they were fired upon by the guard and crippled. Fearing that they would escape, and not wishing to hazard the lives of my men in recapturing them alive, I ordered the guard to fire and they were killed on the spot. Here on the 10th Captain Smith joined the command, and reported that he had received no information nor had he seen any signs of guerrillas or hostile Indians.

On the 11th I proceeded on the march, having sent out the officers of the command with instructions that if Indians were found to bring them into camp. Captain Smith, having been sent in advance, had not proceeded more than ten or twelve miles when he came upon a party of about fourteen or fifteen Indians, who were armed with rifles and bows and arrows. He surrounded them and took from them their arms. Imme-

diately after, the Indians attempted to escape by jumping in the river. They were fired upon and nine of them killed. On the same day Lieutenant Conrad and party brought into camp three Indians and an Indian child. Captain Smith returned in the evening with two squaws. Next day (the 12th) Captain McLean returned, bringing in one Indian and a squaw. Same day Lieutenant Clark returned with one Indian; another Indian was captured during the evening. The next day (the 13th) I told two of the Indians, through the interpreter, that if they would go and bring in Indians who were engaged in the massacre of emigrants I would release them, but that if they did not return that night I would kill all the Indians I held as prisoners in camp. The next morning (the 14th), hearing nothing from the Indians I had sent out the day previous, I put to death four of those remaining, and released the squaws and child, telling them that we were sent there to punish Indians who were engaged in the massacre of emigrants, and instructed them to tell all the Indians that if they did not desist from killing emigrants that I would return there next summer and destroy them. On the next day (the 15th) I sent Lieutenants Chase and Conrad with a detachment on the south side of the Humboldt with instructions as before. They came upon a party of Indians encamped in the mountains, armed with rifles and bows and arrows. They were surrounded and their arms taken from them. The Indians, attempting to escape, were fired upon, when eight of their number were killed. The balance of the route no traces of Indians were seen. On the 28th I arrived at the place designated by you; the next day, at about 3 o'clock p. m., arrived at this camp. The route is a good one, with an abundance of grass and water. In conclusion, it affords me great pleasure to report the efficiency of the officers and the good conduct of the men of the command, without the loss of any.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD McGARRY,
Major, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

Col. P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Third Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Utah, Camp Douglas, Utah.

OCTOBER 21, 1862.—Skirmish near Simmons' Ranch, near Hydesville, Cal.

Report of Capt. Henry Flynn, Second California Infantry.

HYDESVILLE, *October 21, 1862.*

SIR: I started from this place this morning, 7.30 o'clock, en route for Fort Baker. The express having started an hour before, I had no escort. About two miles from Simmons' ranch I was attacked by a party of Indians. As soon as they fired they tried to surround me. I returned their fire and retreated down the hill. A portion of them cut me off and fired again. I returned their fire and killed one of them. They did not follow any farther. I will start this evening for my post, as I think it will be safer to pass this portion of the country in the night. Those Indians were lurking about for the purpose of robbing Cooper's Mills. They could have no other object, and I think it would be well to have eight or ten men stationed at that place, as it will serve as an

outpost for the settlement, as well as a guard for the mills. The expressmen disobeyed my orders by starting without me this morning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. FLYNN,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers.

First Lieut. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Humboldt Military District.

NOVEMBER 3–29, 1862.—Scouts from Fort Crook, Cal., and Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., to Honey Lake Valley, Cal.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Capt. Henry B. Mellen, Second California Cavalry.
No. 2.—Capt. Thomas E. Ketcham, Third California Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Capt. Henry B. Mellen, Second California Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Crook, November 30, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 2d instant an express from Honey Lake brought news of an outbreak of Indians on the Humboldt road near Lathrop City. I left the post on the 3d with twelve men, taking from Hot Creek Station eight more. Arrived at Susanville on the 7th. Was joined on the 11th by Capt. William Weatherton with twenty-six citizens of the valley. Examined the country from Smoke Creek to the northeast to the headwaters of Pitt River, striking the road again on the Forty-Mile Desert, finding but seven Indians, who were killed. Arrived at the post on the 29th instant. Private Jacob Haber wounded by an accidental pistol shot. A party of about twenty citizens armed and mounted went to the locality to bring in the bodies of the two men murdered, and had they followed the trail while it was fresh, or at least tried to ascertain the direction the Indians had gone (neither of which was done), the scout might have had a more satisfactory result. But an express was sent one hundred miles for assistance against a party not larger than their own numbers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. MELLEN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Thomas E. Ketcham, Third California Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., December 1, 1862.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of the report of Capt. T. E. Ketcham, Third Infantry California Volunteers, commanding detachment sent from this post on the 22d November, to chastise

the Indians who committed the late depredations between Honey Lake and the Humboldt, Nev. Ter. In obedience to your instructions one wagon load of supplies left this post this day for the command to be stationed in the vicinity of Susanville, Honey Lake. The balance of supplies necessary to subsist said command during the winter will be forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McDERMIT,
Major, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER., *November 28, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of Orders, No. 88, November 21, 1862, twenty-five enlisted men of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers, placed under my command, left this post on the 22d instant for Honey Lake Valley on a scout against hostile Indians in that section. Upon the arrival of command at the Truckee Crossing, I received positive information that twenty-five soldiers from Fort Crook were already at Honey Lake and had attacked the Indians. I therefore returned to this post in obedience to my instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. KETCHAM,
Captain, Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Detach.
Second Lieut. WILLIAM L. USTICK,
Third Infantry California Volunteers, Post Adjutant.

NOVEMBER 20–27, 1862.—Expedition from Camp Douglas to the Cache Valley, Utah Ter., with skirmish (23d) in the Cache Valley.

Report of Maj. Edward McGarry, Second California Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication addressed to my headquarters by Col. P. E. Connor, commanding the District of Utah, dated at Camp Douglas, December 2, 1862, with a copy of his instructions to Maj. E. McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, and a report from the latter officer of the execution of his orders. In Colonel Connor's communication, it will be observed that he is taking every precaution to guard effectively the Overland Mail Route, and also the telegraph stations; and to his energy and sound judgment may safely be confided that important duty.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah, December 2, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose a letter of instruction to Major McGarry and his report of the expedition upon which he was sent. The uncle of the boy, who is now at this post, is a resident of Oregon,

and, as he informs me, has been in search of the boy for two years. Three sisters of his, who were captured at the same time, are dead. He also informs me that three expeditions had previously been sent out from Oregon for the recovery of the children, one of which was under command of Captain Dent, of the Ninth Infantry. The Indians are threatening the Overland Mail Route east and west of here. I have no fears of the western end, as the lessons I have been teaching them and the messages I send them make them fear me. About a week since I sent ten men to protect the telegraph station at Big Sandy, which was threatened by Indians. On Saturday last they stole 100 horses from Fort Bridger Reserve, belonging to some mountaineers, who are wintering there, and fears are entertained that they will attack some of the stations of the Overland Mail. I have therefore ordered Company I, Captain Lewis, of my regiment, to garrison Fort Bridger this winter. I shall order detachments of his company to the different stations in this district east of here, if I find it will be necessary. Pacific Springs Station, lately attacked by Indians, is just east of the line dividing this district and the Department of the West, and has been garrisoned by troops from that department. The telegraph station at Big Sandy is in the District of Oregon. I shall leave the ten men now there at that point until I am satisfied there is no further danger from Indians, unless otherwise ordered.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDWARD CONNOR,

Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. District.

HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Douglas, Utah, November 28, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, agreeable to instructions of the colonel commanding the district, I left this camp on the night of the 20th instant and proceeded to Cache Valley, where I arrived about 11 p. m. on the 22d, a distance of 100 miles, where I was met by Mr. Van Orman, the uncle of the emigrant boy you ordered me to rescue from the Indians; he informed me that Chief Bear Hunter was encamped with thirty or forty of his tribe, Shoshones, Snakes, and Bannocks, about two miles distant. I left the horses in the settlement called Providence in charge of a guard, and started about 1 o'clock for the Indian camp; the night was dark and cold, and we did not find the camp until the morning of the 23d. I then divided my command into three parties under Captain Smith, Lieutenant Conrad, and myself, with instructions to surround the camp and close in upon them at daybreak. I found in a tent two squaws; the Indians had all left that night, as I perceived that the fires in their huts were not extinguished. I then returned to where I had left the horses, at which place I arrived about 7 a. m. Captain Smith brought in one Indian, caught in trying to escape; I made a prisoner of him. About 8 o'clock a party of mounted Indians, I should think thirty or forty, armed with rifles, bows and arrows, made their appearance from a cañon on a bench between the settlement and hills, about a mile from the settlement, and made a warlike display, such as shouting, riding in a circle, and all sorts of antics known only to their race. I immediately ordered my men to mount, divided them as before, sent Captain Smith to the right, Lieutenant Conrad to the left, and I took the center, driving the Indians into the cañon; when I arrived at the mouth of the cañon I halted for the purpose of reconnoitering; just at that time the Indians opened fire upon Lieutenant Conrad; I then ordered my men to commence

firing and to kill every Indian they could see; by this time the Indians had possession of the cañon and hills on both sides. I found it would be impossible to enter the cañon without exposing my men greatly. I therefore re-enforced Lieutenant Conrad on the left of the cañon, with orders to take the hill on the left of the cañon at all hazards. About the time the re-enforcements reported to him Chief Bear Hunter made his appearance on a hilltop on the right, with a flag of truce (as I was informed afterward); I at the time took it to be a warlike demonstration; a citizen who heard his halloing came up to me and told me that the chief said they did not want to fight any more. I then ordered my men to cease firing, and told him to say to the chief if they would surrender and come in I would not kill them, which terms they acceded to. Chief Bear Hunter, with twenty or more of his warriors, then came in. I took them into the settlement, took Bear Hunter and four others that I thought to be prominent Indians and examined them (through an interpreter) as to the whereabouts of the white boy, and ascertained that he had been sent away some days before. I told Bear Hunter to send some of his tribe and bring the boy to me; that I should hold the five as hostages until they delivered him to me. He dispatched three of his men, and they returned the next day about noon with the boy. I then released Bear Hunter and the four others. I killed 3 and wounded 1 Indian in the fight. I was told by Bear Hunter that an Indian known as Woeber Tom, alias Utah Tom, communicated the information of our approach. In relation to the emigrant stock I was ordered to examine into and bring into camp, I could not find any such, and from the information I could gather I am of the opinion all or nearly all of the stock taken by the Indians last summer is now in the Humboldt country. I left Cache Valley on the morning of the 25th, and arrived at this camp on the afternoon of the 27th, without the loss or scratch of man or horse. It affords me great pleasure to report to the colonel commanding the good conduct of the command, and during the fight, which lasted about two hours, the officers and men behaved handsomely.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD McGARRY,
Major, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

Second Lieut. THOMAS S. HARRIS,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Utah.

NOVEMBER 22–27, 1862.—Expedition from Fort Ruby, Nev. Ter., to the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Report of Maj. Patrick A. Gallagher, Third California Infantry.

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER., *December 2, 1862.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on the afternoon of the 21st ultimo one of the herders belonging to this post, who was some thirty-five miles down the valley, came in and reported that 10 horses, 1 mule, and 1 head of beef had been stolen by the Indians the night before. I immediately telegraphed the fact to you. On the morning of the 22d I started with a party, consisting of Captain Potts and forty-two men of Company F, Third Infantry California Volunteers,

with six days' rations, for the purpose of recovering the stock and punishing the guilty parties. We left this post at 10 on the morning of the 22d, and after marching thirty miles encamped at 9 p. m. On the morning of the 23d we started at sunrise, and after marching thirty miles over a rough, swampy road, where we had to make bridges, &c., for our wagon, we encamped for the night about sundown. On the morning of the 24th, finding it impossible to proceed farther with the wagon, Captain Potts and myself, with three men (mounted), went ahead, leaving the command under Sergeant Buxton to follow on as fast as possible, leaving eight men as a guard to the wagon. I made a reconnaissance of the whole valley north to the mountains, and finding no pass through the mountains, nor signs of either stock or Indians, returned and met the command about twenty-five miles from our morning camp. The men suffering very much from fatigue and cold, and our rations being nearly exhausted, I deemed it advisable to return to the fort, where we arrived on the afternoon of the 27th. From my personal observations I am satisfied that there are no Indians in this valley north of this fort, and those that stole the stock came from Thousand Spring Valley, or that vicinity, probably belonging to the Bannock tribe. In conclusion, I would say that the men who were with me have done nobly, having marched a distance of 170 miles in less than five days (myself and Captain Potts and the three men with us some thirty miles farther), with weather intensely cold, and they thinly clad, without a murmur. I must say I am proud of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. GALLAGHER,
Major Third Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

Lieut. THOMAS S. HARRIS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Utah.

JANUARY 29, 1863.—Engagement on the Bear River, Utah Ter.

Report of Col. P. Edward Connor, Third California Infantry, commanding District of Utah.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 20, 1863.

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the report of Col. P. E. Connor, Third Infantry California Volunteers, of the battle fought on the 29th of January, on Bear River, Utah Ter., between U. S. troops and hostile Indians. Our victory was complete; 224 of the enemy left dead on the field. Colonel Connor's loss was heavy. Out of 200 men engaged 14 were killed on the field and 4 officers and 49 men wounded; 1 officer and 5 of the men wounded have since died. Colonel Connor's report of the suffering of his troops on the march and the gallant and heroic conduct of both officers and men in that terrible combat will commend the Column from California and its brave commander to the favorable notice of the General-in-Chief and War Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

MARCH 29, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, with the recommendation that Colonel Connor be made a brigadier-general for the heroic conduct of himself and men in the battle of Bear River.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Second indorsement.]

Approved and appointment ordered.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., February 6, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that from information received from various sources of the encampment of a large body of Indians on Bear River, in Utah Territory, 140 miles north of this point, who had murdered several miners during the winter, passing to and from the settlements in this valley to the Beaver Head mines, east of the Rocky Mountains, and being satisfied that they were a part of the same band who had been murdering emigrants on the Overland Mail Route for the last fifteen years, and the principal actors and leaders in the horrid massacres of the past summer, I determined, although the season was unfavorable to an expedition in consequence of the cold weather and deep snow, to chastise them if possible. Feeling assured that secrecy was the surest way to success, I determined to deceive the Indians by sending a small force in advance, judging, and rightly, they would not fear a small number. On the 22d ultimo I ordered Company K, Third Infantry California Volunteers, Captain Hoyt, two howitzers, under command of Lieutenant Honeyman, and twelve men of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers, with a train of fifteen wagons, carrying twenty days' supplies, to proceed in that direction. On the 24th ultimo I proceeded with detachments from Companies A, H, K, and M, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, numbering 220 men, accompanied by Major McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers; Surgeon Reid, Third Infantry California Volunteers; Captains McLean and Price and Lieutenants Chase, Clark, Quinn, and Conrad, Second Cavalry California Volunteers; Major Gallagher, Third Infantry California Volunteers, and Captain Berry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, who were present at this post attending general court-martial, as volunteers. I marched the first night to Brigham City, sixty-eight miles distant. The second night's march from Camp Douglas I overtook the infantry and artillery at the town of Mendon and ordered them to march again that night. I resumed my march with the cavalry and overtook the infantry at Franklin, Utah Ter., about twelve miles from the Indian encampment. I ordered Captain Hoyt, with the infantry, howitzers, and train, to move at 1 o'clock the next morning, intending to start with the cavalry about two hours thereafter, in order to reach the Indian encampment at the same time and surround it before daylight, but in consequence of the difficulty in procuring a guide to the ford of the river, Captain Hoyt did not move until after 3 a. m. I moved the cavalry in about one hour afterward, passing the infantry, artillery, and wagons about four miles from the Indian encampment. As daylight was approaching I was apprehensive that the Indians would discover the strength of my force and make their escape. I therefore made a rapid march with the cavalry and reached the bank of the river shortly after daylight in full view of

the Indian encampment, and about one mile distant. I immediately ordered Major McGarry to advance with the cavalry and surround before attacking them, while I remained a few minutes in the rear to give orders to the infantry and artillery. On my arrival on the field I found that Major McGarry had dismounted the cavalry and was engaged with the Indians, who had sallied out of their hiding places on foot and horseback, and with fiendish malignity waved the scalps of white women and challenged the troops to battle, at the same time attacking them. Finding it impossible to surround them, in consequence of the nature of the ground, he accepted their challenge. The position of the Indians was one of strong natural defenses, and almost inaccessible to the troops, being in a deep, dry ravine from six to twelve feet deep and from thirty to forty feet wide, with very abrupt banks and running across level table-land, along which they had constructed steps from which they could deliver their fire without being themselves exposed. Under the embankments they had constructed artificial covers of willows thickly woven together, from behind which they could fire without being observed. After being engaged about twenty minutes I found it was impossible to dislodge them without great sacrifice of life. I accordingly ordered Major McGarry with twenty men to turn their left flank, which was in the ravine where it entered the mountains. Shortly afterward Captain Hoyt reached the ford three-quarters of a mile distant, but found it impossible to cross footmen. Some of them tried it, however, rushing into the river, but, finding it deep and rapid, retired. I immediately ordered a detachment of cavalry with led horses to cross the infantry, which was done accordingly, and upon their arrival upon the field I ordered them to the support of Major McGarry's flanking party, who shortly afterward succeeded in turning the enemy's flank. Up to this time, in consequence of being exposed on a level and open plain while the Indians were under cover, they had every advantage of us, fighting with the ferocity of demons. My men fell fast and thick around me, but after flanking them we had the advantage and made good use of it. I ordered the flanking party to advance down the ravine on either side, which gave us the advantage of an enfilading fire and caused some of the Indians to give way and run toward the north of the ravine. At this point I had a company stationed, who shot them as they ran out. I also ordered a detachment of cavalry across the ravine to cut off the retreat of any fugitives who might escape the company at the mouth of the ravine. But few tried to escape, however, but continued fighting with unyielding obstinacy, frequently engaging hand to hand with the troops until killed in their hiding places. The most of those who did escape from the ravine were afterward shot in attempting to swim the river, or killed while desperately fighting under cover of the dense willow thicket which lined the river-banks. To give you an idea of the desperate character of the fight, you are respectfully referred to the list of killed and wounded transmitted herewith. The fight commenced about 6 o'clock in the morning and continued until 10. At the commencement of the battle the hands of some of the men were so benumbed with cold that it was with difficulty they could load their pieces. Their suffering during the march was awful beyond description, but they steadily continued on without regard to hunger, cold, or thirst, not a murmur escaping them to indicate their sensibilities to pain or fatigue. Their uncomplaining endurance during their four nights' march from Camp Douglas to the battle-field is worthy of the highest praise. The weather was intensely cold, and not less than seventy-five had their feet frozen, and some of them I fear will be crippled for life. I should mention here that in my march from this post no assistance

was rendered by the Mormons, who seemed indisposed to divulge any information regarding the Indians and charged enormous prices for every article furnished my command. I have also to report to the general commanding that previous to my departure Chief Justice Kinney, of Great Salt Lake City, made a requisition for troops for the purpose of arresting the Indian chiefs Bear Hunter, San Pitch, and Sagwich. I informed the marshal that my arrangements for our expedition against the Indians were made, and that it was not my intention to take any prisoners, but that he could accompany me. Marshal Gibbs accordingly accompanied me and rendered efficient aid in caring for the wounded. I take great pleasure in awarding to Major McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers; Major Gallagher and Surg. R. K. Reid, Third Infantry California Volunteers, the highest praise for their skill, gallantry, and bravery throughout the engagement, and to the company officers the highest praise is due without invidious distinction for their bravery, courage, and determination evidenced throughout the engagement. Their obedience to orders, attention, kindness, and care for the wounded is no less worthy of notice. Of the good conduct and bravery of both officers and men California has reason to be proud. We found 224 bodies on the field, among which were those of the chiefs Bear Hunter, Sagwich, and Leight. How many more were killed than stated I am unable to say, as the condition of the wounded rendered their immediate removal a necessity. I was unable to examine the field. I captured 175 horses, some arms, destroyed over seventy lodges, a large quantity of wheat and other provisions, which had been furnished them by the Mormons; left a small quantity of wheat for the sustenance of 160 captive squaws and children, whom I left on the field. The chiefs Pocatello and San Pitch, with their bands of murderers, are still at large. I hope to be able to kill or capture them before spring. If I succeed, the Overland Route west of the Rocky Mountains will be rid of the bedouins who have harassed and murdered emigrants on that route for a series of years. In consequence of the number of men left on the route with frozen feet and those with the train and howitzers and guarding the cavalry horses, I did not have to exceed 200 men engaged. The enemy had about 300 warriors, mostly well armed with rifles and having plenty of ammunition, which rumor says they received from inhabitants of this Territory in exchange for the property of massacred emigrants. The position of the Indians was one of great natural strength, and had I not succeeded in flanking them the mortality in my command would have been terrible. In consequence of the deep snow, the howitzers did not reach the field in time to be used in the action.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. District.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific.

ADDENDA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 29, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, Utah:

I congratulate you and your command on their heroic conduct and brilliant victory on Bear River. You are this day appointed a brigadier-general.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MARCH 10–JULY 10, 1863.—Operations in the Humboldt Military District.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Mar. 21, 1863.—Skirmish on the Eel River, Cal.
24, 1863.—Skirmish on the Eel River, Cal.
Apr. 30, 1863.—Attack near Oak Camp, Cal.
May 9, 1863.—Skirmish at Shelter Cove, Cal.
June 6, 1863.—Skirmish at Oak Camp, Cal.
July 9, 1863.—Attack on Redwood Creek, Cal.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Francis J. Lippitt, Second California Infantry, commanding Humboldt Military District.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. James N. Olney, Second California Infantry.
No. 3.—Capt. Henry Flynn, Second California Infantry.
No. 4.—Capt. William E. Hull, Second California Infantry.
No. 5.—Lieut. Col. Stephen G. Whipple, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

No. 1.

Reports of Col. Francis J. Lippitt, Second California Infantry, commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, April 11, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the return to Fort Baker of a detachment of thirty-two men of Company A, Second Infantry California Volunteers, from a twenty-two days' scout under Captain Flynn and Lieutenant Winchill. They had four engagements with Indians; all successful. Two of them were fought by Lieutenant Winchill with a detachment of fifteen men. The number of dead Indians found was forty-six, the number killed was no doubt considerably more. Thirty-seven squaws and children were brought in as prisoners, of whom only twenty-two have arrived at this post, the remainder having succeeded in escaping on the way. The total number of Indian prisoners now confined here is eighty-four. The only posts that need be kept up in this district are Fort Humboldt and Fort Gaston. These could be garrisoned sufficiently by one or two companies of the Mountaineer Battalion, leaving four or five companies for scouting in the field. If the department commander should judge proper to continue any other posts I would respectfully suggest that these could be garrisoned also by the Mountaineer Battalion. Scouting in this district is exhausting to such a degree that the troops engaged in it must spend a portion of their time in garrison for repose and to recruit their strength, and the mingling of the Humboldt volunteers with the men of my regiment at the same post would be demoralizing and dangerous to the discipline that they have been eighteen months in acquiring. In consideration of this I hope the department commander will withdraw all the companies of the Second Infantry California Volunteers from this district, where they are doing so little good, and concentrate them at some point where they may have an opportunity of acquiring regimental discipline and instruction.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Col. Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.
Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific.

EUREKA, CAL., *April 11, 1863—8 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I am directed to supply the following omission in the district commander's report of Captain Flynn's engagement with hostile Indians: "Our loss was 1 killed, Private Lynch, of Company A, Second Infantry California Volunteers."

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. H. BARTH,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infty. Cal. Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

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HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., May 11, 1863.

COLONEL: On the 30th of April a Government pack train, in charge of four men belonging to companies at Fort Gaston, was attacked by a band of Indians in ambush, numbering about twenty, some thirteen miles this side of Fort Gaston. Private Smith, of Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, was killed, and Corporal Smith [Agan], of the same company, was wounded. The Indians captured everything, including five Government mules, and all the effects of Lieutenants Stewart and Winchill. On the report coming in, detachments from Fort Gaston and Camp Curtis were sent out in pursuit of the Indians, but returned without finding them. In pursuance of department orders, dated April 7, 1863, received last evening by the steamer Panama, Company E, Second Infantry, Captain Gibbs, and Company H of the same regiment, commanded by Captain Hanna, have embarked on the steamer to proceed to Benicia. Private D. Squibb, of Company E, goes with his company. Company I, Captain Theller, Second Infantry California Volunteers, is ordered here from Fort Gaston to replace Company H, at Fort Humboldt.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Colonel Second Infantry Cal. Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

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HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, May 29, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that Captain Hull, with twenty men of Company D, Second Infantry California Volunteers, proceeded on the 3d instant from Fort Bragg in pursuit of a band of hostile Indians who had been committing depredations on the coast; that on the 9th instant, with a detachment of eight men, he came up with them near Shelter Cove, and out of some thirty-five or forty killed 4 and wounded 3 too severely to be carried away, bringing in 1 boy and 5 squaws as prisoners, who were delivered over to the supervisor on the Mendocino Reservation. In consequence of the representations of some of the inhabitants of the outskirts of Arcata, instead of bringing Company I to this post I have halted it at Camp Curtis, near that place, where it is now stationed. To embark that company and the one at Fort Humboldt twenty-four hours' notice would suffice, but to embark

the companies at Fort Gaston and Fort Baker (Captain Morton's and Captain Flynn's) four days' notice at least would be required. The supply of the companies of mountaineers will employ all, or nearly all, the pack-mules at this post. The distance to Captain Douglas' command in Round Valley is 150 miles. If it is to be supplied from this post nearly the whole, perhaps quite the whole, of the transportation will have to be hired. If it is intended that I shall forward supplies thither, I request an instruction to that effect by the next steamer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Col. Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
June 3, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Babbitt for his opinion in reference to supplying Camp Wright (Round Valley).

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, June 3, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Present:

Camp Wright has hitherto been furnished via Fort Bragg, from which latter post it is distant sixty-five miles. I know of no more eligible route. They have forty-nine pack-mules and trappings and one wagon at Camp Wright.

Respectfully,

E. B. BABBITT,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

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HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, June 11, 1863.

COLONEL: On the 6th instant a citizen pack train of thirty-seven mules, with a citizen escort of five men, fell into an Indian ambush near Oak Camp, about fifteen miles this side of Fort Gaston. Two of the men were shot, one killed, and the other escaped wounded, arriving at Hoopa Valley the same night. The remainder ran back to Fawn Prairie, the camp of Captain Ousley's company (B) of mountaineers. Lieutenant Hempfield started at once with thirty-six men, arriving at the scene of attack five hours after it occurred. They have failed, however, to find the Indians. Immediately on the arrival of the wounded man in the valley Lieutenant-Colonel Olney dispatched Lieutenant Winchill with five men (being all that could be spared, several escorts being then out) to render what assistance he could. Lieutenant Winchill arrived at the place of attack at 3.30 o'clock in the morning. All that he could do was to employ his detachment to

escort to Hoopa Valley a portion of the train and cargo which the Indians had left on the ground.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific.

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HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,

Fort Humboldt, July 10, 1863.

COLONEL: Yesterday a private train, which had been transporting Government stores to Fort Gaston, was attacked at Redwood Creek on its return by Indians. The escort consisted of eighteen men of the Weaverville company, not yet organized, together with five packers. The attack was finally repulsed with the loss of ten of our men wounded, one or more of them mortally. The escort was detailed by Captain Fleming, who considers the men belonging to the companies not yet complete as being under his own independent command. For the particulars I therefore refer you to his report,* which will go down by this steamer. The present steamer brought me no dispatches from your headquarters.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific.

No. 2.

Reports of Lieut. Col. James N. Olney, Second California Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,

Fort Humboldt, March 7, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to the general commanding the department that during the absence of the colonel commanding this district nothing of much importance has transpired. Detailed reports of each day's operations have been received from the following officers in command of scouting detachments, viz: Captains Theller, Short, and Flynn, and Lieutenants Smith, Gonnisson, and Campbell. These reports, together with that of a party under my own command, prove that the troops have zealously endeavored in the face of great difficulties to achieve success. The result, however, is very meager. Some 8 or 10 squaws and children and 1 buck taken in the Mattole region by the detachment from H Company. This detachment was in the mountains and absent from this post forty-one days, enduring great hardships. Captain Short, as well as Lieutenants Smith and Campbell (who relieved the captain on the twenty-seventh day, his resignation having been accepted), deserve great credit for their perseverance under the circumstances. In fact, all the parties out during the past six weeks

* Not found.

have suffered severely from the violent snow-storms which have prevailed. Many of our men have returned to the camps with frozen feet and exhausted by fatigue, and in many cases their shoes being torn from their feet, they attempted to protect them by wrapping pieces of their clothes about them. The officers in their reports testify to the unmurmuring endurance of these hardships by their commands, and I can attest to the same as regards my own party. We were led to hope that the winter season would be the most favorable for hunting Indians, but the experience of the past two months has proved that hope fallacious. The frequent violent storms in these mountains, and the consequent falling of snow covering all trails and signs, render it all but impossible to operate with any prospect of success. Two citizens brought to this post on the 22d ultimo ten Indians from laqua Ranch, who had surrendered themselves, their object being, probably, to secure comfortable winter quarters, knowing they could easily escape from Smith River Reservation in the spring. Since pay-day desertions from the different posts have been numerous. As far as heard from the aggregate is twenty-five, of which only eight have as yet been arrested. This result was anticipated as the great accumulation of pay enabled the men to procure outside aid. The pursuing parties from Fort Gaston have already in custody three citizens for aiding deserters to escape and we are on the track of others in this vicinity. There have been no recent outrages by Indians reported except the burning of two or three unoccupied buildings at Minor's, on the Redwood near Fort Anderson. The colonel commanding the district arrived at this post to-day at about 3 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. N. OLNEY,

Lieut. Col. Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *May 5, 1863.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to state for the information of the colonel commanding that, upon receiving intelligence on the evening of the 2d instant of the attack upon our pack train, I ordered a detachment consisting of thirty men, under command of Captain Morton, to proceed at once in pursuit of the Indians. Lieutenant Delany was also detailed, and to take command of one of the parties in case it was found expedient to divide the detachment. Up to this time nothing has been heard from this command. I have made inquiry as to any evidence connecting the Hoopa Indians with the attack, but can find none. Private McNeal, one of the escort, and who is, I believe, perfectly reliable, states that the Indians were so completely concealed by the brush that nothing but the smoke from their guns could be discovered, and that the nearest view they had of the attacking party was after the affair, when they were crossing a ridge about three-quarters of a mile distant. Of course it was then impossible to discover to what tribe they belonged. In addition to the lamentable loss of life, Lieutenants Stewart and Winchill met with serious losses, pecuniary and otherwise, viz, full-dress uniform, including hats and epaulets, three swords (one of them a valuable present to Lieutenant Stewart), four sashes, a valuable gold watch (Lieutenant Winchill's), jewelry, keepsakes, mattresses, blankets,

wearing apparel, &c. A portion of the papers of Lieutenant Winchill, relating to his quartermaster's and commissary business at Fort Baker, have been recovered, the Indians leaving them in the rifled trunks, which have been picked up near the place of attack. The officers estimate their loss at nearly $1,000. Private McNeal thinks there were not over twelve or fifteen Indians concerned in the attack. I have little doubt they are the remaining remnant of the band of Redwoods that have committed former depredations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. N. OLNEY,
Lieut. Col. Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

Lieutenant BARTH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Mil. Dist., Fort Humboldt.

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FORT GASTON, CAL., *May 3, 1863.*

Corporal Agan, Privates McNeal and Smith, in charge of a Government pack train, were attacked about four miles on this side of Oak Camp on the morning of April 30 by a band of Indians, supposed to number about twenty, who killed Private Smith and wounded Corporal Agan. The Indians captured everything, including five Government mules, and all the effects of Lieutenants Stewart and Winchill.

J. J. SHEPHEARD,
First Lieut., Second Infantry California Vols., Post Adjutant.

[Indorsement.]

FORT GASTON, *May 6, 1863.*

Lieutenant BARTH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Mil. Dist., Fort Humboldt:

LIEUTENANT: Through inadvertence the foregoing copy of entry in our post records was omitted to be inclosed in my communication of 5th instant.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAS. N. OLNEY,
Lieut. Col. Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Henry Flynn, Second California Infantry.

CAMP BAKER, *April 1, 1863.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the return of the detachment which left this post under my command on the 10th of March, 1863, and the following as the result:

I marched from this post with a detachment of thirty-two men of Company A, Second Infantry California Volunteers, with twenty-five days' provisions, and proceeded in the direction of Fort Seward. Encamped the night of the 10th at Larrabee Station. Remained here the 11th, waiting for my provision train, which owing to an accident did not arrive until the evening of the 11th. Encamped the 12th at Fort Seward. Remained here until the 14th, when, having provided myself

with a guide, I proceeded in the direction of the Big Bend of Eel River. Encamped the night of the 14th on the Chick-hu-wa-pet, a small stream which empties into Eel River. Had I observed my usual caution I would have surprised a camp of Indians on this stream. They left in such haste on our approach that they neglected to take with them their camp equipage. As I had never been in this part of the district in search of Indians, I referred the matter to my guide (Fleming), who said it was not necessary to use caution until we arrived at the source of this stream. The following day (the 15th) I went to the head of the Chick-hu-wa-pet and encamped. The 16th I sent the guide and two Indians, a tracker and interpreter, to spy their fires. They returned on the 17th and reported having seen Indians on the North Fork of Eel River, about thirty miles from its mouth. The 18th I sent Lieutenant Winchill with fifteen men to attack them. In the meantime I scouted in the vicinity of my camp with the other portion of my detachment. I remained here until the 21st, when a messenger arrived from Lieutenant Winchill requesting me to move my provision train to Kitten Valley, fifteen miles distant, at which point he would join me. I did so. This was the farthest point from Fort Baker that I took my train during the scout. It is distant from Fort Baker about sixty miles. Lieutenant Winchill reported that on arriving at the North Fork of Eel River he surprised and captured an Indian. He compelled the Indian by threats (and a few practical illustrations in the shape of a stick on the back of what he might expect if he proved on trial to be a bad Indian) to take him to the place where the Indians could be found. The prisoner finally consented to guide him to the rancheria. He came on them as they were gathering grass-seed and clover. They were extended about a mile along the bank of the river; the squaws busily at work, and the bucks, or Indian men, were armed and on the lookout for any enemy that might attack them, but the lieutenant was too quick for them. He deployed his men to the right and left so as to flank them, in which he succeeded. The river was high, the water very cold; the Indians preferred fighting to swimming. The prisoner attempting to run was shot. The engagement was short but sharp, the Indians disputing every inch of ground left them until they were all killed. Private Lynch, a brave but rash man, seeing three Indians going in a rocky place, followed them in. One of the Indians shot him through the heart. He called to Sergeant Thoman to come to his assistance. The sergeant hurried to the spot, but the poor man was dead. The sergeant shot and killed the Indian, and was in the act of reloading his rifle when another Indian, who was standing in the river, shot an arrow which struck the sergeant's cap-box, passed through the box and waist-belt. The box saved his life. The Indian was preparing to shoot the second arrow, but a ball from the sergeant's pistol went crashing through his brain. Owing to the distance from our camp Lynch was buried where he fell. Ten bucks and one squaw were found dead after the engagement. The lieutenant took all the squaws and children he could find and arrived at Kitten Valley on the 22d. As soon as it became sufficiently dark to prevent the Indians from seeing my men, I went to the North Fork and selected a ford. It was very difficult to cross, as the river was much swollen, about four feet deep and 100 yards wide. I crossed twenty men by midnight, and sent the rest back to camp. Went up the river two miles and remained until daylight; raining all the time very hard. At daylight went down on the river; found fresh sign; sent the Indians

out. They returned at sundown and said they saw four squaws, but could not find their camp. I started at dark. Went up the river five miles and searched about until daylight, when we came on their rancheria on the bank of the river. I immediately surrounded them and poured a volley into their houses. The squaws came out. I sent them to the rear, and during the engagement they all escaped excepting two. It required nearly an hour to take this band, as they kept their arrows flying in showers. We were compelled to charge them. All the bucks of this band were killed, also one squaw—nine in all. I then took the two squaws and went over the mountain to attack a rancheria that our prisoners informed me I would find there. I found their houses with their fires still burning, but the birds had flown. They no doubt had heard our firing. Having good reason to believe that there was a number of Indians at the mouth of the river and between the forks, I hurried down so as to prevent them from concentrating in any considerable force as to endanger the lives of my men. After searching about for two or three days (at this time I had lost the run of dates) we discovered, about 10 o'clock one evening, some smoke issuing from a cañon on the slope toward the Middle Fork of Eel River. I moved my men down the mountain a short distance and waited patiently for daylight, to commence the attack. At the first peep of dawn I moved down to their camp-fires and halted, as there was another ravine to the left; and, thinking there might be Indians in it, I divided my command and directed Lieutenant Winchill to go to the left, down the cañon. Shortly after Mr. Winchill had started I commenced placing my men for the attack. I placed some men in the gulch above the Indians as the attacking party, and some on the left bank in a position that enabled them to command the opposite bank, while I, with a sergeant and three men, went down in the gulch below them. The attacking party poured in a volley, and the Indians, instead of going over the right bank, rushed down the cañon and right onto the muzzles of our guns, they (the Indians) sending their sharp sticks in every direction. We delivered our fire with our rifles, and kept up such a constant and well-directed fire from our revolvers that they were compelled to turn up the right bank, only three having succeeded in passing. One of them Sergeant Penwell shot through the head. Shortly after passing the other two were found dead in the gulch below, having died from their wounds. After the Indians turned up the bank and the men had got over the gulch then the work fairly commenced. We made wild havoc among them. There must have been a great number of them killed. I did not have time to search for them, as I wanted to join Lieutenant Winchill and be ready for a counter attack. Eighteen were found dead where the fighting commenced, but in this and the first engagement there must have been at least twenty-five bodies concealed about in the bushes and rocks, but in making my report of the number killed I will only report those that I actually saw dead. Two squaws were unavoidably killed in this engagement. Lieutenant Winchill surprised a camp of Indians in the cañon shortly after leaving me. He killed eight bucks and captured the squaws and children. The Indians fought like tigers in all the engagements, but they had no time to look about them to decide on any particular manner of fighting. As nothing of interest occurred after this I will merely say that I returned to Fort Baker on the 1st of April, having been absent twenty-two days. In the four engagements 46 of the enemy were killed and 37 captured, making a total of killed and

captured 83. As I said before, a much larger number was killed; that would make the number in killed and captured over 100, but as I did not see them I will not include them in the killed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. FLYNN,

Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. CHARLES H. BARTH,

Adjutant Second Infantry California Volunteers,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

No. 4.

Report of Capt. William E. Hull, Second California Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Bragg, Cal., May 21, 1863.

SIR: I do myself the honor to report that I proceeded on the 3d instant from this post to Shelter Cove on scout with twenty men of my company to chastise a band of hostile Indians who have killed several head of cattle and two valuable horses belonging to Mr. Beall, in that neighborhood. Early on the morning of the 9th instant, with eight men of the party, surprised about thirty-five or forty of them, killing 4 and wounding 3, the latter so badly that I found it useless to bring them along. Of the former, one has been recognized as concerned in the murder of two citizens (Oliver and Lewis) some time back. After this affair I proceeded to the vicinity of Eel River, but, notwithstanding the utmost caution was taken, those wary Indians discovered us and got out of range of our rifles. Their camp and several hundredweight of fish I caused to be destroyed. The detachment returned to this post this morning; 1 boy and 5 squaws, brought in as prisoners, have been handed over to the superintendent of the Mendocino Reservation. The country through which the scout was made is almost impassable for underbrush and rocky ravines. The men did their duty with good will and cheerfulness. I beg to recommend that another scouting party be sent to Eel River, for which I trust the colonel commanding will grant his approval.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. HULL,

Captain, Second California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

First Lieut. CHARLES H. BARTH,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Mil. Dist., Fort Humboldt, Cal.

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. Col. Stephen G. Whipple, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

EUREKA, *July 10, 1863.*

COLONEL: Previous to my arrival from San Francisco Camp Curtis (near Arcata) had been abandoned. Unmistakable indications caused the people of that vicinity to fear hostilities from Indians and applied to me for protection. Deeming it important that a small force should

be stationed at Camp Curtis, a detachment of nineteen men was detailed from Company C, at my instance, under command of Lance Sergt. G. W. Eastman, for that service, and proceeded there on the 28th ultimo. At that time there were but thirty-one men enrolled in Company C. On the day following fourteen more men were sworn in. (Above I use the expression "at my instance," for the reason that I was given to understand by Colonel Lippitt and others at Fort Humboldt that the recruits for Company C were not subject to my orders previous to the complete organization of the company.) On the 29th ultimo I received a communication of which the inclosed is a copy. Immediately upon the receipt of the order I directed Second Lieutenant Middleton to proceed to Camp Curtis with eighteen more men of Company C, and from the thirty-eight then there to detail eighteen men to escort the train. My directions were complied with, and the escort was furnished under command of Actg. Sergt. E. W. Day. Not having been mustered into service, but feeling an interest in the men and anxious to be with them upon their first active duty, Lieutenant Middleton voluntarily joined the escort. On Wednesday, the 10th [?] instant, Lieutenant Middleton returned and reported to me that he accompanied the escort to Fort Gaston and back to Redwood Creek, nearly equidistant between Fort Gaston and Camp Curtis, when he left the train and came on to this place. His reason for leaving was that he expected to meet his captain and first lieutenant with recruits to fill the company from Trinity County. This morning I was informed that on Wednesday morning an attack was made upon the detachment escort by a large body of Indians. At once I proceeded to Camp Curtis to ascertain the truth, and from Private William Griffin and one of the packers, just in from the scene of action, gathered details as follows: At 3.30 o'clock on Wednesday morning* the detachment was called by the sentinel, in accordance with the orders of Acting Sergeant Day, for an early start for Camp Curtis. The animals of the train were collected and the packers had commenced to put on the saddles, when the Indians opened fire from the woods and bushes on three sides within easy rifle range. At the first volley three or four of the soldiers were wounded and all sprang to their arms. The Indians were in strong force, numbering not less than seventy-five, and from that to 100, all being armed with guns, and many having both rifles and pistols. The fight lasted eight hours, when our men succeeded in routing the enemy with loss. The detachment retained possession of the battle-ground and are still there. The loss on our side was 3 men dangerously wounded, 1 severely, and 6 slightly. An express was sent as soon as practicable to Fort Gaston for Assistant Surgeon Phelps, who arrived in due time, escorted by six men from Company B. I was informed that Doctor Phelps had said that it was necessary for him to return to Fort Gaston, and to allow him to do so I employed a citizen physician to relieve him at Redwood Creek. I have given orders to have the wounded men brought to Camp Curtis at once if it be prudent to remove them, otherwise to remain at their present camp, guarded by a detachment from Company B. From all I can learn the detachment, under Actg. Sergt. E. W. Day, behaved well upon this occasion and deserves praise for bravely repelling an attacking party of well-armed Indians, so greatly superior in numbers. No commissioned officers for Company C have as yet been mustered into the U. S. service, but advices from Trinity County inform me that the captain and first lieutenant will arrive at this place within three

* See Lippitt's report of July 10, p. 191, which says this attack occured on July 9. Wednesday of the week preceding the date of this report was July 8.

days with recruits to fill up to the minimum standard. I am also informed that Major Taylor is on his way from Siskiyou County to Fort Gaston with fifty or more recruits for Company F.

I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols.

Col. RICHARD C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,

Fort Humboldt, June 29, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel WHIPPLE,

Commanding Battalion of Mountaineers:

COLONEL: The colonel commanding the district directs you to furnish an escort to Manheim & Co.'s train of supplies for Fort Gaston, the escort to consist of not less than ten men under an acting noncommissioned officer, to be detailed from the Weaverville company of your battalion.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. BARTH,

First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infty. Cal. Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

MARCH 26–APRIL 3, 1863.—Expedition from Camp Douglas to the Cedar Mountains, Utah Ter., with skirmish (April 1) at Cedar Fort.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. P. Edward Connor, U. S. Army, commanding District of Utah.
No. 2.—Lieut. Anthony Ethier, Second California Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. P. Edward Connor, U. S. Army, commanding District of Utah.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,

Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., April 9, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that at present all is quiet in this district. The Indians who committed the late depredations on the Overland Mail Route west of here, I have reason to believe, were Goshutes, who have lived in the Mormon settlements of Tooele Valley this winter, and were encouraged and instigated to the raid by Mormons. The Indians, finding that I had the line well protected and cavalry scouring the country in every direction in pursuit of them, made their way back to Cedar Valley near Fort Crittenden on their way south. At that point they were encountered by Lieutenant Ethier, of the Second California Volunteer Cavalry, with twenty-three men. I herewith inclose Lieutenant Ethier's report, by which you will perceive that the Mormons instead of assisting to punish Indians for bad conduct actually encouraged them. I also inclose a telegram from William S. Wallace, agent of the Overland Mail Company at Fort Crittenden, verifying the statements made by Lieutenant Ethier as to the conduct of the Mormons, &c. From the evidence before me I am well satisfied that the Mormons are the real instigators of the late raid. Brigham Young has sent commissioners to Washington for the purpose, I am

told, of proposing to the Government to take charge of the overland mail and emigrant route in this Territory for half the amount it costs at present, provided the troops are withdrawn. And also to use their influence with the President to have the Governor and Judges Waite and Drake removed. Until the return of the commissioners I have no fears of any further trouble, but upon their return, and if their mission prove unsuccessful, then I have every reason to fear there will be trouble, as they are determined that the laws shall not be executed, and the three officers named are as equally determined that the laws shall be enforced. If the troops should be withdrawn the Mormons are well aware that the Governor and judges would be compelled to leave with them, as their lives would not be safe one hour after the withdrawal of the troops if they remained. The object of Brigham in encouraging Indian raids at present is, undoubtedly, to induce the Government to withdraw the troops from this post and have them stationed at different points on the mail line. They also wish to impress upon the Government the idea that his people can protect the line better than troops can, and there is no doubt but he can, as the Indians are completely under his control and do just as he tells them. I have taken all necessary steps to protect the mail line from further depredations, and am sanguine of being able to punish the perpetrators of the late outrages. I would most earnestly urge the necessity of sending with the re-enforcements two cannon of large caliber, say 24 or 32 pounders, and two 12-pounder field guns with caissons, battery wagons, &c., which, with the two 6-pounder field guns at this post, will make a light battery of four guns. I would also recommend that one 12-pounder mountain howitzer be sent for the post at Fort Bridger. With the above guns and a force of at least 3,000 men I can be of service to the Government, and in all probability prevent a civil war; otherwise the result is doubtful. I again respectfully call the attention of the general commanding to the fact that this people are at heart disloyal, and are only waiting a favorable opportunity to demonstrate that fact, consequently I would recommend that unless strongly re-enforced, my command be withdrawn. I consider that I would be derelict in my duty to my country and to my command, whose lives are in my hands, did I not urgently represent the dangers menacing them, or if I asked for a smaller body of men than the number called for in this and previous communications. The danger, in my opinion, is not immediate, and perhaps may not be until the season shall have so far advanced that re-enforcements cannot be sent here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District of Utah.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

FORT CRITTENDEN, UTAH TER., *April 1, 1863.*

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Camp Douglas:

I do hereby certify to the statement* as being correct, and as regards the Mormons on horseback riding up to the Indians. I think there is treachery on their part.

WM. S. WALLACE,
Agent Overland Mail Company.

* See report of Lieutenant Ethier, p. 200.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Anthony Ethier, Second California Cavalry.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TER., *April 6, 1863.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to the colonel commanding that in pursuance of orders of the 26th of March I started with twenty-five men of Company A, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, at 6 p. m. from this camp en route for Skull Valley and surrounding [country]. After traveling thirty miles, encamped that night at the mills on the borders of Great Salt Lake. Next morning, the 27th, raised camp at 7 o'clock and arrived at Knowlton's ranch, Skull Valley, at 6.30 p. m. Distance of fifty-five miles from the mills. Next morning, the 28th, at 7 o'clock started across Skull Valley to Hastings' Springs, accompanied by Mr. Knowlton and five of his men. Finding no sign of Indians, crossed the Cedar Mountains and traveled ten miles due west on a desert. Finding no sign of Indians returned to west side of Cedar Mountains and camped at 8 p. m., without water. Distance traveled, thirty-five miles. On the morning of the 29th raised camp about daylight; traveled six or eight miles southward on the western side of Cedar Mountains, examining all the ravines for Indian signs; finding none, recrossed Cedar Mountains nearly opposite the Beckwith Springs, then returned to Knowlton's ranch; distance traveled, thirty-five miles. Next morning, the 30th, raised camp at 6 o'clock; traveled southward down Skull Valley toward the mail route, and arrived at Simpson's Springs at 9 o'clock that night. Distance traveled, sixty miles. Men and horses very tired. Horses very sore-footed by reason of traveling through a rocky and uneven country. Next morning, the 31st, raised camp at 10 o'clock and traveled to Point Lookout. Distance, eighteen miles.

Started from camp at 3 a. m. the 1st instant, and proceeded to Rush Valley and took breakfast there. Here I received General Connor's dispatch to return to Camp Douglas immediately. Started again at 8 o'clock for Camp Crittenden. Arrived there at 2.30 p. m. At 3 p. m., while looking through a spy-glass, saw some Indians coming out of Trough Cañon, traveling on the eastern side of the western hills. My horses being very much jaded and sore footed, I required the mail agent, Mr. Wallace, to furnish me with a coach. Myself with thirteen men in the coach and eight mounted on the best horses proceeded to overtake the Indians, which we did at Cedar Fort, they having taken a position for battle previous to my arriving there. The natural defenses of the position were very strong, which you will see by the diagram* accompanying this report. The Mormons, through treachery, I suppose, and wishing to see my party destroyed, gave me false report as to the position of the Indians and also in regard to their numbers, there being at the time but two Indians in sight, chiefs on horseback riding the war circle. In examining the ground I saw what I thought was their actual position. I acted on my own judgment, not on the information received, which I firmly believe saved my party from destruction. After forming my line of battle, as you will see by the diagram, my men advanced gallantly to the attack, but receiving a withering fire from a quarter we least expected, we were forced to give way. Returning again to the attack, had the pleasure of seeing one of the chiefs fall mortally wounded. There being no more Indians in sight, and continuing to receive a severe fire from an unseen foe, I concluded to

* Not found.

withdraw my men, when Mr. Wallace, who was present on the field, came and informed me that my horses were in danger of capture. Although the Mormons were at the spot where my horses were at the time, not farther than 100 yards from the Indians, not a shot was fired at them. On arriving at the place where my horses were and repulsing the Indians I concluded to return to Camp Crittenden, but before going offered to leave a guard of twelve men at Cedar Fort, which they refused; but after consulting among themselves they asked me to leave a guard of eight men, which I promised to do, at the same time having no idea of fulfilling my promise for fear of treachery, of which I was convinced immediately afterward by seeing, while I was not more than 100 yards from the fort, a Mormon riding off to Indians, and meeting several of them on the trail, proceeded to the hills with them, where they held conversation in plain sight of me. I then being satisfied that there was treachery, returned to Camp Crittenden, from which place I reported the facts to General Connor. On the 2d instant I found out from the wife of Mr. Savage, the Mormon who went up on the hills to speak to the Indians, that after returning from the Indian camp he held a council with the Mormons at the fort, and then left for Salt Lake City to inform Brigham Young of my doings there. This man Savage is the same who reported to General Connor of his wagons being robbed last winter on Bear River. I have since learned that those Indians were called Old Soldier's Band, of San Pete Valley, and numbered 150 warriors, of which two-thirds were present at the battle. The 3d instant, according to orders, I reported to Captain Price at Cedar Fort at 9 a. m.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANTHONY ETHIER,

Second Lieutenant Company A, Second California Vol. Cavalry.

APRIL 2–6, 1863.—Expedition from Camp Douglas to the Spanish Fork, Utah Ter., with action (4th) at the Spanish Fork Cañon.

Report of Capt. George F. Price, Second California Cavalry, commanding expedition.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TER., *April 6, 1863.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that pursuant to instruction received from Brigadier-General Connor, commanding District of Utah, I left this camp at 1 a. m. of the 2d instant with Lieutenant Conrad and fifty-one men of Company M, Second Cavalry California Volunteers; crossed the Jordan River seven miles south of Great Salt Lake City, and moved up the west side of the river, traveling until 8.30 a. m., when I arrived in Cedar Valley, thirty miles south of the camp. Examined the valley thoroughly without discovering any fresh Indian signs; arrived at Cedar Fort, in upper western portion of the valley, at 11.15 a. m., where Lieutenant Ethier with twenty-six men of Company A, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, reported to me for duty per verbal order of general commanding the district. With this force proceeded to and arrived at Fort Crittenden at 12.15 p. m.; distance traveled, forty-five miles; horses and men greatly fatigued. On the following morning left Crittenden. Learning that the band of Indians with whom Lieutenant Ethier had a skirmish near Cedar Fort on the

afternoon of the 1st instant had moved in a southeasterly direction from Cedar Valley, I determined to pursue them. Resuming the march, the command traveled to the head of Cedar Valley; from thence crossed into Utah Valley, and arrived at the southeastern extremity of Lake Utah at 10.30 a. m.; from thence proceeded to Goshen, the most southern settlement of the valley, where I arrived at 2 p. m.; compelled to halt on account of forage; several of the horses almost unserviceable. The surrounding country was thoroughly examined without discovering any Indian sign; direct distance traveled, twenty-six miles. At sunset I sent Sergeant Gordon with four men well armed on a scout into Juab Valley. They traveled twenty miles south of Goshen, making a night ride of forty miles, returning to camp at 4 a. m. of the 4th instant without making any discoveries further than the fact that a body of Indians were encamped on Salt Creek, still farther to the south of his ride some forty miles. At 6 a. m. of the same day, being satisfied that I was south and west of the Indians, started across the valley searching the hills and bottoms surrounding Utah Lake. Arrived at the town of Spanish Fork at 3 p. m., being everywhere assured that no Indians had been seen for ten days. I had not been encamped three hours when two Indians were discovered on the point of the hill, we on the southeast portion of the town. A scouting party was immediately sent out, who soon returned with intelligence that the Indians already mentioned had entered Spanish Fork Cañon. At this time the sun was scarcely an hour high, but I did not feel like losing even this small chance if there were any Indians in the cañon. "Boots and saddles" and "to horse" were immediately sounded, taking the men away from supper, and in less than five minutes such was the eagerness of the men that the entire detachment, excepting the guard (six), was in the saddle and en route for the cañon, four miles from the camp. Arriving there I found the Indians in considerable force, numbering in sight between forty and fifty, being posted on both sides of the cañon, a large stream of water (Spanish Fork) separating us from the south side. Lieutenant Conrad with fifteen men was ordered to make movement to the right and gain the south side of the cañon. Immediately after Lieutenant Ethier with twenty-five men was ordered to move to the left and gain the north bank of the cañon, while the center, under my own command, moved directly to the front, and as the center approached the mouth of the cañon within rifle-shot the Indians opened a brisk fire upon us, rather annoying, but without accomplishing any injury. The flanking parties having gained their position, a forward movement was made at the same moment. The Indians retreated before us, until finally they broke into a run under fire up the cañon, the detachment following them eagerly, but well under restraint. The Indians were driven until they reached a point in the cañon where it would have been extreme folly and a useless sacrifice of life for us to follow. It being by this time quite dark, and not having yet discovered the strength of the enemy (the cañon being a very bad one—in fact, I have rarely seen a better one for a fight), the assembly was sounded and the detachments commenced returning to camp, being then about three-quarters of a mile up the cañon. During the march back, under cover of the night, the Indians hovered on our rear, discharging their pieces at us. A lively skirmish then ensued, and various expedients were resorted to in order to trap the Indians, but without avail. During this skirmish the horses were never out of a walk unless when they were dashing back upon the enemy. It is impossible for me to state the number of Indians killed or wounded during this brief action and subsequently

driving them up the cañon. It is known positively, however, that 1 Indian and 1 pony were killed, and several acted as though they were wounded. The Indians fired the first shot. The flank movements made by Lieutenants Conrad and Ethier were finely executed, and reflect credit upon these young officers, while the men behaved with their usual gallantry. Pickets were thrown out during the night, but without any result further than knowing that the Indians did not leave the cañon.

On the following morning (5th) a scouting party was sent in advance of the detachments without discovering any Indians. Not desiring to be caught in a trap, I ordered another flanking movement as on the evening previous, and then proceeded up the cañon until we arrived at the point gained on the previous evening without discovering any signs. Then with a portion of the command moved up the cañon three miles from that point, it growing worse and more dangerous in its character. Caught an Indian and killed him. Found several signs which satisfied me that the enemy was in full retreat through the cañon, running for San Pete Valley. Shortly after killing the Indian saw fires on the highest point on the north side entirely beyond our reach. They fired a few random shots at us. As the cañon is twenty-five miles long, and gradually closes in until very narrow, presenting on each side an almost impassable barrier of rocks, it was deemed proper to give up the pursuit, as it could result in no good and might cost life. Added to this the horses were severely jaded and the men about out of rations. The appearance of this cañon as seen by daylight fully confirms the opinion formed of it the evening before. Having offered them battle twice and driven them twice, it was useless to attempt more. The assembly was sounded, and we left the cañon without molestation and proceeded to Provo, where we camped. Citizens after the skirmish said there were 200 of the enemy, but I don't credit the story, for we offered battle with only thirty men and gave every chance, so that if there had been that number they would certainly have accepted. It is doubtful whether the band will return into Utah Valley for some time to come. At 2 a. m. of the 6th instant left Provo and returned to camp at 3 p. m. same day, reporting to Captain Black, commanding post. The direct distance traveled, exclusive of scouts, &c., was 165 miles, an average of thirty-three miles each day. Horses and men are much fatigued. My officers and men conducted themselves fully in keeping with previous reputation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. PRICE,

Captain, Second Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Expedition.

Lieut. T. S. HARRIS,

Adjutant Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

APRIL 7–11, 1863.—Expedition from Fort Wright to Williams' Valley, Cal., with skirmish (9th) in Williams' Valley.

Report of Capt. Charles D. Douglas, Second California Infantry.

FORT WRIGHT, *Round Valley, Cal., April 11, 1863.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in consequence of the murder of Mr. George Bowers, of Williams' Valley (four miles north of

Round Valley), by Indians, I left this post, 7th instant, with a detachment of fifteen men in pursuit of the perpetrators of the murder. I marched in the night into the mountain country they inhabit, so as to conceal my movements from the ever-watchful enemy. Soon after daylight on the morning of the 8th, my Indian guide found the trail, which we followed as fast as the snow-storm, which was then raging, would permit us to travel. About dark we captured a buck and one squaw, who fell behind their party. Soon after their capture I camped (under the shelter of large trees, having no tents), as the snow-storm was so severe that traveling in the night in such a rugged and broken country was found entirely impracticable. I left the camp at daybreak the morning of the 9th, and about 9 a. m. we found a small camp of the Indians we were in pursuit of, who could not keep up with their band. I endeavored to make them all prisoners, but could not, as they would not surrender, but fight. I therefore gave the order to fire and the entire party were killed, except two old squaws that gave themselves up. Six bucks were here killed, not one of the whole party getting away. I then gave up the pursuit as my men had no rations to go any farther. My men in the detachment carried three days' rations and one blanket, and the three days' rations being exhausted and no means for replacing them, I could not do otherwise than return to this post. I have Indian scouts in the mountains hunting for the main camp of those Indians who murdered Bowers, and when they find it they will guide me to it. The squaws we captured are on the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific.

APRIL 11–20, 1863.—Expedition from Camp Douglas to the Spanish Fork Cañon, Utah Ter., with skirmish (12th) at Pleasant Grove, and action (15th) at Spanish Fork Cañon.

Report of Col. George S. Evans, Second California Cavalry, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of Col. George S. Evans, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, of an expedition against Indians at Spanish Fork, Utah Ter. This adds another to the highly commendatory and successful expeditions which have been sent out from Camp Douglas within the present year. I beg leave to ask your attention to the statements of Colonel Evans in relation to the conduct of the Mormons. It was only a continuation of their perfidious acts which commenced when our troops arrived in Utah. But I trust that the day is fast approaching when retributive justice will be meted out to these worse than open traitors to their country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TER., *April 17, 1863.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of special instructions from General P. Edward Connor, commanding District of Utah, I ordered Lieutenant Honeyman, of the Third California Volunteer Infantry, with five gunners and one howitzer, with ammunition (covered up in an ambulance as a blind), to start from this post on the morning of April 11 and proceed to the town of Pleasant Grove, situated in a southeasterly direction and distant forty miles from this camp, and there await my coming or further orders. That on Sunday evening, April 12, at 6 o'clock, in pursuance of the same instructions, I started for the same town with forty-seven men of Company A, commanded by Second Lieut. A. Ethier, and forty-nine men of Company H, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by First Lieut. C. D. Clark and Second Lieut. James Bradley, for the purpose of making that town the base of operations against a band of hostile Indians, the same who committed the late depredations upon the overland stages between Salt Lake City and Ruby Valley, and who were reported to be in Spanish Fork Cañon, thirty-five miles in a southerly direction from Pleasant Grove; that I reached the town of Pleasant Grove at 3 a. m. April 13 and found that Lieutenant Honeyman had arrived there on the previous morning, and had put his animals up in a corral of one of the Mormon settlers to await my arrival or further orders; that at 6 p. m. of the same day a band of some 100 Indians came rushing down upon the town, and dismounting on the outskirts deployed into the town skulking behind adobe fences, hay-stacks, &c., until they completely surrounded the building in which Lieutenant Honeyman and his five men were, when they commenced firing upon him. The lieutenant when he first discovered the approach of the Indians—they being yet some miles from the house in which he was—immediately set his men to work uncovering, getting out of the ambulance, and putting together for action his howitzer, which being done he loaded with shell with a 600-yards fuse, and ran his piece up to the cross street, at the end of which the Indians had dismounted, with the intention of using it against them as they started into the town, but they deploying as above stated rendered it impossible for him to use his gun to any advantage, and finding that the Indians were surrounding him he very prudently retired to the house where his ambulance and mules were. By this time the Indians were within some thirty or forty yards of him, and he, seeing that unless something was done promptly he and his little party would be massacred, very wisely took possession of the house (a small adobe) and prepared to defend himself as best he could. After firing two shots from the house with the howitzer the walls of the building became so much cracked that he was compelled to cease firing for fear of the building falling. The Indians in the meantime from the adobe wall-fence and hay-stacks in the vicinity were pouring an incessant shower of balls into the house, which they kept up from about sundown until 8 o'clock at night, literally riddling the door and windows, but fortunately without killing or wounding any one in the building, although the stovepipe, pans, plates, and almost everything in the house except the men received a shot. At 8 o'clock the Indians ceased firing and left the town, taking with them the provisions, blankets, &c., of the lieutenant and his five men, as also the Government animals that were left alive, seven in number, five having been killed during the engagement. I enter into details in mentioning these seemingly unimportant facts, not because I deem them of any importance in themselves, but that they may be taken and considered in connection with the strange

but stubborn fact that all this occurred in the town of Pleasant Grove in the face and eyes of a population of several hundred people calling themselves civilized and American citizens—God save the mark! Right in the heart of a Mormon town, where there were perhaps not less than 100 or 150 white men (Mormons), in the broad daylight 75 or 100 savages attack and attempt to murder six American citizens and do carry off mules, harness, and other Government property, and not a hand is lifted to assist or protect them or to prevent the stealing of the Government property; but on the contrary they stand around the street corners and on top of their houses and hay-stacks complacently looking on, apparently well pleased at the prospect of six Gentiles (soldiers) being murdered. They actually assisted the Indians in catching the Government mules that had effected their escape from the corral, and from their natural fear of the redskins were endeavoring to keep beyond their reach. The foregoing facts speak for themselves. Comment is unnecessary further than to say that Lieutenant Honeyman believes and thinks that he has prima facie evidence of the fact upon which to found his belief that the savages were informed by the Mormons of his presence in the town with only five men, and, as they supposed, a wagon load of provisions, bound for Fort Bridger, and that it was a contrived and partnership arrangement between some of the Mormons and the Indians to murder his little party, take the property, and divide the spoils.

In the morning (April 13) as soon as light I started out scouts in different directions to find the course that the Indians had taken, and at the same time sent an express to the general commanding, notifying him what had occurred, and the position I was in as to transportation for my howitzer and ammunition, as well as to the want of animals for the gunners to ride, &c., and received that evening in reply notice from the general that he had ordered Captain Price with his company to join me, and that he had sent with them mules for the howitzer and gunners in place of those stolen by the Indians. Captain Price arrived with his company, numbering sixty men, about 11 o'clock at night, bringing with him the animals for the howitzer, &c. In the meantime my scouts had returned with the information that they could get no trace of the Indians, excepting that eight of them had passed through the town of Provo, some ten miles to the south of Pleasant Grove with the stolen animals, on their way and in the direction of Spanish Fork. The Mormons, however, insisted upon it that the body of the Indians had scattered, and by different routes, had concentrated in what is known as Dry Cañon, where they had a considerable encampment, and their women and children, and as Lieutenant Honeyman seemed also to think that the Indians who attacked him had come out of this Dry Cañon, and as I could find no evidence of a large body of Indians traveling farther south, I concluded to make a drive on Dry Cañon and satisfy myself as to the fact whether they were there or not. I accordingly started in the morning at 7 o'clock with the howitzer and fifty men up what is known as Provo Cañon, and sent Lieutenants Clark and Bradley with the same number of men up Dry Cañon, the two cañons connecting, or at least there being an outlet at the head of Dry Cañon leading over and into Provo Cañon. In this way with the force in Provo Cañon I was certain to head and cut off the enemy from retreat, provided he was, as represented, encamped in Dry Cañon. I, however, found from actual examination after scouring every nook and corner of the two cañons, over almost impassable ledges, the men walking and leading their horses and climbing for six hours (and losing

one horse which fell down a precipice, breaking his neck), that there were no Indians in that section, nor had there been for weeks; that the statements of the Mormons in regard to the Indians were premeditated lies, gotten up for the purpose of misleading me, and giving the latter time either to get away or prepare for battle. In coming out of Provo Cañon I went across some points of mountains to the southward, discovering the Indian trail at last where they had concentrated and traveled in force toward the celebrated impregnable (so-called) Spanish Fork. I immediately proceeded to and through the town of Provo, it being in the direction and the best road to Spanish Fork, intending to pursue the enemy rapidly; but at this town, fifteen miles from Spanish Fork, I received reliable information by means of a soldier dressed as a citizen and passing himself off as a Mormon, that one Potter, a Mormon, had gone into the cañon to notify the Indians of my approach, of the number of men I had, &c., and that there were other Mormons watching around to give the Indians notice of my every movement. Under the circumstances I found that it was necessary for me to practice a little deception on the Mormons if I expected to accomplish anything in the way of catching and particularly of surprising the Indians. So I encamped on the south side of the town of Provo, far enough away from the town to be able to slip off in the night without their knowledge, and giving out the impression that I should stay all night and in the morning send scouts up to Spanish Fork to ascertain whether the Indians were really there and what their number was, &c.; and to completely allay any suspicions regarding my moving during the night I made verbal arrangements and contracts to have hay and grain delivered for the command in the morning, and in fact the men themselves believed they were to remain until morning. But at midnight I had them awakened noiselessly, without the sound of a bugle note, saddled up and slipped off with the intention of reaching the mouth of the cañon before daylight, and making my arrangements to advance up the cañon as soon as it was light enough for the men to see to walk and climb the mountains.

I reached the mouth of the cañon just as day was breaking on the 15th of April; had my one wagon with provisions and the ambulance driven up parallel to each other and thirty paces apart, and, taking the lariat ropes off the horses' necks, tied them together, making a picket rope, and stretched it from one vehicle to the other. I then dismounted Captain Price's company (sixty men), and twenty men of Company H, leaving Lieutenant Finnerty with twenty men to guard the eighty horses, which were tied up to the picket rope; directed Captain Price to take Lieutenant Weed and forty men across the river to deploy as flankers and skirmishers on the south side of the cañon, and Lieutenant Clark to take Lieutenant Bradley and forty men to deploy as flankers and skirmishers on the left, or north, side of the cañon, myself taking Lieutenant Ethier, Adjutant Harris, and Lieutenant Peel, with about fifty men, and Lieutenant Honeyman, with the howitzer and accompanying gunners, up the center of the cañon. By the time these preliminaries were arranged it had reached the hour of 4.30 a. m. and would have been quite light but for the heavy rain that was falling. After moving up in this order, my flankers having almost insurmountable mountain spurs to cross that were running down into the Spanish Fork, necessarily making their movements very slow, at 5 a. m., and after getting into the cañon about a mile, the enemy, from his chosen positions on the right, left, and front, opened fire The howitzer having been run up on the spur of a mountain, Lieutenant Honeyman, in charge of it,

could easily see where the enemy's fire was the heaviest, and with great coolness and skill he dropped his shell among them, the center in the meantime moving steadily up until they came right onto the brink of a deep side ravine in which the enemy had his main force, and opened on him with the revolvers. This was too much for him; he could not stand such close quarters. When it came to meeting the cool but piercing eye of the white men in deadly conflict, face to face, the redskins quailed, and they began to give way. Then the "forward" and "charge" were sounded and the fight became a running one, the Indians taking advantage of every little outlet from the main cañon, as they retreated up it, to make their escape. At 11 a. m., after chasing the enemy with cavalry fourteen miles up the cañon, scattering him like quails, and finding that my horses were giving out, and knowing that I had a long road to retrace through a dangerous cañon, I ordered the "recall" and "assembly" sounded.

The result of the expedition and battle is that although the Indians were in possession and expecting us later in the day we surprised them as to the time of our coming. We killed about 30 warriors, their chief among the number, and wounded many more who made their escape for the time, but who will undoubtedly die; recaptured 3 [mules] and 1 horse, with saddles, bridles, &c., that had been stolen from Lieutenant Honeyman, and 18 horses, saddles, bridles, quite a number of good rifles, and other plunder of the Indians; losing on our side 1 killed—Lieut. F. A. Peel, regimental quartermaster, Second California Volunteer Cavalry—and 2 wounded—Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant Brown and Sergeant Booth, of Company M, Second California Volunteer Cavalry. By the accompanying rough draft* of the cañon, and taking into consideration the fact that it is twenty-five miles long, you will see that it is an exceedingly strong hold, and will not be surprised at its being called by the Mormons and heretofore believed by the Indians to be the impenetrable and impregnable cañon; one such as none but California troops could drive a superior or even an equal number of Indians from. The enemy's force, from the best information I can get, was about 200 warriors. To Lieutenant Honeyman, and his coolness and skill in using his howitzer, is in a great measure due the credit of the battle being won with so slight a loss on our side. As for the Second Cavalry, both officers and men behaved as soldiers should, and it would be unfair to make any invidious distinctions. Suffice it to say that they sustained their well-earned fame as the "Fighting Second."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. EVANS,
Colonel Second California Vol. Cav., Commanding Expedition.

Lieut. W. L. USTICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Utah.

APRIL 12–24, 1863.—Expedition from Camp Babbitt to Keysville, Cal.

Report of Capt. Moses A. McLaughlin, Second California Cavalry.

CAMP INDEPENDENCE,
Owen's River Valley, April 24, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions dated Camp Babbitt, near Visalia, Cal., April 10, 1863, and signed

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* Not found.

Lieut. Col. William Jones, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, I left Camp Babbitt on Sunday, the 12th instant, in command of twenty-four men of Company D and eighteen men of Company E, accompanied by Lieutenants French and Daley, one 12-pounder howitzer, and four six-mule Government teams, used for the transportation of rations, company property, ammunition, and forage, all of which arrived in good condition at Camp Independence, Owen's Valley, on the 24th of the same month. Distance traveled I suppose to be 250 or 275 miles. I had been instructed by Colonel Jones to investigate the Indian troubles on Kern River. On arriving at Keysville I was waited upon by several of the residents of the place, who represented that there was a large body of Indians encamped upon the North Fork of Kern River; that many of these Indians had doubtless been engaged in the war and in the depredations committed in Kern River Valley; that one man had been murdered in Kelsey Cañon; that Roberts and Waldron had lost about 150 head of stock; that many other citizens had lost cattle, horses, and other property; that the roads were unsafe, and finally, that the Indians there congregated were for the most part strangers in the valley, and were thought to be Tehachapie and Owen's River Indians, who after seeing so many troops pass had endeavored to shield themselves from punishment by seeking the more immediate vicinity of the white settlements. After having the above statements, and learning that José Chico was in the neighborhood, I sent for him and two other chiefs who were known to have been friendly. José Chico is an Owen's River Indian, but resides on Kern River, where he cultivates a farm. He speaks but little English. In Spanish he, however, makes himself well understood. From him I learned that the Tehachapies had endeavored to have him go to the war with them; that many of his own Indians had gone; that some had returned and were now in the valley, sleeping in the camps at night and hiding in the daytime; that there were many Indians there whom he did not know, either Owen's or Tehachapies. I told him to remain in camp with me and dismissed the others. I informed Doctor George, Mr. Herman, and others, citizens, that I would visit the camps early in the morning, and that they might accompany me and vouch for such Indians as they might know. Accordingly at 2 a. m. on the 19th, accompanied by a detail of twenty men of my command and Lieutenant Daley, with José Chico as guide, I left camp, and at dawn surrounded the camp of the Indians, which was situated about ten miles from Keysville, upon the right bank of Kern River. I had the bucks collected together, and informed José Chico and the citizens who had arrived that they might choose out those whom they knew to have been friendly. This was soon done. The boys and old men I sent back to their camps, and the others, to the number of thirty-five, for whom no one could vouch, were either shot or sabered. Their only chance for life being their fleetness, but none escaped, though many of them fought well with knives, sticks, stones, and clubs. This extreme punishment, though I regret it, was necessary, and I feel certain that a few such examples will soon crush the Indians and finish the war in this and adjacent valleys. It is now a well-established fact that no treaty can be entered into with these Indians. They care nothing for pledges given, and have imagined that they could live better by war than peace. They will soon learn that they have been mistaken, as with the forces here they will soon either be killed off, or pushed so far in the surrounding deserts that they will perish by famine. A Tejon prisoner says the Tejon and Tehachapie Indians (those for whom the Government has done so much) have been engaged in both these

wars, and as soon as they are tired return to the reservation. The Indian agents should be notified of this fact. If I have to send down there I will leave them very little to do, and save the Government some treasure. The route from Visalia by way of Walker's Pass is far preferable to the Los Angeles route, as upon the former there is wood, water, and grass at easy marches. Forage can be purchased in Tulare Valley and forwarded to Keysville, from which point the Government teams can bring it to Camp Independence, having water and grass at intervals upon the road, of not more than fifteen or twenty miles, while upon the Los Angeles road from Tehachapie Cañon by Walker's Pass, a distance of over fifty miles, there is not a blade of grass and the water unfit to be used.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. McLAUGHLIN,

Capt., Second Cav. California Vols., Comdg. Camp Independence.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.

APRIL 24–MAY 26, 1863.—Operations in Owen's River and adjacent valleys, Cal.

Report of Capt. Moses A. McLaughlin, Second California Cavalry.

CAMP INDEPENDENCE,
Owen's River Valley, May 26, 1863.

COLONEL: In conjunction with the accompanying report, dated May 26, 1863, I would most respectfully beg leave to make the following statement in relation to the operations against the Indians in this and the adjacent valleys since April 24, 1863: My almost continued absence in the mountains and the uncertainty of a speedy termination of the difficulties have rendered it heretofore very unsafe to make any state ments which could be relied upon. I hope, therefore, colonel, that this will be a partial excuse for the brief and unsatisfactory reports that I have been very unwillingly obliged to forward to your office. On my arrival at Camp Independence April 24, 1863, I found that the Indians were following the same mode of warfare which they had adopted against Colonel Evans in 1862—that of drawing the troops into deep cañons and ravines, up the sides of precipitous mountains, where, hidden behind the rocks, they could with safety use their arms against the exhausted soldiers as they endeavored to follow them. In almost every skirmish the Indians were thus enabled to kill or wound some of the men. I abandoned this course and directed the troops to be conducted during the night up the mountains, where they were easiest of ascent, and where the Indians were not thought to be, and as soon as daylight would permit, to search for Indians in the ravines and cañons as they descended to the base of the mountains, where mounted parties were stationed to cut them off should they be forced into the valley. This plan did not suit the Indians, and consequently they abandoned range after range, spring after spring, so closely followed by the troops that they were obliged to throw away even their water jars and seek refuge in the deserts near Death Valley, where they were forced to subsist upon cactus and carry water at least a day's march. In the meantime scouting parties were employed in searching for any smaller

bands who might have remained behind hidden in the tule swamps along the river, and scarcely a day passed without two or three of them being found and killed, and everything destroyed that could be of any use to the living. I had instructed the troops, however, that it was of the utmost importance that prisoners should be taken, not only women but men, as I felt confident that their love of life would prompt them to furnish important information as to the whereabouts of the other Indians, their numbers, &c., and that possibly they could be used as guides.

About the 14th of May several Indians who had remained hidden near the river were captured by Captain Noble's men, and finding that they would not be harmed, but that, on the contrary, they would receive food and clothing, and being informed through the interpreter that we came to make peace, not war, they were prevailed upon to conduct the troops to where they supposed a large party belonging to Joaquin Jim was encamped and where they could be surrounded. From these Indians I learned that Captain George was near Death Valley, but the exact place they did not know. I furnished them with four passes and white flags, explained to them their nature, allowing them fifteen days from the 16th of May to find Captain George and the other Indians and bring them into camp; informed them that after that time if they had not delivered themselves up that no more prisoners would be taken, neither men, women, nor children; that the land which had been set apart for their use would be given away, and that a price would be set upon their heads. I also reminded them of the fate of the Tehachapie and Kern River Indians. On the part of the Government I made liberal promises, as it had everything to gain by their submission and nothing to lose if they did not submit. The four runners referred to I had detained in camp until such time as I might be able to reach Captain Jim's camp. Accompanied by Captain Noble, Lieutenant Denny, and a detail of eighty men from Companies E and L, and three Indians, I left Bishop's Creek (fifty miles above Camp Independence), but owing to the darkness of the night, the difficulties of the trail, and the ignorance of the Indians as to distance, the command did not reach the Indian camp until an hour after sunrise on the 16th. The most intimate knowledge of the locality, aided by the darkness of the night, could only have promised success, as the camp was so situated that it commanded a view of all approaches. The Indians were, however, obliged to abandon everything, even their sick and lame, and seek refuge in the mountains, where it would have been dangerous to have followed them with men already exhausted by a ride of over forty miles during a piercing cold night. The huts, baskets, and other property were destroyed; the helpless left unmolested. The detachment remained out four days, returning by way of Adobe Meadows and Hot Springs Valley. At Big Pine Creek (Captain Noble's camp) on the 19th of May I issued an order suspending hostilities until further orders and sent out more Indian messengers.

On the 21st an Indian was brought into camp who came to announce that Captain George was on his way and would be in camp in two days. In order to learn the truth of the statement, and if true to protect Captain George from the fury of the citizens should they chance to meet him, I sent Sergt. Daniel McLaughlin and Blacksmith Larcom with the guide to find him and conduct him into camp, and on the evening of the 22d I had the pleasure of seeing them return with the much feared Indian chieftain. Captain George remained all night and went back next day and brought in his people, who appeared to have

suffered severely from hunger and thirst. He informed me that many of the women and children had died for want of water. Messengers are out gathering in the scattered bands, and I think there are now here about 300. The number will be increased to about 1,000 by the arrival of the Coso, Joaquin Jim, Captain Dick, Tenimaha, and other chiefs. I have before had the honor of stating to you that these Indians had no idea of the importance or obligations of a treaty, only so far as Indian agents fulfill their promises, and as has already happened, a month's delay in the arrival of the expected gifts would be sufficient to plunge this valley into another war. Mr. Wentworth, Indian agent for this district, has been most undoubtedly the cause of the present difficulties, and from representations made to me he has been shamefully negligent of his duties; added to this his ignorance of Indian character, who expect more than promised, never less. Mr. Wentworth promised everything, gave nothing, and the results have been the destruction of life and property of settlers in the valley, besides an immense outlay to the Government. Undoubtedly many of the Indians deserve the severest punishment, yet it would be very difficult to distinguish between the innocent and guilty. I would therefore recommend that they be removed to Nome Lackie, or some other Government reserve where they would be prevented from future outbreaks, or that a military commission be appointed to try and punish those found guilty, which would, I think, result in the putting to death of nearly every male Indian over twelve years of age. If their lives can be spared with safety to the valley I would respectfully recommend it, but fear that next year would only see a repetition of present difficulties.

In conclusion I would most respectfully beg leave to recommend to your kind notice the officers and men of this command. True, they have not fought great battles—there were none to fight—but the midnight marches over untrodden mountains, mounted, but more frequently dismounted; the sufferings from hunger, thirst, heat and cold, endured without a murmur; added to these the frequent disappointment of finding the enemy gone, without being discouraged, are qualities which will I hope meet with the approbation of those who recognize and esteem true courage. Every order given has been obeyed, no matter what the amount of labor or hardships entailed; no discussing of reasons why or wherefore. By their implicit obedience and unremitting toil by day or night, in less than twenty days from the date of assuming command I have the honor to report to you the Indians subdued and suing for peace, and a force of 250 well-disciplined and brave men only too anxious to find a more worthy field wherein to serve their country. Doctor George, from his knowledge of the country and experience in Indian fighting, has rendered signal service, and deserves many thanks, if not more substantial proofs of appreciation. Lieut. George D. French deserves particular notice, as I have learned from the Indians that instead of killing one Indian as reported he and his detail of seven men killed four. José Chico, the interpreter, has rendered most important services, as through him alone I have been able to communicate with the Indians.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP INDEPENDENCE,
Owen's River Valley, May 26, 1863.

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the Indian chiefs To-sah-o-i-do-bah (Captain George), See-ah-ko-see, To-chu-ten air-up, and their Indians are now at this camp, subject to your order. Respectfully referred to accompanying statement.

I have the honor to be, colonel. very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
June 5, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Mr. Wentworth, superintendent for southern Indians, for his information. The department commander desires Mr. Wentworth to take charge of and locate the within-named Indians, the troops giving the necessary assistance. Please return.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 25, 1863.—Skirmish near Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter.

Report of Capt. Benjamin F. Harrover, Fifth California Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter., April 26, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to give you the following account of an affair with the Apache Indians: About 8 o'clock yesterday morning the Indians were reported in large numbers approaching the fort from the north. I immediately started out with twenty men of my own company and five cavalry, accompanied by Asst. Surg. Edward L. Watson, First Infantry California Volunteers, and Lieut. John D. Slocum, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Lieutenant Qualey being left in command of the post. On reaching the spring north of the post the Indians were discovered within range, and I ordered my men to fire. The Indians commenced to retreat, but returned our fire. A running fight was kept up for about three hours, during which time I had driven them about four miles. I believe that they lost several in killed and wounded, as I saw several fall. I had one of my company shot through the shoulder, severe, but not dangerous, and one of the cavalry horses was wounded in the breast. The Indians had many guns of large caliber, also several rifle muskets.

I remain, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. HARROVER,
Captain, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Headquarters District of Arizona, Hart's Mill, Tex.

MAY 4–OCTOBER 26, 1863.—Expedition to the Snake Indian Country, Idaho Ter.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Army, commanding District of Oregon.
No. 2.—Col. Reuben F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding expedition.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Army, commanding District of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 1, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to send you, hereto annexed, copies of reports dated 24th of July, 3d and 8th of August, received from Col. R. F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding expedition against Snake Indians and upon the emigrant road. There seems every likelihood that he met Captain Crawford with the emigrant escort from Omaha, Nebr., on the 20th instant with the head of the emigration at the crossing above Fort Hall. I promised Captain Crawford to endeavor to thus arrange the movements of Colonel Maury, as see my plan set forth in my letter to you of the 10th of February last. Colonel Maury's dispatch of the 24th of July from Camp No. 25, Boisé River, Idaho Ter., is as follows:

I have the honor to report that having been supplied last evening by Capt. W. B. Hughes, assistant quartermaster, with the necessary outfit, my command this morning resumed the march. The animals of the expedition are not in as good plight as when we arrived at Boisé River, but I shall endeavor to be at the crossing beyond Fort Hall between the 15th and 20th proximo.

Colonel Maury's dispatch of the 3d of August from Camp No. 33, Camas Prairie, is as follows.†

Colonel Maury's dispatch of the 8th of August, from Camp No. 33, Camas Prairie, is as follows.‡

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

No. 2.

Reports of Col. Reuben F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST OREGON CAVALRY,
Camp on Dry Creek, May 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I left Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., this morning with Companies A, D, and E, of the First Oregon Cavalry, consisting of 7 officers and 212 enlisted men, en route for Fort Lapwai.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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* See also Alvord's report of October 6, 1863, p. 156. † See p. 217. ‡ See p. 218.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY OREGON VOLUNTEERS,
Camp No. 1, Left Fork, Lapwai, June 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that my command, consisting of Companies A, D, and E, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, marched from Fort Lapwai this morning, and are now encamped at this place. I transmit herewith consolidated report of the strength of my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY OREGON VOLUNTEERS,
Camp No. 6, White River Crossing of Salmon River, Idaho Ter., June 20, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that my command arrived here to-day in good condition. I will cross Salmon River to-morrow. I have determined to proceed by the route up Little Salmon. The route thus far has been very good, and grass and water for animals abundant. No casualties. The health of the command is excellent and the troops in fine spirits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel, Commanding Expedition against Snake Indians.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY OREGON VOLUNTEERS,
Camp No. 11, on Little Salmon River, June 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that my command arrived at above-named camp this day in good health and condition. The road thus far has been very good for a mountain road, with an abundance of wood, water, and grass, and with the exception of one or two places is perhaps as good a trail as could be expected in so broken and mountainous a country. Unfortunately two mules were precipitated down the side of the mountain to-day and killed. Their cargoes were saved. No other casualties have occurred. The distance to this point from Fort Lapwai is something over 100 miles, and the general course about south, or perhaps a trifle east of south. We are supposed to be about 145 miles from Bannock City or Placerville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY OREGON VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Independence, in Payette Valley, Idaho Ter., July 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this point with my command this day in fair condition, being the twentieth day out from Fort Lapwai, and distance traveled, according to our calculation, 201

miles. We are now distant from Placerville about twenty-five miles in a northwest direction, having made a detour to the westward from the main trail by passing down the west side of Payette Valley until we reach the ferry across main Payette River, crossing at or near that point. I made this change of route from my original intention in order to avoid the mountain dividing the Payette and Boisé Rivers, which at this point is represented to me as being in a very bad condition, and the grass and water very scarce. I expect to reach Boisé River in four or five days, but at what particular point cannot now precisely state. Have as yet met with no Indians, nor any evidence of their proximity. The health of the command continues good, and the animals in as good condition generally as when we left Lapwai. For a more full report of the command I have the honor to refer you to the accompanying field return for the last ten days of June, which is without alteration this date.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY OREGON VOLUNTEERS,
Camp No. 23, on Boisé River, Idaho Ter., July 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of my command at this place to-day, having marched 250 miles, estimated, from Fort Lapwai. This distance might have been reduced to 225 miles, and rafting Payette River, opposite Bonny Valley, obviated, by continuing down the west bank of Lake or Middle Fork from the point where the trail first crosses it, six miles southwest of Fish Lake. The health of my command continues good, and the animals are in as good condition as could be expected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HDQRS. EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SNAKE INDIANS,
Camp No. 24, on Boisé River, Idaho Ter., July 13, 1863.

SIR: I have been joined by Companies H and I, First Washington Territory Infantry, the strength of which you will see from the returns, and am now waiting for the necessary outfit, the supplies not having as yet arrived. In consequence of the scarcity and difficulty of procuring the means of transportation, I have determined to establish a depot at some eligible point between this and Fort Hall, from which I can send back a portion of our train for such additional supplies as I may require. The health of the command is as yet good, but I fear the consequence of much delay in camp, both upon its health and morale. Emigrants (two parties) from Missouri arrived yesterday. They report having seen Indians on Camas Prairie and beyond, though making no demonstration of hostilities. They also say that General Connor has been disappointed in his arrangements with the Indians;

that one train had already been attacked some forty miles beyond Fort Hall. It will take me but few days to move after receiving the necessary supplies from Captain Hughes, which I have reason to think will be very soon, as his train has been heard from at Snake River, some forty miles distant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HDQRS. EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SNAKE INDIANS,
Camp No. 24, on Boisé River, Idaho Ter., July 16, 1863.

SIR: I have to report that my command is still lying here awaiting the arrival of supplies and means of transportation. Alkali in considerable quantities exists in this vicinity, which with the scarcity of good grass has affected our animals unfavorably. Inclosed please find consolidated morning report of my command for this day.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HDQRS. EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SNAKE INDIANS,
Camp No. 33, on Camas Prairie, August 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of my entire command in this valley on the 1st instant. I arrived myself with 100 cavalry on the night of the 30th ultimo, leaving the remainder of the cavalry and the infantry, under command of Major Rinearson, to bring up the supply train. On the march from Fort Boisé hither and since my arrival here I have kept scouting parties out on each side of the route, north and southward, in search of Indians, but thus far have been unable to find any evidence of their presence in the vicinity of the road later than two or three weeks ago. Two detachments are out at present with three days' supplies, one toward Snake River and one toward the source of Salmon and Boisé Rivers. From the information received from emigrants and others recently over the route from Fort Hall to this place, I am led to believe that the principal number of the Indians who were here in the early spring are now in the vicinity of Fort Hall, for the ostensible purpose of making a treaty with General Connor. Those perhaps who are more hostile are near Salmon Falls, or on the south side of Snake River. This is an extensive and fertile valley. It is thirty miles in length and from six to eight miles in width, and is watered by many fine streams that take their rise in the mountain range dividing the waters of Salmon and Boisé Rivers from those of Malade River, and crossing the valley at intervals of from two to four miles run southward into Malade River, which flows at the south side of the valley and in an easterly direction. The growth of grass throughout the entire valley is luxuriant, and the mountains on either side afford pine timber in large tracts or spots, not more than five miles distant from the margin of the valley. I shall leave Major Rinearson with the two infantry companies and a part of the cavalry at or near

this place, and send sixty or seventy mules back to Fort Boisé for additional supplies, whilst I shall proceed myself, with cavalry only, to Fort Hall. The health of my command is good and the animals are in fair condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HDQRS. EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SNAKE INDIANS,
Camp No. 33, Camas Prairie, Idaho Ter., August 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the detachments of which mention was made in my last have all returned. Captain Currey with his detachment of twenty men returned last evening, having been five days out, and having made the entire circuit of Malade River to Salmon Falls. Finding fresh signs of Indians passing from this valley toward Snake River, he followed their trail, crossing Malade several times until he arrived in the vicinity of the falls, when he came upon a camp of seventeen lodges, which he immediately surrounded, but the Indians appeared defenseless, and made such demonstrations of friendship that he could not, with any regard for humanity, assault them. Accordingly he made captives of two leaders of their number and brought them with him to this camp. He found in all about 200 Indians in the vicinity of the falls engaged in fishing. They were apparently destitute, having little or no stock. Salmon Falls are almost due south and about sixty miles from here by the nearest route. Malade empties into Snake River about twelve miles below them. I have interrogated the Indians brought in by Captain Currey without being able to ascertain from them any clue to the whereabouts of any captive whites or the animals stolen by their tribe. They say, "The bad Indians are all gone to the buffalo country." I shall release them to-day. I shall move from here to-morrow or next day. It is supposed to be 130 to 140 miles from here to Fort Hall.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HDQRS. EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SNAKE INDIANS,
Camp No. 33, Camas Prairie, Idaho Ter., August 8, 1863.

GENERAL: The scouting parties sent out on my arrival in this valley have returned. The one (Captain Currey's) going to Salmon Falls found a few families at that point, mostly without arms or property of any kind and professing great friendship. A ferry has been established there. The owners live there unmolested, and represent the Indians in the vicinity as perfectly harmless. They are poor and depend upon fish for a living. If nothing occurs to prevent, I will cross the river at the falls on my return and give the streams entering on the south of Snake River a thorough search; perhaps, if time and circumstances permit, visit the headwaters of Owyhee and Malheur, meeting my supplies for the return to Walla Walla at Malheur River. The Indians at the falls,

two of whom Captain Currey brought in with him, say that most all the Indians—all who were able—have gone east to the buffalo grounds. Very little dependence can be placed upon their representations. They say they know nothing of any treaty with General Connor. It is to be regretted very much, taking into consideration the present necessities, as well as future prospects, of the Government and these Indians, that the military post had not been established in this valley. I look upon it as a misfortune. With a permanent military establishment in this vicinity, no difficulty would be experienced in collecting and controlling them. I will leave the infantry and sufficient cavalry for scouting purposes in this valley under command of Major Rinearson. I expect to return by the 10th of September, and will be governed by circumstances in future movements, of which I will keep you advised. It is doubtful whether we find any party of hostile Indians. I am inclined to the opinion the immigration to Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, with exception of that to Beaver Head, will be very small. It is time that a large portion of it had reached this point, yet very few, not over 100 wagons, have made their appearance. Notwithstanding that this season was much earlier than last, the immigration consists mostly of families in good health and well supplied. This valley is large enough for a populous county, covered with nutritious grass and well watered, and unquestionably with the advance of mineral discoveries will be thickly settled. Timber of good quality, though not very abundant, at convenient distance on the mountains. The health of the command is excellent, and the animals of the expedition first rate. With the latter we have had no trouble and met with no losses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Commanding Expedition.

General BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION AGAINST SNAKE INDIANS,
Camp No. 39, on Lost River, Idaho Ter., August 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter this day received from Governor Doty, of Utah Territory. My command will be at the ferry above Fort Hall day after to-morrow. The distance from here is said to be fifty-two miles, forty of which is entirely destitute of water. I have received no tidings of Captain Crawford's command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

[Inclosure.]

BOX ELDER, UTAH TER., *July 30, 1863.*

OFFICER COMDG. THE TROOPS OF THE UNITED STATES
AT FORT BOISÉ AND IN THE SNAKE RIVER COUNTRY:

A treaty of peace was this day concluded at this place by General Connor and myself with the bands of the Shoshones, of which Pocatello, San Pitch, and Sagwich are the principal chiefs. This information is given that these Shoshones may not be injured when met by the

troops, if they are at the time behaving themselves well. A treaty of peace has also been entered into at Fort Bridger with other bands of the Shoshones, and it is understood that all of that nation are at peace with the United States and are under a pledge to remain friendly.

JAMES DUANE DOTY,
Commander and Governor of Utah Territory.

HDQRS. EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SNAKE INDIANS,
Camp No. 42, Near Fort Hall, Idaho Ter., August 24, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that my command arrived at this camp in good health and condition on the 18th instant, having marched a distance of 170 miles from our depot in Camas Prairie, which we left on the 9th instant. Our present camp is on the Port Neuf River, about four miles from Fort Hall and about eighteen miles below the ferry across Snake River, at the mouth of Blackfoot Creek. After leaving Camas Prairie and the adjacent valleys, many of which are of good size and present every appearance of fertility, there is no country offering any inducement for settlement or affording supplies of any kind for the Indians, the streams all sinking at the line of an immense lava field, which approaches the base of the mountains so closely in many places for miles that there is barely a passage for wagons. Water and grass, however, is sufficient, with exception of about sixty miles at this end of the march. The road is generally level and good, with exception of having occasionally to pass over points of the lava fields. I arrived at and crossed Snake River on the 17th, when I met Captain Crawford, of the overland escort, both reaching the ferry in the same hour. He had left his camp on Ross Fork, where the routes for the north and south sides of Snake River separate, and was undetermined as to which he would take. After consultation he concluded, on account of the forty-mile drive on the north side, and the report that one train of forty wagons had preceded him on the south side, to follow the latter route. He reports that there has been no difficulty or trouble of any nature with the emigration this season up to this point. There has been none from this west. He thinks he has the rear of the emigration, consisting of seventy or eighty wagons, with him, having telegraphed from the last station to the rear some 200 miles, and getting information that none had passed that point since his party, and that none had been heard of in rear of that. With the exception of his party, and an occasional team transporting goods or produce from Salt Lake to Bannock City, in the Beaver Head country, none have passed our camp or been heard of. Captain Crawford and party were in good health and generally well supplied, and stock in good condition. The emigrants have had good teams and are well supplied, though the emigration, as compared with that of last season, is very small. About 250 wagons have passed over the route on the north side of the river, and probably 110, including Captain Crawford's party, on the south side. I will wait in this camp some days yet, when I will return to Camas Prairie; from thence, as indicated heretofore, I will cross the river with the cavalry at or near Salmon Falls and visit the headwaters of the streams entering from the south, meeting my supplies for return to Walla Walla at Owyhee or Malheur, the infantry returning by the same route we came to Fort Boisé. At the falls and on these streams I am in hopes I may be able to satisfy the desire of my command and the ends of justice by inflicting punishment upon

such Indians as have not been embraced in the treaties made by General Connor and Governor Doty. Our relations with all the Indians in this section are explained by the letter of Governor Doty, copy of which was transmitted heretofore, and the copy of one received from General Connor on my arrival at the ferry near my present camp, which goes forward by this express. The only Indians I have found are those alluded to by the latter, who appear very friendly and say that General Connor has promised to visit and treat with them. A good many of the leading men of the tribes treated with, now living farther east, have visited my camp, generally having letters of recommendation from Governor Doty. I have no doubt that from the rapid succession of settlements in and bordering upon all the country of which they have been heretofore almost the sole occupants, their desire for peace and disposition to behave themselves is sincere, but all experience shows that unless collected and settled in some named district, and some control exercised over them, robberies, &c., will be of annual recurrence. Small parties of our people, and, no doubt, sometimes aggravations and aggressions by these parties traveling in every direction, searching every stream and mountain for gold, offer temptations, sharpened by the curtailment of hunting and fishing privileges (which our settlements naturally cause), which are not easy to be resisted. The south side of Camas Prairie would afford an excellent settlement for them. Camas abounds [with] an abundance of small fish in the streams, plenty of grass, and being adjacent to Snake River, affords opportunities of fishing below the great falls, above which salmon cannot pass. This would not interfere with settlements on the north side, which embraces the largest extent of good lands. All the Indians living northwest of Salt Lake visit the grounds in the spring and summer, putting up their winter supply of camas, and after the root season is over, resort to the falls and other points on the Snake to put up fish. All that were in the valley were collected by messengers east of Fort Hall three or four weeks in advance of our arrival. Necessity will beyond doubt compel them to keep up their visits to the camas grounds, and there is good reason to believe that, if permitted, the usual thefts and outrages would be the consequence, unless settled in the presence of some controlling power. The effect of failure to commit the usual robberies is easily detected among those here by the destitution of which they complain, and scarcity of powder, lead, &c. The great outrages committed heretofore by the frequenters of the country between Boisé and Fort Hall causes some regret that accounts should be canceled so easily, but no doubt the punishment inflicted by General Connor, and the disposition of citizens with whom they have come in contact, have satisfied them that any other policy than their present would lead to extermination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HDQRS. EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SNAKE INDIANS,
Camp No. 51, Camas Prairie, Idaho Ter., September 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of my command at this camp on the evening of the 5th instant in good health. Not hearing of any emigration, and accepting the opinion of Captain Crawford, of

the overland escort, as well as the ferryman at Snake River, that the emigration had passed, I broke up camp on the Port Neuf, near Fort Hall, on the 27th ultimo, and moved for this camp by the same route over which we had gone out. Without the occurrence of anything worthy of mention we arrived as above stated. I have completed my arrangements for the march from this camp via Salmon Falls, sending the infantry, Captain O'Regan, to report to Major Lugenbeel and Captain Mason, to receive of Captain Hughes, acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Boisé, such supplies as I may require for the march to Fort Walla Walla and to camp on the Malheur until I join him with the cavalry. Of the prospects of the expedition to the south side of Snake River anything said at present can only be conjecture. The same may be said as to the permanency of the peace or treaties made with the Snake or Shoshone Indians. It is evident, however, to my mind, that it cannot last when these Indians are allowed the privilege of their old resorts or of scattering generally over the country. We found on the waters of McArthur's River the body of an Indian killed about the 20th August, as we inferred from the date of papers found near the body. Such acts will certainly lead to retaliation, and most likely unsuspecting parties be the sufferers. I learn also that a good many of Pocatello's people crossed over from Snake River to the waters of Lost River the day after the command crossed what is known as the desert. These will undoubtedly scatter over the country, as heretofore, according to interest or inclination, and cannot fail to come into communication with more or less of our people who are ignorant of existing treaties, or of the tribe to which they may belong. In fact, such knowledge by many is of little importance, and makes but little difference in their disposition to them. Pocatello was at our camp on the Port Neuf the day before we left. In acknowledging the receipt of General Connor's letter (copy of which has been forwarded) I remarked, "I hope to find on the south side of Snake River on my return to Fort Walla Walla the remaining portions of what are known as the Shoshone or Snake Indians, and to be able to inflict such punishment as their crimes deserve." Since my return to this camp I learn (unofficially) that an Indian agent, with military escort from Utah, had gone down on the south side of Snake River and returned to Utah by the same route. I know nothing of the object of his visit, but taking into consideration the fact that a number of white people are intimately associated with these Indians, and their facilities for getting information, I doubt whether I succeed in finding any body of Indians of sufficient force to warrant me in attacking them; and in the case of the small parties that I may be able to capture, or that may come to my camp, I cannot possibly obtain such evidence as would warrant me in hanging them. I will move early in the morning, and shall endeavor to keep you advised of my future movements and acts as often as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

HDQRS. EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SNAKE INDIANS,
Camp No. 56, Salmon Falls Creek, Idaho Ter., September 23, 1863.

SIR: Since my last of September 10 nothing of any importance has occurred. I arrived with the command at the Salmon Falls on the

n and crossed to the south side on the 16th, establishing the present
p. All in good health. The few Indians we find here are mis-
ly poor and almost destitute. Represent themselves as very
ndly and ask permission to live undisturbed in the vicinity. I
e represented to them that as long as they remained here without
esting in any manner our people who may travel through the
ntry they might expect to live in peace, but on the contrary they
ld expect nothing but extermination; that I did not come out to
e them presents or to buy a peace, but to make them feel and
erstand that they must not only behave themselves, but that in
event of bad faith or conduct they would be pursued and pun-
d. There are about thirty or forty of them living within eight
s above and below the falls. Most of them were here last Sep-
ber while I was camped in the neighborhood. They are of course
all other Indians, and have probably been guilty of acts of vio-
e and robbery, but neither during the last nor this season have I
rd of any complaints against them. There is a small camp of the
e party about thirty miles below on the north side of the river,
ch I will visit before leaving. I have been careful to impress upon
chief or head man of the party that himself and his people would
eld responsible for any depredations that might be committed near
falls; that if bad Indians came among them they must immediately
e notice of the fact, or suffer for their acts. Scouting parties under
tain Drake and Lieutenant Apperson have returned, reporting no
s of Indians made the present season. Captain Drake went up the
r above Rock Creek to the Great Falls some forty or fifty miles,
reports three falls within five miles; the first or upper, 180 feet; the
nd, three miles below, 198 feet (measured); the third (estimated),
ut 20 feet; all perpendicular, almost inaccessible on account of the
s of rock from 500 to 1,000 feet high inclosing the river. The cap-
succeeded in getting his animals to the river at the second or
test fall. At the first he discovered signs of visitors; at the second,
e. Lieutenant Apperson with his party took a southwesterly direc-
with expectations of reaching headwaters of the Humboldt, but
scarcity of water compelled his return. He was thirty-odd hours
out water for man or animals. I will leave the falls on the 25th
oute for the Owyhee, examining to the west all probable resorts for
Indians, and will, whether any are found or not, be able to form a
rably correct opinion as to the number who have inhabited or vis-
the country heretofore. The travel from the mines to Salt Lake
the east continues in small parties without the least difficulty. I
inclined to the opinion that more men have gone east than came
by the Snake River roads.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Commanding.

CTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HDQRS. EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SNAKE INDIANS,
mp No. 61, on Bruneau or Goose Creek, Idaho Ter., October 5, 1863.

R: As indicated in my letter of 23d ultimo, the command moved
Salmon Falls Creek on the 25th and reached this camp on the

29th, halting one day at the Three Islands, thirty miles below Salmon Falls. The road from the falls does not follow the river. I sent out parties while en route to the Three Islands to collect in all the Indians on either side of the river, or to attack in case of finding any considerable force of them. These were the Indians whom I mentioned in my last as intending to visit. About forty were collected. They live a family in a place, on either side of the river for a distance of thirty or forty miles; have no arms, and a very small number of Indian ponies; not an average of one to each family. As in the case of those at the falls they expressed great desire for peace and a willingness to do anything or go anywhere they might be directed. I had no evidence of guilt or of complaints and endeavored to impress the importance to them of not only not molesting our people themselves, but of giving, in the event of any being molested in their vicinity, such information as would lead to the punishment of the guilty. There are from 80 to 100 of this party, all Shoshones, and, aware of the treaties made at Salt Lake, scattered along the river from the great falls to the mouth of this stream, a distance of 100 miles. Something should be done with them, for if disposed to behave themselves they are liable to be punished for the depredations of the roaming and more enterprising bands that occupy the country to the south and west. Since we crossed the river on the 15th of September scouting parties have examined all the country within our reach. Captain Currey was detached on the 24th ultimo, supplied with ten days' rations, and directed to go south, following the west bank of Salmon Falls Creek to its source; thence northwest to the headwaters of this stream, and to join the command at this place, where he arrived on the evening of the 4th, having made a circuit of some 200 miles, reaching the divide of the waters of Salmon Falls Creek and the Humboldt. Here it snowed two or three inches upon him. He then changed his course for the waters of this stream, which were successively crossed, heading in snow capped mountains, and came down it on the west side. Saw during the entire trip but four Indians. One family on Salmon Falls Creek, fifty miles from the falls, two other families on the waters of this stream, who were returning, as they said, from a visit to the Humboldt mines. He crossed and traveled many old and much-used trails, all the signs being made during the spring and early summer, and showing that the Indians were moving south and west, evidently getting into the country drained by John Day's, Malheur, and Owyhee Rivers. I had hoped to be able to travel down the latter, but the lateness of the season and the distance from Snake River to any point high enough up the Owyhee to render the trip of any service make it impossible. Previous to Captain Currey's return, Lieutenant Waymire, with a detachment of twenty men of Company D, while scouting, came upon a party of about twenty Indians some twenty miles up this stream, attacked and killed four and wounded several others, who with the remainder escaped on account of the character of the country, the camp being so inaccessible that the lieutenant was obliged to leave his horses a mile and a half distant. Many depredations have been committed on this stream, and the Indians who occupy it never fail to kill and steal whenever opportunity offers. From the sign in the upper part of the valley we would have found quite a force of them, but the creek had been visited about the 1st of September by a party of miners who attacked a party encamped near the mouth. We found the remains of seven bodies. All the roaming Indians of the country visit the Bruneau more or less. It affords

good grass for animals at a sufficient distance from the road to watch emigrants, and also the greatest abundance of salmon. In this respect it excels any stream entering Snake River that I know of. There is an old and much-traveled trail leaving Snake River near Fort Hall, called the Bannock Trail, which is used by roaming and hostile bands who wish to change the scene of their depredations and prevent suspicion as to what tribe they belong. It touches this river about seventy miles from the mouth. The command will resume the march in the morning for Fort Walla Walla, and reach that post probably about the 1st of November. It continues in excellent health.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HDQRS. EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SNAKE INDIANS,
Camp No. 67, on Owyhee River, October 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that my command arrived here yesterday in tolerably fair condition. Since leaving Bruneau the feed for animals has been very scarce, in consequence of which our stock is considerably reduced. I found Captain Mason encamped here with his company, in charge of additional supplies received from Fort Boisé for my command. I shall remain here only —— days and again resume the march. Major Rinearson leaves here to-day to assume command of Fort Boisé. I have kept scouting parties out during the march from Bruneau River, but have succeeded in finding no Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HDQRS. EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SNAKE INDIANS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., October 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of my command at this post on the 26th instant in good health and fair condition. Companies A and E, of my regiment, and H, of the First Washington Territory Infantry, took quarters at this post, and Company D, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, went into camp near here, from whence I have ordered it to repair to The Dalles on the 29th instant. Myself and staff will leave here for Fort Dalles as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

MAY 5-30, 1863.—Expedition from Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., to Soda Springs, on the Bear River, Idaho Ter.

Report of Brig. Gen. P. Edward Connor, U. S. Army, commanding District of Utah.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., June 2, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to the general commanding the department that on the 5th of May ultimo Company H, Third Infantry California Volunteers, Captain Black, left this post, pursuant to my orders, en route, via Box Elder, Bear River, Cache and Marsh Valleys, for a point at or near the great bend of Bear River known as Soda Springs, Idaho Ter., for the purpose of establishing a new post in that region for the protection of the overland emigration to Oregon, California, and the Bannock City mines. Accompanying this expedition and under its protection were a large number of persons heretofore resident of this Territory, seceders (under the name of Morrisites) from the Mormon Church. Many, if not all, of these having been reduced by the long-continued persecutions of the Mormons to the most abject poverty, have for some months past claimed and received the protection and assistance of the forces under my command. Prudential reasons, applying as well to this command as to the Morrisites themselves, rendered it advisable that they should be removed from the vicinity of this camp and beyond the evil influences and powers of the Mormon hierarchy. Regarding the expedition to Soda Springs, Idaho Ter., as presenting a favorable opportunity for this purpose, I ordered transportation to be provided for the most indigent and the distribution of provisions to the destitute, both en route and after arrival at the new post, until such time as by industry and well-directed effort these impoverished and persecuted people should be able to support themselves. Some of them were able to furnish their own teams and wagons. Most of them gathered up their household goods and provided themselves with a scanty supply of provisions for their sustenance. They numbered in all 160 souls, comprised of 53 families, 7 single men, and 4 widows. On the next day, May 6, I followed with Company H, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Lieutenant Clark commanding, and overtook the main train and infantry twenty-five miles north of this city. Proceeding thence by easy marches of from fifteen to eighteen miles per day along the eastern shore of Great Salt Lake, the entire command arrived at Brigham City (or Box Elder), sixty miles north, May 8. Here leaving the infantry and train to proceed by the old beaten road through Cache and Marsh Valleys and across the mountains, via Sublett's Cut-Off, I took the cavalry by a less frequented road, crossing Bear River at the lower ferry; thence up the plateau lying between the Malade and Bear Rivers, over the mountains dividing the waters of the Great Basin from those of Snake and Columbia Rivers; thence down the westerly side of Marsh Valley, crossing the Port Neuf River north of Sublett's Cut-Off, and down the east and right bank of that river to Snake River Ferry, a distance of 200 miles from this post, arriving at that point May 13. Our general course to the ferry was a little east of due north, passing through a series of valleys well watered and with light timber along the streams and on the mountain sides. The luxuriant vegetation at this early season of the year furnishing good grass for the animals, as well as the evidences of

last year's growth, bespoke the fertility of the soil and its adaptation to agriculture. This remark more especially applies to Marsh Valley, lying due north of and adjoining Cache Valley, the latter being already thickly settled by Mormons, whose most northerly settlements extend within fifteen or twenty miles of the first-mentioned valley, the Bear River and a low ridge dividing the two valleys. After leaving Brigham City the command performed two night marches, the first of twelve and the second of thirty-five miles, as I had reason to believe that wandering bands of hostile savages, remnants of the Shoshones, engaged or connected with [those] who took part in the battle of Bear River (29th of January last), were in the neighborhood and might be surprised and punished for repeated and recent outrages on emigrants and settlers. In this expectation, however, I was disappointed, few, if any, traces of Indians being found, and thenceforward the command proceeded by daily marches. In Port Neuf Valley we came upon two lodges of Indians (Shoshones), who came unhesitatingly into camp with their squaws, satisfactorily answered all questions propounded, and gave evidence of friendly disposition toward the whites. Giving them to understand the determination of the Government to punish summarily all bad Indians, and receiving assurances of future good conduct on their part, I passed on without molesting these Indians. At Snake River Ferry were several large trains of emigrants bound north to the mines, and here recruiting their animals. Here also was an encampment of seventeen lodges of Shoshone (or Snake) Indians, numbering in all, including those who came in the next day, 250 or 300. They were well mounted and had grazing in the vicinity a considerable number of stock. These Indians were reliably represented to me as friendly and peaceable, and have been living at the ferry during the past winter. Being accompanied by Judge Doty, superintendent of Indian affairs for Utah, a conference was held with the Indians on the night of our arrival attended by the chiefs, old and young men, and squaws. Through an interpreter many questions were asked as to the locality of hostile chiefs and their bands, and the power of the Government duly impressed upon them. They were informed that the troops had been sent to this region to protect good Indians and whites, and equally to punish bad Indians and bad white men; that it was my determination to visit the most summary punishment, even to extermination, on Indians who committed depredations upon the lives and property of emigrants or settlers. They were also assured that if bad whites trespassed upon their rights the report of the facts to me or my officers would be followed by punishment on the malefactors and a prompt remedy of all grievances to the extent of my power. After the customary smoking with the chiefs and a grand dance by men and squaws, I ordered the distribution among them of a small quantity of bacon, flour, and sugar. The conference was satisfactory, and the exhibition of the force at my command in that far-off region, as well as our rapid march through a country rarely traversed by whites, evidently had a good effect. I learned from them that Pocatello, the great chief of the hostile Shoshones, had gone a long distance off on the Lower Snake, probably in the vicinity of the Humboldt; that Saquache [Sagwich?], one of the leaders, who escaped wounded from the battle of Bear River, was somewhere in the south near the Mormon settlements of Cache Valley, and San Pitch still farther east. The region immediately about the Snake River at this ferry, which is about ten miles east of old Fort Hall, is a dry, barren sand plain, the road to the ferry being exceedingly heavy and

difficult to traverse. Grass of tolerable quality and quantity is to be found several miles to the eastward on the Blackfoot Creek, which here empties into the Snake after running for perhaps thirty miles parallel with and not far from the river. The Snake here is a rapid stream 250 yards in width, and at this season 20 feet in depth, and is seldom or never fordable at this point. Beyond and to the northward the plain of sage brush and grease wood extends some fifty miles to a high range of mountains, three high buttes in the midst of the plain forming a prominent landmark. The distance from Soda Springs to this ferry, via the Bridger and Fort Hall emigrant road, is upward of seventy miles, pursuing a northwesterly course. Emigrants from the East via this road for the new mines, leaving the ferry travel up the Snake River in nearly an easterly direction about seventy miles to a point nearly due north of Soda Springs, thus following from Soda Springs along two sides of a triangle, either of which is seventy miles long, a distance of 140 miles. With the design of finding a practicable route for a wagon road through some pass in the mountains whereby a more direct course could be made, I sent Lieutenant Clark with a detachment of twenty-five men with five days' rations and orders to cross the Blackfoot near its source at the base of the foothills, and, proceeding up the Snake sixty or seventy-five miles, turn to the south, seek out such pass, and join the command at Soda Springs. This expedition was eminently successful, finding a good pass for a road along the base of the triangle mentioned above, striking Snake River seventy miles above and east of the present ferry. At this point a ferry has been established, and in a short time a good boat will be in running order. With the main body of the cavalry, train, &c., I left the Blackfoot about fifteen miles east of the ferry, and pursuing a southeasterly course across the divide by a good natural road, arrived at Soda Springs on the 17th of May, passing through large and fertile valleys lying along Ross Fork of Snake River and the North Branch of the Port Neuf. The infantry with the settlers not having yet arrived, detachments under Lieutenants Bradley and Ustick were dispatched north and south to explore the country and find a route for a direct and practicable wagon road to the settlements in Cache Valley and to report on the character of country explored.

On the 20th Company H, Third Infantry, arrived, after a long and tedious trip, accompanied by their charge, the settlers for the new town. A suitable and eligible location was selected on the north bank of Bear River, near the great bend, and four miles east of where the Soda Springs Valley opens into Old Crater Valley, the latter some fifty miles in length and twenty in width. The sight was surveyed immediately east of the springs, as was also one mile square for a military reservation, adjoining on the east the town site, in latitude about 42½ north and longitude 111½ west. The water is good and abundant as well from the river as from the numerous mountain streams—easily diverted for purposes of irrigation. Back of the town and north wood for fuel is abundant, while on the opposite side of the river timber of large growth suitable for building purposes is found at a distance of less than two miles. The soil, judging from the growth of the native grasses and the appearance of the ground, is susceptible of cultivation and the raising of valuable crops, the shortness of the season and the altitude of the place alone rendering this at all doubtful. The settlers were allotted building lots of fair size, and proceeded immediately to the erection of shelters for themselves and families. After remaining

at this post for six days, establishing the infantry at the new post and looking to the present and immediate future wants of the settlers, on the 30th of May I returned to this post via the Mormon settlements in Cache Valley. The explorations above referred to satisfied me of the fertility of the country surrounding Soda Springs and of the entire practicability of making at small expense of labor a good wagon road from the northern settlements of Cache Valley, crossing Bear River at or near the battle-ground through a gap in the mountains, and thence northerly along the western bank of Bear River to Soda Springs. This road will be much more direct than the old road traversed by the infantry company, and the distance can be reduced from 200 miles, as at present, to about 150 or 160 miles. This road, connecting with the new road explored by Lieutenant Clark north from Soda Springs to Bannock City, will render the distance from the latter place to this point not more than 350 miles. The new road north from Soda Springs to Snake River will shorten the route of emigrants from the East via Fort Bridger not less than seventy miles, as well as present a route well watered and furnishing good feed for animals, with abundance of game. The expedition has traveled in a direct line about 500 miles, and has carefully explored a region of country over 1,000 miles in extent heretofore little known, and concerning which only the most vague and crude ideas were held. Before leaving Soda Springs I sent a detachment of twenty men over the mountains to pass through Bear Lake Valley in hopes of finding the band of Sagwich, supposed to be roaming in that section. The detachment was unsuccessful in its object, and it joined the command a few days after at Franklin, the most northerly settlement in Cache Valley, having thoroughly searched the region through which it passed. In this connection I may add that having occasion to send an empty train to Carson for quartermaster's stores, I furnished to 150 Morrisites transportation to that point, and they have already safely arrived at their destination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 20, 1863.—Skirmish near Government Springs, Utah Ter.

Report of Brig. Gen. P. Edward Connor, U. S. Army, commanding District of Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, *June 22, 1863.*

Expedition from Bridger under Captain Lewis captured fifty of San Pitch's band. Captain Smith killed ten Indians Saturday last near Government Springs. Utes collecting in settlements south in large numbers, and threatening destruction to soldiers and overland mail. Have only sixty men for duty at Camp Douglas.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 23, 1863.—Affair at Cañon Station, Nev. Ter.

Report of Maj. Patrick A. Gallagher, Third California Infantry.

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER., *June 28, 1863.*

CAPTAIN: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit corrected proceedings of garrison court. I would also inform the general commanding that on yesterday Assistant Surgeon Kirkpatrick returned to this post from Cañon Station with Private Abbott, of Company E, who was wounded at that place on the 23d instant. I learn from Abbott that on the morning of the 23d Corporal Hervey and himself left the station as a guard to the water cart. After they had left Privates Burgher and Elliott also left to go hunting, leaving the station unprotected, something which has not been done since the troops have been guarding the road. Between 11 and 12 a. m. as the water cart was returning they were fired upon by Indians, who had made a screen of sage bushes, and Corporal Hervey was shot dead. Private Abbott, although wounded by a ball through his neck, jumped out of the wagon and seized Hervey's gun and pistol, and returned the fire, as also did the driver of the water cart. He is confident that they hit three or four of them. This happened within about 500 yards of the station. They immediately drove there, thinking if the balance of the guard was there they might get some of the Indians, but found them gone. Soon after they saw two or three Indians going up the mountain south of the station, one of whom had a bright gun. Although they were upward of 1,200 yards off they fired at them, and from their actions immediately after think that one of them was hit. An express was immediately sent to Deep Creek, and eight of the cavalry left for the scene at once. On their arrival they found the body of Elliott with thirty-five ball holes in it, horribly mutilated, but not scalped. Soon after they found the body of Burgher with four ball holes in it, and in about the same condition as Elliott's. The bodies of all three were taken to Deep Creek and there buried under the supervision of Lieutenant Hosmer, who left his post immediately on the receipt of the news. The Indians succeeded in getting Burgher's musket and fifty rounds of ammunition; also a double-barreled shotgun and a small quantity of powder and shot from Elliott. I have ordered Lieutenant Quinn to scout in that vicinity, and if possible discover their place of concealment. I have also increased the infantry force along the road, sending every man that can be spared from the garrison. I feel perfectly satisfied that if Burgher and Elliott had not disobeyed orders and left the station they would not have been killed, but on the contrary would have had an opportunity of rendering a good account of some of the Indians, as they were within range of their pieces, and there were seventeen counted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. GALLAGHER,
Major Third Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

Capt. C. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Utah.

JULY 20–26, 1863.—Operations in Round Valley, Cal.

Report of Capt. Charles D. Douglas, Second California Infantry, commanding Fort Wright.

FORT WRIGHT, *Round Valley, July 26, 1863.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that on Monday, 20th of July, Col. S. S. Davis, a

settler in Round Valley, came to me and reported that on Sunday, 19th instant, his hay and barn had been set on fire by Indians, and that the fire had consumed the entire building and hay therein stored, amounting to a loss of about $1,000. Col. S. S. Davis and other settlers in the valley reported to me that the Ukie tribe of Indians did threaten to kill all the white men in the valley, burn their property, and then run off into the mountains. On hearing all these reports I immediately proceeded to investigate all the charges against the Ukie tribe, and the results of my investigation are as follows: That the Ukie chief and three of his tribe set fire to and burned S. S. Davis' barns and hay, and that the entire Ukie tribe had a well preconcerted plot to kill all the white men they could, burn their property, and then go into the mountains. In doing all this the valley Indians were to be assisted by the mountain bands, and the mountain bands were to be led into the valley to commit all kinds of depredations and murders by the headmen or leaders of the tribe, and they had their plots so well arranged that each Indian knew what he had to do and at what time to do it, but the mountain Indians were to kill some white men that were at that time herding sheep in the mountains southeast of this valley. On learning these facts I directed Lieutenant Coffman to take four men from the command, and as many citizens as could or would go with him, and proceed to the sheep ranches and notify the men there of their danger and the threats the Indians made against them. The lieutenant reports that on his arrival at the first sheep ranch (distant twenty miles) he was informed that they had already run off the men on the other ranches and that they were hourly expecting to be attacked and burned out. The lieutenant further reports that about half an hour after his arrival at the first ranch, five Indians came there well armed, and he believed the Indians came there to put their threat into execution, for the instant the Indians saw the troops they attempted to get away. They were fired upon and killed, all but one. He getting into the brush could not be shot. Two of these Indians were identified by three men as the perpetrators of five murders during the past six years. In the meantime, by the aid of the citizens, I succeeded in arresting five of the principal leaders of the conspiracy against the life and property of the settlers and they were (on the testimony of white men and Indians of the same tribe as the offenders) hung at this post July 21, 1863, in the presence of all the Indians in the valley. I informed the Indians my cause for putting to death the five Indians of their tribe; also that all Indians caught in like conspiracies against white men would be hung in like manner, but if they would be good Indians that the troops and Indian Department would protect and take care of them. The principal chief and another Indian were killed during their attempt to kill S. S. Davis the night of the 20th instant, which makes eleven of the principal leaders in the conspiracy who have suffered death. I have reason to believe that the condign punishment inflicted on the leaders will have a very good effect on the whole tribe. It has already restored quiet among them. None of the reservation are in any way implicated in any of these plots. Those who suffered death were living with and working for the settlers in the valley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,

Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

AUGUST 22, 1863.—Affair at San Pedro Crossing, Ariz. Ter.

Report of Sergt. George W. Yager, Company E, First California Cavalry.

SAN PEDRO CROSSING, ARIZ. TER., *August 22, 1863.*

SIR: This morning about 9 o'clock, as we were turning our horses out to graze—four of them were already hobbled about 100 paces from the house, and the man who was looking out for them was engaged in catching a horse that had got loose—eleven mounted Indians dashed from the river above and intended to run between the hay-stack and the station to stampede some that were picketed there, but the men commenced firing at them and compelled them to change their course. Then they made for the four that were hobbled, and the men were so close on them that they were forced to leave the best mule. They succeeded in taking two Spanish horses and one small mule. Fortunately, they were the worst animals at the station. Myself and Saenger mounted our horses and pursued them about three miles, firing into them with our revolvers, but all was in vain. They tried to surround us, but we kept the advantage of them. They were armed with bows and arrows and short rifles. I had not enough men to follow them and protect the station at the same time. Two horses short here.

Yours, with respect,

GEO. W. YAGER.

Captain WELLMAN.

As near as I can tell, three Indians were badly wounded.

AUGUST 22–SEPTEMBER 20, 1863.—Expedition from Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ter., to The Meadows.

Report of Lieut. John Bowen, First Oregon Cavalry.

FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO TER., *September 20, 1863.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following, viz:

In compliance with Orders, No. 144, dated headquarters Fort Lapwai, August 21, 1863, I left here on the 22d ultimo in command of twenty-two enlisted men of Squadron F, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, and the hospital steward of said regiment. On the 30th I arrived in Elk Valley within two miles of Elk City. After learning all I could in reference to the Indian depredations committed on Red River I started the following morning for The Meadows on Red River. The trail from Elk City to The Meadows is somewhat dangerous for loaded animals to travel over. One of the pack animals fell from the trail and was killed. About twelve miles from Elk City came to excellent grazing for our animals and encamped. The day after arriving at The Meadows found a portion of the remains of Mr. Andrews, the person supposed to have been murdered by the Indians in the forepart of August. He had been murdered, and to all appearances partially covered with grass, but had been found by wild animals and entirely devoured, except some of the larger bones. Some papers and pieces of clothing were recognized by some of his friends, enough to prove his identity beyond a doubt. I remained at The Meadows until the 13th instant, during which time I had several parties out scouting, but could find

no Snake Indians. There were some Nez Percé Indians in the vicinity, but they appeared friendly. I think there were no Snake Indians near there, and such was the opinion of the Nez Percé Indians. On the 13th instant I started on my return to this place. Two privates deserted while on the march. I sent a party in pursuit, but the deserters were not taken. Arrived here without further incident on the 20th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BOWEN,
Second Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry.

Maj. S. TRUAX,
First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Commanding Fort Lapwai.

AUGUST 27, 1863.—Affair at Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter.

Report of Sergt. Charles Kuhl, Company E, First California Cavalry.

FORT BOWIE, *September 1, 1863.*

SIR: I report to you the loss of all our horses at this post. On the 27th of this month [August] I had the horses turned out to herd, with one man to guard them, giving the orders not to go out of sight of the fort. The horses were about (not over) 1,000 yards from the post, when twenty-five or thirty Indians on horseback, galloping down the road from Tucson, surrounded the stock and drove it through the cañon toward Mesilla. Private Creeden, on guard that day, fired eight or ten shots at the Indians, hitting one of them. The sentinel at the fort seeing this (a little too late) fired his piece, and most of the men, with Captain Tidball at their head, ran to overtake the Indians as quickly as possible, but the Indians were too far ahead. There was another party of Indians behind a little knoll a short distance from the old station, in number about twenty or thirty, who operated in concert with the Indians on horseback. A third party was outside the post, so it appeared that the Indians had their position chosen to the best advantage. The reason why I herded the horses on foot of the hill is this: Privates Jones', Blanc's, Davidson's, Lange's, and Creeden's horses had sore backs. I had all the men to work on their horses to wash and put on medicine every day twice, and with good success. The horses were in a good condition. We built a shed and cut a wagon load of hay, so that we may keep our horses up, only allowing the horses to go to water in the morning and graze for one hour or two, not thinking of any danger. There were two infantrymen herding the sheep close by, only having one man on guard because there were at that time only two privates for duty. Privates Davidson, Jones, and Blanc were sick; Private Chappins is in the kitchen, so left Creeden and Lange for guard. The same time I have to state that there was only one pair of hobbles here. I had to put them on the mule of Chappins, who strayed off the herd most every day. This mule the Indians left in the cañon, and was brought back to the fort by our men. I applied for picket rope at the quartermaster's here, but there was none. The express will leave here to-morrow, myself and six men, in the post team. Captain Tidball has not a mule here to ride. The mules are most of them bronchos—buck, kick, and bite. We tried them, and there was no show. They broke saddle-straps and laid down in the road, so we had to give it up to ride express. Captain Tidball says he will not send his team a second time. Our

ammunition is almost out. I had to draw 100 rounds from Captain Tidball. There are no pistol cartridges here. Please send some pepper and mustard if possible. The quartermaster sent you some papers. Please ask Sergeant Andrews if they are correct. The horses lost belonged to the following men: First, Sergeant Kuhl, bay horse, American; second, Private Blanc, black horse, American; Private Lange, dark bay horse, American; Private Davidson, light bay horse, American; Private Creeden, white horse, Spanish; Private Jones, dark cream horse, Spanish.

I sign myself,

CHS. KUHL,

Sergeant, Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers.

Capt. C. R. WELLMAN.

SEPTEMBER 3–DECEMBER 31, 1863.—Operations in the Humboldt Military District.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Sept. 3, 1863.—Skirmish in the Hoopa Valley, Cal.
Nov. 13–14, 1863.—Skirmishes near the Big Bar on the South Fork of the Trinity River, Cal.
17, 1863.—Skirmish near Willow Creek on the Trinity River, Cal.
Dec. 25, 1863.—Skirmish near Fort Gaston, Cal.
26, 1863.—Skirmish near Fort Gaston, Cal.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Lieut. Col. Stephen G. Whipple, First Battalion California Mountaineers, commanding Humboldt Military District.
No. 2.—Maj. William S. R. Taylor, First Battalion California Mountaineers.
No. 3.—Capt. Abraham Miller, First Battalion California Mountaineers.
No. 4.—Capt. George W. Ousley, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

No. 1.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Stephen G. Whipple, First Battalion California Mountaineers, commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., September 26, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of telegraphic dispatch from department headquarters via Weaverville, of date September 17, 9 a. m. It arrived at this post this evening at 7 o'clock. I immediately dispatched an order to Major Taylor, commanding Fort Gaston, to have the telegraphic order at once carried out, if he had not previously anticipated it. Fort Gaston is the nearest military post to the scene of the recent outrages, being about forty miles distant, and the force there being sufficient to spare, temporarily, thirty or forty men. The first intimation received by me of the Indian depredations in Trinity County came to hand on the 20th instant, to the effect that the mules ridden by the two soldiers who were escorting the mail between Fort Gaston and Weaverville had returned to the former place without riders, saddles, or bridles. This was mentioned in a communication from Major Taylor, but it was then supposed the mules had got away from their riders in the night; still, a detachment of twelve men under Captain Miller, Company C, was immediately sent out to ascertain the

truth. By the escort to the mail from Fort Gaston to Camp Curtis, which arrived this evening, I am informed officially by Major Taylor that Captain Miller met a party of citizens from Weaverville, who informed him that the mail carrier and escort had been attacked by a party of about fifteen Indians; that one of the escort was killed, the other severely wounded, and it was supposed that the mail-carrier was dead, as he could not be found, though about two miles from where the Indians made the attack, his saddle mule was caught by the wounded soldier and a slip of paper found, upon which was written by the mail-carrier that he was "shot and mortally wounded." The body of the murdered soldier was found with the nose and flesh cut from his face and his head pinioned to the ground by a long Chinese dirk through the neck. Previous to the attack upon the mail party the Indians had burned the buildings at Little Prairie, Martin's Ferry, and Taylor's Flat. It was also reported that twelve Chinamen were killed by this party of savages. At the time they attacked the mail the Indians were returning from these depredations loaded with plunder. The Indians who perpetrated these outrages are from the hostile bands of the mountains, joined, it is believed, by a few from those ostensibly friendly. To send troops to punish these wretches in the vicinity where the depredations were committed will not likely avail anything, as they make these raids and then scatter and rejoin their several bands in the mountains. These marauding parties are generally composed of delegations or detachments from different clans. To hunt them out and kill or capture them is the slow work of months, but it is the only way to put a stop to their hostilities. The best way to prevent a recurrence of depredations in the region of the late attack, I suggest, would be to have troops stationed at the crossings of main Trinity and the South Fork; also to have a strong escort upon the trail, as mentioned in letter to department headquarters of the 10th instant. To insure protection to the miners and other inhabitants along this line of communication, and to keep it open, will require one company of troops. The mail can be protected by less than half that number. This leads to a subject which I would gladly avoid, but I feel compelled to represent to the general commanding that the force at present at my command is not adequate to the service required. There are but four companies of the Mountaineer Battalion mustered into service, numbering in the aggregate less than 300 men, and recruits are coming in but slowly. That life and property may be rendered safe in this military district, and that the principal lines of travel may be kept open, I would most respectfully, but in the strongest manner possible, urge that the present military strength of this district be re-enforced by two companies of infantry and one of cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco.

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HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., December 30, 1863.

COLONEL: I very respectfully report the following: On the day of my arrival at this post, 22d instant, information was brought by a friendly

Indian that he had discovered where hostile Indians were living in log-houses, to which they resorted after committing depredations or when pressed by scouting parties. Lieut. Thomas Middleton, Company C, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, with thirty men of same company, was at once dispatched, accompanied by Indian guides. Lieutenant Middleton found the place as described on the 25th instant, but he was not prepared to take it. In making a reconnaissance, one of his men, Private Leonard, received a severe and dangerous gunshot wound in the breast from an Indian spy. The Indian was shot down on the spot, and Lieutenant Middleton withdrew his command a few miles to await re-enforcements. Re-enforcements were promptly sent on the morning of the 26th instant, under command of Capt. G. W. Ousley, Company B, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, when the attack was made. The houses were found to be of large logs with portholes, from which the inmates kept up a constant firing. The mountain howitzer was used with good effect, though without much accuracy at first from want of practice. Captain Ousley did not deem it best to carry the houses by storm, as it was certain to result in the death of several soldiers. He therefore posted a strong guard around the houses and sent to Fort Gaston for more howitzer ammunition. This I furnished and accompanied the escort in person. When I arrived at the scene of action, about twenty-five miles from Fort Gaston, I learned that the houses were demolished, most of the Indians having managed to elude the guard in the darkness and had escaped. At the escape of the Indians I was deeply chagrined and at first disposed to blame the officers, but after observing the situation of the ground and taking into consideration the continued exposure of the men in the storms and their consequent fatigue, with other adverse circumstances, no other result could hardly be expected. The houses were situated in the center of a prairie, a good rifle-shot from the timber, in which occasionally numbers of armed Indians, friends of those in the houses, manifested their presence. It was found that two Indians had been killed and that several must have been wounded. Within the buildings were many articles recognized as having belonged to citizens heretofore—a Government saddle lost at the time the mail carrier and one of the escorts were killed in September on the Trinity; four guns, loaded, were also taken, and the remnants of swords found, together with household furniture. Two horses and two mules were also captured which had been stolen from citizens. One important result is that the savages are now convinced that they are not safe in any fortifications which they can construct. It also proved that some of the houses (five in all) were owned and occasionally occupied by Indians from this valley. The casualties on our side were Private Leonard, of Company C, as noted above, and Private C. Smith, of Company B, severely wounded in the right arm at the elbow. Upon learning that men had been wounded Asst. Surg. E. Phelps, Second Infantry California Volunteers, at once requested permission to go to them in the field, which was granted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco.

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. William S. R. Taylor, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

FORT GASTON,
Hoopa Valley, Klamath County, Cal., September 19, 1863.

SIR: On the 28th of July, 1863, I assumed command of Fort Gaston. I found the magazine in ruins. I immediately set to work rebuilding it, making it fire-proof. It is now completed and in use. The post reports thirty mules. Of these but about nineteen are able to do light work; four are team mules. Out of the balance, four only would stand a hard day's ride. The remaining eleven of the nineteen are miserable old things, almost worthless, but can be made to jog along a few miles a day, such as carrying blankets and a few rations for scouts on foot. Eleven animals have been turned out, being utterly useless. Nine of them I have sent on the summit of Trinity Mountain, where the grass is good and water abundant. They may pick up by fall or before winter sets in. Two mules strayed off some time ago. They are represented to me to be utterly worthless. I have not seen them, however. I have been informed by parties well acquainted here that the Government mules that were of any worth were selected and retained at Fort Humboldt, headquarters of this district, therefore our sorry show of mules at this post. We have but seven saddles belonging to this post at this present moment. The two escort mules of the Weaverville mail have returned without saddles or bridles. We suppose they have escaped from the pasture, as they bear no marks of violence. Even if it should be worse with the mail-carrier and escort, we have no means of assisting them, as there is but one saddle left in the stable, and but three animals that can be saddled. The distance to the station is forty-five miles, which is usually traveled in the night-time on account of lurking squads of hostile Indians. I have had some beef jerked for the use of detachments when scouting. I found it answered much better for the men, as frequently they go out with six days' rations on their backs. In some instances they are not permitted to kindle fires, nor to shoot game, eating nothing but jerked beef and hard bread, and water as a beverage. We would like to jerk a lot more, if allowable, as it is preferred by the men. The men have been kept very busy scouting, escorting trains, the mail, and opening old trails in order to commence active operations this coming winter, when the Indians can be tracked on the snow and their fires seen at night. The rations have been very insufficient to keep the men up in this kind of service, especially their clothing rations. Frequently a pair of shoes are worn out in a single scout of ten days, and pants in a month; underclothing, however, does very well. The country is very mountainous and thickly covered with underbrush, which makes it so hard on the men and their clothing. The settlers are somewhat inclined to extortion here in the matter of forage, having combined to keep the price up. I would recommend that the quartermaster have discretionary powers about purchasing horse feed. Outside of this post there is no consumption for forage. I think oats can be bought for about 3 cents per pound or less, hay at $20 per ton. Packing from Arcata can be had at about 4 cents per pound. Flour is bought by the citizens at 5 cents per pound; 150,000 pounds can be obtained here at the foregoing figures, payable in coin. I detained the

Weaverville mail two trips. The escort of two men I considered too small, as their road passed through the worst portion of Indian country, and of the bands with whom we have already come in collision, resulting in the killing of two of their number and wounding one other, and where the party that escaped us are supposed to be lurking. I would have furnished a stronger escort, but such is out of my power. We have not the means in saddles or mules, and men are too scarce. Shortly after having assumed command of this post I made it my duty to ascertain the number of Indians in this vicinity. Above the fort, on Trinity as far up as the South Fork, fourteen miles, there were about 75 fighting Indians and 150 squaws and children. Below the fort, on Trinity River, to the Klamath, eight miles, there are 155 fighting bucks and 350 squaws and children. Indians from this valley are joining small roving bands of Redwood and Mad River Indians. We have conclusive evidence that Madam Weaver and Merrick were murdered by Indians belonging to a ranch about seven miles above this post, at the mouth of Willow Creek, where it empties into the Trinity. Two of these Indians were captured, and, endeavoring to escape, were killed. One of them confessed before he died of being at Madam Weaver's murder; the other we have evidence of his participation in the fights on Redwood. The ranches to which they belonged have been deserted, and about thirty of their number have taken to the mountains. Two Chinamen were murdered on New River by some Indians belonging to a ranch in the vicinity of this post, who are now prisoners. The guilty ones, however, have escaped. On the 13th of August I visited and had a talk with the Indians at the principal and largest ranches in Hoopa Valley, assuring them that my chief entertained friendly feelings toward them, and would assist and protect them if they remained at their homes and discontinued all intercourse with the hostile Indians, and I would reward them for the apprehension of Indians who had been engaged in hostility against the whites. Everything went on smoothly until August 30, when we ascertained that the murderers of the two Chinamen were at a ranch near the fort. First Lieutenant Hempfield, Company B, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, was sent by Captain Ousley to arrest the suspected parties, who resisted, and would have killed the lieutenant but for the interference of the squaws. Lieutenant Hale and Mr. Moffitt accompanied me to the ranch immediately after the occurrence. The chief informed me that the Indians we wanted had fled. I told him I would give him three days to produce the guilty parties. If they were not brought to me in that time we would hold the ranch responsible, and they should not live there. Previous to the expiration of the three days I visited the lower ranches and informed them of my determination to take the upper ranch; at the same time, if they desired to participate in the fight, we were ready and willing to give them all a good whipping. They, however, declined the invitation. I then ordered them to keep the peace with each other for twenty days (they had been fighting each other for some time past). In the meantime we had captured a couple of boats going down the river in the night, severely wounding one Indian and killing another who endeavored to escape. This Indian we have satisfactory evidence had been engaged in the Redwood fights.

On the night of the 2d of September Capt. G. W. Ousley, Company B, Mountaineers, with a detachment of his men crossed the river (leaving a party under Sergeant Hurst to guard the trail where his tracks crossed it), and took up the mountains to come in above the ranch by

8 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, as preconcerted. First Lieutenant Hempfield was stationed with a party at the river, Sergeant Hurst commanded the guard at the trail, and Corporal Underwood the lower side of the river opposite the ranch. I proceeded with the howitzer to the mill opposite the ranch, from which place a good range with shell can be had. We were all at our posts when the Indians discovered us. Some endeavored to escape, but were stopped; others proposed to fight, and were about to commence when I ordered the howitzer forward to load with shell. The Indians, seeing the helplessness of fighting, gave themselves up; but one escaped, and he was badly wounded and left his gun behind. We captured 41 fighting bucks and 74 squaws and children, 9 guns all loaded, and 30 quivers of bows and arrows. The prisoners were immediately removed to the fort and just under range of the howitzer. They were then put to work removing their ranches to a site near the fort. They are now gathering food for the winter and constructing a fish dam. They are apparently perfectly contented, and so far have not cost the Government a single extra dollar. I feel confident that all the Indians in this valley can be managed here without extra cost, and kept from participating with or holding correspondence with the hostile Indians if properly controlled. I am satisfied that this has been the leading place for all the attacks made on trains and travelers. The outside Indians, now hostile, are comparatively insignificant, and can be easily cleared out this winter if the war is prosecuted with energy and with vigor. The men at this post are ready and willing to finish this long-continued war this season. I would respectfully call the attention of the department to the importance of this post. It is so situated, commanding as it does such a large body of Indians, by far the most warlike and intelligent of this whole district. It commands a large extent of country connecting with trails and ridges throughout the whole Indian country. We have had lately as much as 100 miles between portions of Company B, Mountaineers. We have scouted from New River, Trinity, and South Fork up to Trinidad on the coast, and all this from this post. When we made the attack on the ranch September 3 we were obliged to take the sick out of the hospital, the hospital stewards, cooks, &c., to garrison the post. We could only muster, including mechanics and such sick as were able to walk, fifty-six men. I would most respectfully recommend the discontinuance of the Weaverville mail to this place. Its route is through a dangerous country. To make it safe now would require twenty mounted men and stations and ferries at the South Fork and main Trinity during the winter months. The same service can be obtained by the regular mail route to Fort Jones, Scott Valley, via Etna Mills, Sawyer's Bar, Orleans Bar, Hoopa, Fort Gaston. Letters from San Francisco would probably be one day later by the proposed route, but would be perfectly safe at all seasons, not requiring any escort. I would also most earnestly and respectfully urge the necessity of the inclosed requisitions being forwarded immediately, as the trails will soon close and be impassable for trains until about May, unless at very high rates. It is expected that two or more companies will be stationed at this post.

I have the honor, sir, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. R. TAYLOR,

Maj. 1st Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg. Fort Gaston.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *November 18, 1863.*

SIR: On the 13th of November Captain Miller, of Company C, with a detachment of fifteen men from Companies B and C, who were scouting to Big Bar and South Fork of Trinity, found two Indians and three squaws dressing a beef they had killed. The two Indians were killed, but the squaws escaped. The next morning while crossing the South Fork on their return they were fired on by a small band of Indians. Two of the men were severely wounded, but not dangerously. The pack animals stampeded; all were recovered but three. Captain Miller was obliged to return without pursuing the Indians, as several of his men were sick, two wounded, and the rations exhausted. Captain Ousley on the 14th left with a detachment of sixteen men of Companies C and B, and found two of the lost mules on the morning of the 17th at the mouth of Willow Creek. They encountered a band of about thirty Indians that have been concerned in nearly all the depredations in this vicinity, who attacked the party, severely wounding two of the men and slightly wounding Captain Ousley in the leg. The fight lasted seven hours; five Indians were killed and a number wounded. The men, although taken at great disadvantage, displayed admirable courage and discipline. The two Indians killed by Captain Miller's detachment are supposed to be two of the worst out, called Handsome Billy and Frank, who have been from boyhood associated with the whites, intelligent, and excellent shots. Accompanying please receive reports from Captains Miller and Ousley.

Very respectfully, yours,

WM. S. R. TAYLOR,
Maj. 1st Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg. Fort Gaston.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Abraham Miller, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

FORT GASTON, *November 15, 1863.*

MAJOR: In accordance with your orders I proceeded up the river as far as Taylor's Flat, on Trinity. Finding no chance for foraging with my detachment we returned to Cedar Flat, where we found forage in abundance. We remained there until the messengers we had sent to Weaverville had returned, at which time we started on our return. About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th we found two Indians and three squaws dressing a beef they had just killed at Thomas' ranch. Upon being surprised they at once jumped into the river and attempted to swim away, but after much shooting they were killed. Being so intent on killing the bucks the squaws escaped us. The next day, while crossing at the mouth of the South Fork, we were attacked by a band of Indians from the northern side of the main Trinity. At the first fire all the damage was done, two men being severely wounded—J. F. Heckmann, of Company C, and Samuel McCracken, of Company B. Both sides of the river being nearly perpendicular, a grand rush was made to get up the bank. When there we fired a volley at them, when they ran away at the first fire. The wildest of our mules stampeded,

but we recovered all but three, who were loaded with blankets. Several of our men being sick, and having the wounded to care for, and being just out of rations, we deemed it at this time most prudent to return.

Yours, most respectfully,

A. MILLER,
Capt. Company C, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.

Maj. W. S. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding Fort Gaston.

No. 4.

Report of Capt. George W. Ousley, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *November 18, 1863.*

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 69, I took a detachment of fifteen men on the 14th instant and proceeded up Trinity River to the mouth of Willow Creek, where I camped for the night. Here I found two of the mules that had strayed off from Captain Miller. On the morning of the 15th instant I moved camp up the Trinity to within one mile and a half of the South Fork, where I put out scouts, and kept them out until the 16th at noon. Found no sign of the other mule, and but little sign of Indians. At 12 m. the 16th I moved camp down to the mouth of Willow Creek, where I camped for the night. The morning of the 17th, at daybreak, I sent three men half a mile distant to kill some venison, if possible. Whilst out they got separated, and one came into camp a few minutes before 7 a. m. I then took four men and started to go up a ridge to hunt for Indian signs. On arriving at the foot of the ridge I heard a shot and the whoop of Indians. As soon as I reached the summit of the ridge I found that the Indians were giving chase to the two men that had gone hunting, and had already wounded one of them. I got my men from camp, half a mile distant, by hallooing. In the meantime I gave the Indians fight with four men. The fighting commenced at 7.30 a. m. and continued until 3 p. m. Charles Johnson, of Company B, was wounded by the first shot that was fired. Dusky, of Company C, acting packer for the acting assistant quartermaster, was also wounded during the engagement. I was also slightly wounded in the right leg. During the seven and a half hours' fighting every man behaved as only good men could. We drove the Indians from the ground, but they took with them their dead and wounded, which I could not prevent, there being some thirty or forty of them well armed and stationed in thick timber, and I had but eleven men that I could send against them, as it took four men to guard camp. The Indians carried off five dead that I know of, and I think more. There was also a good proportion wounded. They fired at least 1,000 shots, and as a general thing shot close. I staid on the ground two hours and a half after the fighting was over, finding it necessary to get the wounded where they could be cared for. I then started for Fort Gaston, which place I reached at 12 p. m. the 17th instant.

Very respectfully, yours,

GEORGE W. OUSLEY,
Captain, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers.

Maj. W. S. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding Fort Gaston.

SEPTEMBER 8–9, 1863.—Skirmishes in the Chiricahua Mountains, Ariz. Ter.

Report of Capt. James H. Whitlock, Fifth California Infantry.

IN CAMP, *September 12, 1863.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to inform the commanding officer that I found an Indian camp on the 5th instant; surprised it and captured 2 mules, 1 Sharps carbine, 1 U. S. blanket (new), some other traps, and as much as a thousand pounds of dried prepared Spanish bayonet fruit. I took such as I wanted and burned the camp, including all that pertained to it. No casualties. On the 8th I found them in force. A very spirited fight of about fifteen minutes, and occasional shots for as much longer, ensued, in which I had 1 man and my guide severely wounded, and 1 horse mortally wounded. I routed them and destroyed their campooda. On the 9th some of my skirmishers met some scattering Indians and exchanged a few shots.

J. H. WHITLOCK,
Captain, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers.

JANUARY 1–28, 1864.—Operations in the Humboldt Military District.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Stephen G. Whipple, First Battalion California Mountaineers, commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., January 29, 1864.

COLONEL: By letter to department headquarters of date January 21 I informed the commanding general of rumored hostilities on Salmon River, Klamath County. Capt. G. W. Ousley, Company B, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, who was dispatched to that section with detachment of twenty men, returned last evening, and from his official report I gather the following facts: On the 15th instant a band of about thirty Indians, mostly Hoopas, made a descent upon a miners' camp on Pony Creek, a tributary of New River. The miners, nine in number, made their escape to South Salmon, but a winter's supply of provisions for the miners, four rifles, two watches, and some money fell into the hands of the Indians. In this connection I remark that these miners returned to or remained on New River, against the remonstrances of the officers of this post. Captain Ousley informs me that four of the miners had squaws living with them. From Pony Creek the Indians crossed over to South Salmon, but by another route from that taken by the miners, and on the 16th killed 2 white men and 2 Chinamen, also wounded 2 Chinamen near the mouth of Plummer Creek. They obtained some gold dust from the Chinamen and robbed a store near by of some $250 worth of goods and about $350 in dust. This store was owned by a Mr. Dumphreys. During the evening of the same day the Indians went down the stream about eight miles to Dumphreys' lower store and helped themselves to about $300 worth of shelf goods and one revolver. Here the savages divided among themselves (now numbering twenty-two) the gold dust, amounting to about $2,000. The citizens gathered at the forks a few miles

below during the night, and early the next morning were attacked by the Indians, and the fight was kept up several hours, in which 3 white men were killed and 2 wounded, also a Chinaman wounded. Of the Indians 1 was killed and 2 wounded, 1 of which it has since been ascertained died of his wounds. At this place the Indians obtained two rifles and two pistols. The citizens were but few in number and poorly armed.

The next day other citizens arrived from North Salmon and a party was sent in pursuit, and came upon the camp of the enemy in the dark before they expected to, and the Indians all escaped, being obliged to leave nearly all their merchandise, two rifles, and a double-barreled shotgun. After this the pursuing party saw no more of the Indians, as they scattered in every direction. From this post Captain Ousley proceeded directly to the South Salmon and returned via New River, where he found several hundred pounds of provisions the Indians had left, which was cached by the captain. A few miles farther down the stream were found caches made by the Indians of their plunder, which were destroyed. The party of thirty men which I sent out to intercept the Indians were not successful in discovering any. This raid on Pony Creek was nothing but what was expected if a few miners would persist in remaining for the winter on any of the branches of New River. The region is so completely isolated and difficult of approach for troops that it would be impossible to afford assistance or protection to the miners, except a force was stationed there. The people on Salmon River have felt themselves comparatively safe from attack, the more probably because they have heretofore escaped and from the distance than from their ability to resist. The citizens here are now on their guard and able to protect themselves for the present.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., January 29, 1864.

COLONEL: I have to report that on yesterday Corpl. José Picaso and a sergeant of Captain Pico's company Native California Cavalry were by the side of the river a little more than half a mile from this post, when Corporal Picaso was shot through the lungs by an Indian concealed in the brush on the opposite bank. The ball entered the back just below the right shoulder blade, and came out near the neck on right side, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound. Several Indians were seen on the hills opposite, and immediate pursuit was given, but without success.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco.

JANUARY 2, 1864.—Occupation of Santa Catalina Island, Cal.

Report of Lieut. Col. James F. Curtis, Fourth California Infantry, commanding District of Southern California.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Los Angeles County, January 12, 1864.

A company of infantry having been ordered by the commanding general of this department to take post at Santa Catalina Island and to assume military possession thereof, Capt. B. R. West's company (C), Fourth Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, proceeded there from Drum Barracks, Cal., on 2d of January, 1864, charged with executing the duty above indicated. The command consisted of one captain, one subaltern, one assistant surgeon (First California Volunteer Cavalry), and eighty enlisted men. On the 7th instant the undersigned, accompanied by Captain Morris, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, Wilmington Depot, inspected the camp and made a reconnaissance of a portion of the island with the view of selecting a suitable point for the garrison and of obtaining such information as might be of value to the department commander. Santa Catalina lies off the coast twenty-five miles southerly from San Pedro (Wilmington), which is one mile from Drum Barracks. It is twenty miles long from east to west, and has an average width of four to five miles. Upon its easterly end it widens to eight miles. Its surface is rough and mountainous and its shores rocky and precipitous. About one-third its length from the west end the shores of either side approach to within 600 yards, forming a low neck or isthmus, which rises gradually from the beaches to the center, where it is about sixty feet above the sea. This neck of land (or isthmus), being 600 yards in length as above stated, is about 300 yards in width, the hills rising abruptly on either side. It was selected for garrison purposes, and the company quarters authorized by the general were directed to be built near its center. It had recently been laid off in town lots by a squatter, and three shanties built, which, together with a sheep corral, were ordered removed. At some distance from the island the appearance presented is of two separate high islands. The indentations formed at the extremities of the isthmus provide secure anchorages. That on the south is termed Catalina Harbor, is landlocked, and will float the largest war ships. Ten or more could safely moor within it. Mariners consider it the safest harbor on the coast of California next after that of San Diego. That on the north side, termed Union Bay, was used by the vessel which transported the troops and supplies. She anchored within 150 yards of the beach. It is safe except during westerly gales, when a heavy swell rolls in. Union Bay contains two coves, known as Fourth of July Harbor and Fisherman's Harbor, which are used by small craft and fishing boats. Artillery upon the parade-ground of the post as selected will command the entire isthmus and both harbors at short ranges. Fresh water can be obtained by sinking forty to fifty feet, and a stream of running water has its source in the high land about eight miles from the proposed garrison. Thousands of cords of firewood have been cut and sold on the mainland to quartermasters and other purchasers. Directions have been given forbidding the cutting down of more trees for any purpose. Generally the hills are covered with wild sage, grease wood, cacti, and other shrubbery peculiar to the latitude. Cottonwood, ironwood, manzanita, and wild cherry are found in the ravines. The latitude of the isthmus is 33° 26′ north, and the temperature 10° warmer

than that of the adjacent mainland. Climate more salubrious than that of San Diego or any other portion of California. The fogs of the coast rarely reach the island. No more fitting place could be found for a general hospital or depot for Indian prisoners. It is estimated that 15,000 wild goats are roaming over the almost inaccessible heights on the easterly end and the number fast increasing. The soldiers of the command were already supplying themselves with meat at the point of their rifles. Excepting a few foxes and squirrels, no other animals are found wild. It is unnecessary to state that fish in abundance and variety are taken along the shores. Nothing definite was ascertained of the title to the island. The occupants all acknowledged the United States Government as owner, and received a notification to leave more with regret than surprise. The U. S. district attorney for the southern district of California should possess reliable information regarding ownership. An order for all persons, excepting Government employés and others specified, to remove from the island having been issued recently by the department commander, steps were taken to ascertain the names of the occupants, and the following-named persons were ascertained to be engaged in raising stock: John Johnson, ten years a resident; owns 3,000 sheep, 200 head cattle; raises vegetables and fruits for sale. Charles Johnson, brother of above; ten years' residence; 100 mares and colts. Spencer H. Wilson, five years a resident; 12,000 sheep, 10 head of cattle; principal occupation, cutting firewood for sale. William Howland, six years' residence; 3,000 sheep. Benjamin Weston, 2,000 sheep. Juan Cota, 400 head cattle. Francisco Guerrero, eight years a resident; 2,000 sheep. Swain Lawson; 10 head cattle; owns a small vessel employed about the island.

It will be impossible for the above mentioned persons to remove without an entire sacrifice of their flocks and property. It is now lambing season, and owing to scarcity of grass this year all through the southern portion of the State it would be useless to attempt moving sheep or cattle. Quite recently mines of galena have been discovered, and about seventy miners are at work prospecting in various places. Copper, silver, and gold are said to exist in connection, but lead is the predominating metal throughout and has been found in numerous places. Whether the ledges will pay to work is being solved. With the contradictory evidence upon the point I could reach no conclusion. An enrolling officer reached the island with the undersigned and proceeded at once with the duties of his office. No great pecuniary loss can accrue to the miners by removal. They have been to no expense as yet for machinery or tools, and have been but a short time there. No work other than prospecting has been done. A meeting was about being called to make such rules as would secure to present possessors their mining claims until they be permitted to return. A harbor so safe as Catalina upon a coast almost destitute of them would be eagerly seized by any maritime enemy unless occupied by the forces of the United States. Upon returning to these headquarters after the inspection instructions were received from the general commanding modifying those previously given regarding the removal of persons from the island so that all owners of stock and members of incorporated mining companies may remain. It is respectfully suggested that claimants of other mining ground, not incorporated, some of which may be more valuable than that of incorporated companies, receive the equal privilege. It is particularly important that the entire isthmus from harbor to harbor, which is the military point of the island and upon which no

mines have been discovered, should be retained and reserved for Government purposes. A 12-pounder field gun with ammunition has been sent to the post commander. A small sail-boat is required to communicate with the main. A steam-boat would be preferable.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth California Volunteer Infantry,
Commanding District of Southern California.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

FEBRUARY 1–JUNE 30, 1864.—Operations in the Humboldt Military District, Cal.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Feb. 29, 1864.—Skirmish on Redwood Creek, Cal.
Mar. 1, 1864.—Skirmish in Redwood Mountains, Cal.
17, 1864.—Skirmish on Red Mountain, near Blue Rock Station, Cal.
19, 1864.—Skirmish on the Eel River, Cal.
22, 1864.—Skirmish at Bald Spring Cañon, Eel River, Cal.
27, 1864.—Skirmish on the Eel River, Cal.
28, 1864.—Engagement on the Eel River, Cal.
April 28, 1864.—Skirmish at the Big Bend of the Eel River, Cal.
May 1, 1864.—Affair at Booth's Run, Cal.
2, 1864.—Skirmish on Kneeland's Prairie, Cal.
6, 1864.—Skirmish near Boynton's Prairie, Cal.
23, 1864.—Skirmish at Grouse Creek, Cal.
27, 1864.—Skirmish at Thomas' House on the Trinity River, Cal.
28, 1864.—Skirmish at Big Flat, Cal.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Pacific.
No. 2.—Col. Henry M. Black, Sixth California Infantry, commanding District of Humboldt.
No. 3.—Maj. Thomas F. Wright, Sixth California Infantry.
No. 4.—Capt. William E. Hull, Second California Infantry.
No. 5.—Capt. Thomas Buckley, Sixth California Infantry.
No. 6.—Capt. Duane M. Greene, Sixth California Infantry.
No. 7.—Capt. Eli Cook, Sixth California Infantry.
No. 8.—Lieut. Jacob P. Hackett, Sixth California Infantry.
No. 9.—Lieut. Hampton Hutton, Sixth California Infantry.
No. 10.—Lieut. John B. Taylor, Sixth California Infantry.
No. 11.—Sergt. Francis Bellon, Company G, Sixth California Infantry.
No. 12.—Sergt. Charles A. Baker, Company E, Sixth California Infantry.
No. 13.—Lieut. Col. Stephen G. Whipple, First Battalion California Mountaineers.
No. 14.—Capt. Abraham Miller, First Battalion California Mountaineers.
No. 15.—Capt. George W. Ousley, First Battalion California Mountaineers.
No. 16.—Lieut. Knyphausen Geer, First Battalion California Mountaineers.
No. 17.—Lieut. William W. Frazier, First Battalion California Mountaineers.
No. 18.—Lieut. Thomas Middleton, First Battalion California Mountaineers.
No. 19.—Lieut. Leonard C. Beckwith, First Battalion California Mountaineers.
No. 20.—Sergt. John S. Hughes, Company B, First Battalion California Mountaineers.
No. 21.—Sergt. Richard B. Harris, Company E, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Pacific.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication* from Col. H. M. Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, dated April 7, 1864, with seven inclosures, being reports of operations against hostile Indians in the District of Humboldt during the month of March, 1864. The officers and men are deserving the highest praise for the zeal and energy they have manifested as well as for their cheerful and patient endurance of privation in that inhospitable region.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 9, 1864.

SIR: Tranquillity prevails throughout the department except in the District of Humboldt, where the Indian war is being prosecuted vigorously and successfully. Col. H. M. Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, has been zealous and indefatigable in pursuing the enemy, and his officers and men have endured the hardships and exposures of that inhospitable region, amidst the snows and rains, with the greatest cheerfulness. The whole country is covered with our scouting parties, and already between thirty and forty of the hostile Indians have been killed and many wounded, with but trifling loss on our side. Some of the principal chiefs have surrendered, and Colonel Black expresses the opinion that the war will soon cease.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith seven reports† from officers commanding scouting parties against the hostile Indians in the District of Humboldt, Cal., for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding the Army and the honorable Secretary of War. These reports have been forwarded to me by Col. H. M. Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, to whom, as well as the officers and men under his

*See p. 248.

†See reports of Lieut. W. W. Frazier, First Battalion Mountaineers; Capt. William E. Hull, Second Infantry California Volunteers; Lieut. K. Geer, First Battalion Mountaineers, and Capt. D. M. Greene, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers.

command, great credit is due for the zeal, activity, and bravery they have exhibited, which it is confidently expected will result at an early date in restoring peace and quiet in the district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 17, 1864.

SIR: For the information of the lieutenant-general commanding the Army and the honorable Secretary of War I have the honor to inclose herewith two reports* forwarded to me by Col. H. M. Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, commanding the District of Humboldt. The indications are favorable for an early settlement of the Indian difficulties in that quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 23, 1864.

SIR: Inclosed herewith are reports† received from Col. H. M. Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, commanding the District of Humboldt. Under the vigorous prosecution of operations against the hostile Indians by Colonel Black and the officers and men of his command it is confidently expected that peace will be restored at an early date. With the exception of the Indian disturbances in Humboldt and in the country of the Snake Indians in Oregon all is quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

Reports of Col. Henry M. Black, Sixth California Infantry, commanding District of Humboldt.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Temporarily in Camp near Fort Gaston, Cal., April 7, 1864.

COLONEL: In order that the general commanding department may know what is being done within this district, I have the honor to inclose herewith all original reports of scouts, &c., as far as heard from for the month of March, made by the following-named officers, viz: Maj. T. F.

* See Whipple, May 6, *ante*, and Hull, April 30, *ante*.
† See report of Sergt. Richard B. Harris, First Battalion California Mountaineers, p. 303.

Wright, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers; Capt. D. M. Greene, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers; Capt. T. Buckley, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers; First Lieut. J. P. Hackett, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers; Capt. Eli Cook, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers; Second Lieut. H. Hutton, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, and First Lieut. K. Geer, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers. The scouts on the Klamath River, though not successful in capturing Seranaltin John, have had a very beneficial effect upon the Indians along that stream (Klamath), and I believe have made them our allies; all of which is very satisfactory, as important results may be expected from the same. Great credit is due both to officers and men for activity, energy, and zeal displayed in scouting over (to them at least) a new country, which I might say cannot be described, but must be seen and traveled over to know anything about it, particularly with the elements against them nearly all the time. It has been storming, rain and snow, every day but one since the 21st ultimo; snow on all the mountains several feet deep and streams all high. One train has been out nine days to-day from Arcata. I propose to return to Fort Humboldt as soon as the train arrives and the snow and streams will permit, visiting Camp Iaqua and Boynton's Prairie on my route if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., May 28, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, and it is with much satisfaction, for the information of the department commander, the arrival at this post yesterday afternoon of Captain Hull and sixteen enlisted men of Company D, Second Infantry California Volunteers, with a goodly number of Indian prisoners—66 bucks, 68 squaws, and 24 children; total, 158—who surrendered themselves to him near the junction of North Fork and main Eel Rivers. He believes that he could have induced more to come in, but his limited supply of provisions and transportation would not admit of further delay. After a few days' rest for himself and men at this post he will return to his scouting ground to kill or capture what few hostiles are left in that section of the district.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 23, 1864.

Col. H. M. BLACK,
Sixth Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Humboldt:

SIR: The general commanding has read with much interest and satisfaction your report of the 7th instant, as also the accompanying

* See report of Capt. William E. Hull, May 15, p. 261.

reports of officers under your command, relative to operations in the District of Humboldt against hostile Indians. The energy and zeal displayed by both officers and men of the Sixth Infantry and Battalion of Mountaineers entitles them to the general's warmest thanks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 10, 1864.

Col. H. M. BLACK,
Sixth Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Humboldt:

SIR: The general commanding desires me to say that he is well pleased with the zeal and gallantry displayed by the officers and men of your command engaged in the several Indian scouts in the District of Humboldt. All are deserving of great praise, but the activity of Captain Hull, Second Infantry, is particularly praiseworthy.* The example of Captain Hull should be followed by all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Reports of Maj. Thomas F. Wright, Sixth California Infantry

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL., *February 21, 1864*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from the headquarters of the District of Humboldt, dated February 17, 1864, I proceeded with Company C (Captain Buckley) from this post at 5 p. m. same day. The order for the movement was not received until about 4 o'clock on the day of our arrival from San Francisco. Neither the baggage of the officers nor men had been obtained from the steamer. We were accordingly obliged to go badly prepared, the men with blankets and overcoats, and three days' rations of hard bread and pork. The officers were not able to get at their baggage. From information received at Arcata, on my arrival there, I learned that the Indians had left the vicinity of Dyer's house, and had probably taken the trail toward Weaverville. We proceeded along that trail from Arcata to the saw-mill, about one mile from the town, when from the difficulty of finding the trail in the night I determined to wait until morning, when we could discover with more certainty the direction they had taken. The following morning after proceeding about two miles we came to the point where the Indians had come up from Dyer's onto the trail, and we were able to follow them without any trouble to Boynton's Prairie, a distance of thirteen miles from Arcata. Here they had left the trail. By the time the guide had tracked them to their camp of the previous night and back onto the trail it was too late to go any farther, and we were obliged to camp for the night. During the night it commenced to rain. On the morning of the 19th I, however, proceeded as far as the crossing of Mad River, a distance of six miles. This stream flows between abrupt, steep banks, is exceedingly rapid, and difficult to cross when high, and I deemed it prudent to wait until the rain should cease before crossing with my command. From the

*See report of Capt. William E. Hull, May 8, p. 260.

tracks which I found at this point I think that the Indians numbered about forty or fifty, one-half of whom were women. In the meantime I sent to Camp Curtis for two days' additional rations, which I received in the evening. During the night the rain fell steadily, and on the morning of the 20th, there being every prospect of a long-continued storm, I determined, with regret, to relinquish the pursuit and return with my command to Arcata. We accordingly marched through a drenching rain to that place, where we arrived at 3 p. m. Yesterday, after seeing that the men were comfortable under a vacant building, occupied by the consent of the owner, I proceeded by steamer to this post. I would respectfully suggest to the colonel commanding the propriety of placing one company of troops at Boynton's Prairie for a time at least. I think it would prevent any similar depredations being committed in the neighborhood of Arcata. I cannot neglect to mention the good conduct of the men of my command without exception. The energy and endurance which they have displayed on this their first active service will, I am sure, gain in the future for the company, under more favorable circumstances, a high reputation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. WRIGHT,
Major Sixth Infantry California Volunteers.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Sixth California Volunteer Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., February 21, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the department commander, believing that the major and his command are entitled to great credit for the promptness and zeal displayed, and had not the elements been against us I think we would have been able to have given a better account of their maiden efforts. Yet we are here, and it is known, and ready for anything that may offer.

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. District.

HDQRS. BATTALION SIXTH INFANTRY CALIFORNIA VOLS.,
Camp near Fort Gaston, Cal., March 31, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with Orders, No. 2, dated headquarters District of Humboldt, March 14, 1864, I have the honor to report the operations of the battalion, composed of three companies (C, E, and G), Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, during the present month:

The battalion was in camp on the 1st instant near the town of Arcata, Cal. In accordance with previous instructions, Company C, Captain Buckley, proceeded on that day to take post at Boynton's Prairie, leaving fifteen men to guard the saw-mill near Arcata. Boynton's Prairie is east of Arcata, twelve miles distant, and about two miles from Mad River. Several trails form a junction at this point from the northeast and southwest. It is, therefore, well located for the defense of Arcata and the vicinity. On the 2d instant the two companies (E and G), with the colonel commanding the district and staff, en route for Fort Gaston, marched to Liscombe's Hill, thirteen miles; on the 3d to Fawn Prairie; on the 4th to Oak Grove, and on the 5th to this camp; total distance, forty-six miles. On the 8th instant, it having been reported that the Indians were assembling near the junction of Klamath and Trinity

Rivers with the intention of attacking a scouting party then out in that vicinity, Captain Greene, with forty men of his company, was sent to that point. I have the honor to inclose herewith Captain Greene's report of his operations during the remainder of the month.* He deserves much credit for the activity and energy displayed over a region of country new to him and heretofore deemed impassable for troops. The two Indians captured by Captain Greene were, on their arrival at this camp, identified by citizens of the valley and others. They had been engaged in many depredations committed previously, and very recently had been with the Indians in open hostilities. They were both hung, by my direction, on the 16th instant, at this place. On the 9th instant Lieutenant Hackett, with thirty-five men of Company G, was sent out at the request of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple, of the Battalion of Mountaineers, to assist in attacking a party of Indians discovered by Lieutenant Geer, of the Mountaineers. The report of Lieutenant Hackett is inclosed.† On the 10th Lieutenant Taylor, with fifteen men of Company E, escorted a train with supplies to Captain Greene's command, returning on the 11th. On the 12th Captain Cook, with a detachment of his company, was out on a scout to the east of this camp, and on the 19th Lieutenant Hutton, of the same company, also was out in the same direction. Both reports are inclosed herewith.‡ Lieutenant Taylor was again sent on the 19th to escort the train to the camp of Captain Greene, returning on the 20th.

On the 22d instant, in accordance with my instructions, I left this camp with Company G and the remainder of E for the purpose of making a trip down the Klamath among the Indians on that river who have heretofore been friendly toward the whites, but who had recently been accused of rendering some aid to the hostile band under the Hoopa chief, Seranaltin John. A detachment was left in charge of this camp under Lieutenant Hackett. I arrived on the same day at Martin's ranch, near the junction of the Trinity and Klamath Rivers, where Captain Greene was encamped. About retreat, Lieutenant Hempfield, of the Battalion of Mountaineers, came into my camp and reported that a prisoner under his charge had been shot a short distance from there. On the following morning I deemed it my duty to investigate the affair as far as possible. All the facts were reported to the colonel commanding the district in my letter of the 23d instant. The prisoner was a very old man, who had, perhaps, more influence over the hostiles than any other man, and his loss under the circumstances was much to be regretted. The deed has also had a very bad effect on the Indians disposed to be friendly, lessening their confidence if nothing more. Having been satisfied from information received that the hostiles under John were in the vicinity of Young's ranch, on the Klamath, some twenty miles below its junction with the Trinity, and that they were in the habit of visiting that place in the night-time, I, on the 24th, directed Lieutenant Taylor with twenty men in canoes to go down the river, leaving some stores for my command at Young's house, and afterward to descend some distance below, conceal his boats, and return on the opposite side of the river to a point directly opposite the house, there to remain until my arrival, all of which was performed without the knowledge of any of the Indians in the vicinity. Leaving Lieutenant Hutton in charge with forty men, I with eighty men of the two companies marched by land. On arriving within five miles of Young's after a very hard march of seventeen miles, I halted, my men and animals almost exhausted, for the purpose of allowing them to recover.

* See p. 265. † See p. 272. ‡ See pp. 272, 277.

At 8 p. m. I directed Captain Greene to proceed down the river very cautiously with his men and surround Young's and the neighboring Indian ranches. The night was very dark, the rain falling in torrents, and the trail difficult to follow even in the daytime, but they succeeded in accomplishing their purpose about 1 a. m.

On the following morning with the train and the balance of the command I followed. On my arrival no hostile Indians could be found in any of the ranches. Mr. Young states to me that the night previous they had been at his house with their leader, John; that he had not allowed him to come into his house, but had warned him not to again come there, and that he did not know the direction which the party had taken. On going into camp a short distance below I sent word to the different ranches in the vicinity that I wished to talk with them on the following morning at my camp. Our arrival was so totally unexpected, and the appearance of so many men so much alarmed the Indians, whose fears had been much increased by the stories circulated among them by the whites who live with them, that it was difficult to get them together. After some delay, however, some 200 were collected together. After I had stated to them my object, and assured them that there was no danger, they became calm. It appears that at or near this point there are three ranches, the most powerful ones of the Klamaths. They control the others, and their influence is very great. For some time past the jealousy which exists has prevented them from acting together. They readily admitted that from their inability to resist they had harbored John and his party, but that they were ready to act together now, and attempt his capture if he again came on to the river. I told them that they must hereafter act together; that they would be held responsible that no succor was given to any hostile Indian. They promised to deliver any Indian up who should give them any aid or information. Being unable to learn which direction the party had taken, I sent out my Indian scouts to ascertain if possible their whereabouts, and on the afternoon of the 26th moved up the river six miles. The Indians returning without being able to get any information, on the 27th I returned to our camp at Martin's ranch, leaving twenty men under Sergeant Bellon, of Company G, to follow the following day. Though not successful in capturing any hostile Indians, I trust the expedition has not been in vain. The exhibition of a much larger force than ever seen before must have its effect upon these Indians. The good resulting from it is already apparent in the actions of the Klamath Indians. During the four days we were absent the rain fell almost incessantly, the weather very cold, and the men suffered much from exposure, as we avoided making fires as much as possible. I regret to state that I was obliged to shoot one of my mules. It fell accidentally over a precipice, breaking its thigh, rendering it unable to move. On the 28th Sergeant Bellon with the train returned to camp. On the 30th I returned with both companies to this camp. The estimated distance marched during the month by the scouts from the two companies will, it is believed, approximate close to the actual number of miles. Company E, Captain Greene, 483 miles; Company G, Captain Cook, 395 miles.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. WRIGHT,

Major Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Battalion.

Lieut. J. ULIO,

Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Humboldt.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Iaqua, Cal., May 15, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with Orders, No. 2, current series, from headquarters of the District of Humboldt, I have the honor to report the operations of the troops of this command during the preceding part of this month:

May 1 Lieutenant Geer, of the Mountaineers, was absent on a scout with a detachment of his own company, and Lieutenant Taylor, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, with ten men of Company E, of the Sixth Infantry, in the vicinity of Kneeland's Prairie. Having struck a trail of hostile Indians, he on the morning of the 1st directed Privates Mills and Berry, of Company E, to proceed to the trail with the mules and baggage of his command, and there await the arrival of the supply train coming from Humboldt, join them, and come in to this post. Instead of doing so they kept on, without waiting, in advance of the train. On arriving at Booth's Run, about six miles from here, they were about a mile in advance of the train when they were fired upon by some Indians, five in number, concealed in the rocks. Mills was mortally wounded and overtaken by the Indians, who cut his throat. Berry was shot through the hand, but succeeded in escaping with the loss of his gun and ammunition. The mules were then stripped and the blankets, overcoats, and cooking utensils taken away. This unfortunate affair was the result of the disobedience of orders on the part of the victims, and can be attributed to no one else. Lieutenant Geer continuing on the trail came up with the Indians at sundown. While planning his mode of attack the Indians engaged in the attack of the morning came in and joined them with all the plunder. The lieutenant then resolved to wait until daylight, in hopes more might arrive during the night. At daylight on the 2d he had completely surrounded them, when he made the attack successfully, as shown by his official report heretofore forwarded. One more body has since been discovered, making the killed seven instead of six. The killing of the squaws was unavoidable on account of the thickness of the bushes and the early hour of the attack, the camp being quite dark still. All who were recognized or gave themselves up were spared. Most of the property was recovered. On learning of the murder I immediately sent Lieutenant Hackett, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, with twenty men to search for Berry. The body of Mills was brought into this post by the train. May 2 Captain Greene, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, was ordered to scout to the southward of this post for five days. On the 3d Lieutenant Hutton was sent in charge of the prisoners taken to Fort Humboldt. On arriving at Brown's ranch he found the missing man Berry, who had been shot three days previous, just arrived. He was taken in to Fort Humboldt. On the 4th First Sergeant Bellon, of Company G, Sixth Infantry, with thirteen men was sent in search of Berry and to scout over in the direction of the fight. Sergeant Bellon discovered that the Indians had returned and buried their dead. On the 5th Lieutenant Taylor was sent to the head of Mad River, with instructions to protect a drove of cattle and some families who were desirous of crossing the mountains. This was accomplished, and on returning the country was scouted. All of the above scouts had returned on the 9th. On the morning of the 10th Captain Greene was, with forty men and twelve days' supplies, directed to scout on Eel River to within ten miles of Camp Grant, thence to Larrabee Valley and the headwaters of Mad River, by Fort Baker home. Lieutenant Geer to scout with twenty-five men and ten days' supplies north of Mad River

along Boulder Creek to its head, thence toward the head of Mad River. On the 11th Sergeant Holt with ten men of Company G, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, and ten Mountaineers [was detailed] to escort a party of citizens and a drove of cattle up Mad River to the head of Pilot Creek; thence scout in a southeast direction toward the head of Mad River and join Lieutenant Hackett, who on the 12th started for Fort Baker with twelve men, with instructions to go thence east toward the spot designated for the meeting. On the 13th Sergt. F. Bellon, of Company G, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, was sent in pursuit of some Indians reported to be near Harris' house, five miles southeast from the post, with twelve men and five days' rations. When heard from Sergeant Bellon was on the trail. On the 15th Lieutenant Taylor left with twelve men to escort the train toward Humboldt. On arriving at Freshwater Slough he is to leave the train and scout the country, joining it at the same place on the 18th. After seeing the train over the dangerous part of the road to Iaqua, Lieutenant Taylor will scout toward Mad River until the 23d instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. WRIGHT,
Major Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Adjutant Sixth California Volunteer Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Humboldt.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Iaqua, Cal., May 31, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following operations of this command during the preceding fifteen days against the hostile Indians:

Five scouting parties were out at the date of my last report. The reports of each I have the honor to inclose herewith. On the evening of the 20th, further information having been received concerning the Indians referred to in the report of Lieutenant Hackett by a scouting party under Sergeant Harris, Company E, Mountaineers, I at once determined to capture them if possible. Nearly the entire command had just returned. Having been in the field about thirty days without rest, many of the men were unable to go until they had recovered from their fatigue. A call for volunteers was responded to by more than the number of men required, and Lieutenants Geer, Hackett, and Hutton. The services of Stephen Fleming as a guide, two or three citizens, eight friendly Indians, with the party under Sergeant Harris, in all amounting to fifty men, left this camp at retreat on the 20th. The report of the action on the 22d [23d], which was the result, I have had the honor to transmit heretofore to the colonel commanding.* The officers and men of the entire command have been active and untiring during the past month, their labors severe, and the exposure has been necessarily great. On the 26th Sergeant Holt, Company G, Sixth California Infantry Volunteers, and nine men left for the purpose of scouting to the southwest of this post. It is believed that few if any Indians are now roaming between Eel and Mad Rivers west of Baker. It is thought that all the armed bands still out can be induced to come in as prisoners of war if steps are now taken with a view to that object. In the meantime another severe chastisement will be perhaps beneficial. The white man seen during the last engagement is thought to be Heath, who recently escaped from Gaston; while at the same time the horse

* See Geer's report, May 25, p. 292.

captured is supposed to have belonged to a man by the name of Ross, who has been missing since the 20th instant from his home. In obedience to verbal instructions a detachment of ten men was sent to relieve the party of the Second Infantry at Brown's ranch on the 28th instant. Also on the 30th a detachment of ten men to protect Reed's ranch, ten miles south of this camp. This point is much exposed and has been threatened repeatedly of late. I have to-day directed Lieutenant Taylor, of the Sixth, to establish a temporary camp at a suitable point near the crossing of Mad River by the upper trail, with twenty-five men for the protection of that route, now very much traveled, and perhaps the most dangerous one in the country. Should this meet the approval of the district commander I will keep a party at the point selected.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. WRIGHT,

Major Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,

Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Humboldt, Cal.

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HEADQUARTERS,

Camp Iaqua, Cal., June 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of this command during the previous fifteen days:

June 1, Lieutenant Taylor, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, was sent with twenty-five men of Company E, with instructions to select a suitable place near the Upper Crossing of Mad River and there erect a small block-house. This point has been much frequented by Indians, and they have given much trouble to people traveling that route over the mountains. Large droves of stock pass over this trail during this season of the year, and it is necessary to have a force sufficient for escorts and protection. On the same day, in accordance with instructions from the commander of the district, ten men and two corporals were sent to Light-House Point, near Fort Humboldt, to guard Indian prisoners there. June 2, four men were detached to guard Harris' ranch, four miles southeast of this post, for the protection of forage belonging to the quartermaster of this post. On the 6th Lieutenant Geer, of the Battalion of Mountaineers, with a detachment of twelve men was sent to meet a party of Indians (Redwoods) who were said to be anxious to deliver themselves up. The object was effected as far as shown by his report, and the detachment returned on the 14th instant to this post. I have the honor to inclose the reports of Lieutenants Geer and Taylor.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. WRIGHT,

Major Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

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HEADQUARTERS,

Camp Iaqua, Cal., June 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of this command during the preceding fifteen days:

On the 19th Lieutenant Taylor, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, was sent with instructions to take command of the detachment of Company E, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, stationed since the 1st

instant at Soldier's Grove, consisting of twenty-five men, and to scout the country in that vicinity and on Grouse Creek and Mad River, for the purpose of discovering if any Indians still remain in that part of the district. The inclosed report* will show that after thoroughly searching the country referred to no traces of Indians can be found. No signs of Indians have been discovered on the south side of Mad River since the 1st of May. On the 25th Lieutenant Geer, of Battalion of Mountaineers, was sent out with a view to improving and shortening the trail from this post to the town of Eureka. Lieutenant Geer returned on the 29th, having succeeded in locating the trail, shortening it at least four miles. The new trail, leaving the old at Lawrence Creek, continues on a ridge running nearly straight, and joins the old one again at the foot of the hill four miles west of Brown's ranch. Very little work will render it practicable for trains. As soon as possible this work will be performed. Lieutenant Taylor and his command returned to this post on the 29th instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. WRIGHT,
Major Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

First Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Adjutant Sixth California Volunteer Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Reports of Capt. William E. Hull, Second California Infantry.

CAMP No. 25,
Red Mountain, March 31, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 17th instant at the Red Mountain, seven or eight miles southwest of the Blue Rock Station, the scouting party of the company under my command routed a band of hostile Indians and pursued them to Eel River. On the evening of the 19th came up with them and killed 2 Indian men and captured 2 squaws. On the 22d followed the same band into Bald Spring Cañon, where 2 more men were killed. Continued the pursuit of the band under cover of night until the morning of the 27th instant, when First Sergeant Maguire, with one corporal and three privates, came upon a large encampment, which they attacked, killing 5 Indian men and capturing 3 women and 3 young children. On the 28th instant with the main body of my detachment encountered a large party on Eel River and succeeded in killing 16 men and capturing 2 women, making in all this month 25 Indian men killed and 7 women and 3 children captured; the latter have been sent to Camp Grant under guard to be forwarded to district headquarters. In this section of country there are large numbers of wild Indians known by the name of Wileackee, and where my detachment could do good service. If the district commander should deem it advisable to order me to that section, the communication from him in this instance might be forwarded via Camp Grant, from whence I could receive it earlier than by the usual mail route. In the section of country allotted me for scouting, *i. e.*, from the Mendocino Reservation to Shelter Cove, the Indians have almost entirely dispersed, having returned to the reservation or left for other parts to

*See Taylor's report, June 30, p. 278.

evade my command. I beg to state that Mattole Valley and Bear River alluded to in District Orders, No. 118, are beyond the capability of my means of transportation, in consequence of the want of pack animals. The roughness of the route makes it difficult to find animals to hire in this vicinity equal to the task. With reference to the communication dated Fort Gaston, March 6, 1864, and transmitted through district headquarters, relative to operating against domesticated Indians, I beg in reply to state that I have not interfered with any of that class, or with any who are living with or under the protection of white settlers. In conclusion, I feel pleasure in stating that the scouting party under my command did their duty in a soldier-like, cheerful, and satisfactory manner, during several days and nights (the weather being both wet and stormy) while in pursuit of the Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. HULL,

Captain, Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Company D.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Humboldt Military District, Fort Humboldt, Cal.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,

Fort Humboldt, Cal., April 24, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for information of department commander. Great credit is due Captain Hull and his command for activity and energy displayed.

H. M. BLACK,

Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

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CAMP NO. 25,

Coast Range Mountains, Mendocino County, Cal., April 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the movements of a scouting detachment of Company D, Second Infantry California Volunteers, under my command, commencing on the 1st and ending on the 15th instant, viz:

April 1, Sergeant Maguire and six privates proceeded with seven women and three children (Indian captives) to Camp Grant, and returned here on the 8th instant, having traveled a distance of 104 miles. Sergeant Maguire states that one woman and child succeeded in making their escape on the way to their destination, notwithstanding the strictest vigilance was kept by the party; that during the time they were out they experienced very stormy weather and much snow had fallen. Met with no fresh Indian signs. April 3, Sergeant Winn, one corporal, and three privates proceeded on scout to Bell Cañon, Island Mountain, and returned on the 4th instant. Traveled a distance of twenty-five miles; also on the 3d instant Sergeant Wheeler and four privates proceeded on scout to Blue Rock Cañon and returned on the 4th instant, both parties driven in by severity of snow-storm. Saw no fresh Indian signs on either route. April 5, 6, 7, and 8, much snow lying on the hill, consequent difficulty in traveling. April 9, I proceeded this day with one sergeant, one corporal, and six privates, one packer and two mules in a westerly direction toward the coast and scouted carefully along the South Fork of Eel River, its tributaries, and through the different little valleys where Indians were likely to be found, taking

care to travel under cover of night. Returned to camp on the 12th instant without finding any Indians or fresh signs. Traveled during this scout a distance of about sixty miles. April 13, I proceeded this day with one sergeant and six privates to Middle Fork of Eel River, which is much swollen and cannot at present be forded. Gradual melting snow on the mountains at the head of this stream will keep it up for some time. Scouted in this neighborhood a distance of forty-five miles, and returned to camp this day without seeing any Indians or fresh signs. The whole of these scouts were supposed to be within the limits of Mendocino County. My first object now will be to build a canoe capable of carrying provisions and ferrying my men across the Middle Fork of Eel River, and following up the remainder of the band of Indians referred to in my last report, who have no doubt escaped across this river, taking with them their wounded, of which there were several. I beg to add that I must give but an estimated distance of miles traveled in each scout, but the figures are placed under rather than over.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. HULL,

Captain, Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Company D.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Humboldt Military District, Camp near Fort Gaston, Cal.

AT CAMP NO. 25,

Coast Range, Mendocino County, Cal., April 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the proceedings of the detachment of my company while on scout, from the 16th to the 30th instant, viz:

April 16, occupied in making preparations for crossing Eel River in a northeasterly direction. April 17, I proceeded with two sergeants, one corporal, one guide, and eleven privates to the mouth of White Rock Cañon that falls into Eel River, a distance of about twenty miles; found the river at that point impassable. April 18, sent out two parties, one up and the other down the river, in search of a ford, but without success, each party traveling about ten or twelve miles. April 19, proceeded up the river with the whole detachment about fifteen miles, and with great difficulty succeeded about 2 a. m. in crossing. The men being very wet, I encamped for the night; found fresh Indian signs. April 20, having arrived in the neighborhood of Indians, kept my men and animals concealed in the bushes until dark, then traveled a distance of about twelve miles, keeping a good lookout for Indian camp-fires, but discovered none; by the moonlight I could plainly see the traces of Indians through the high grass. April 21, encamped at daylight and at night fall resumed the scout; traveled all night over a very rough country called the Rola Bola Mountains; plenty of Indian signs; traveled a distance of twenty miles. April 22, remained in camp until night, then resumed the scout, and after traveling until near daylight discovered Indian camp-fires situated on a high bluff of rock that seemed impossible to approach, and was so to strangers at night-time; hence I was compelled to defer the attack until daylight, but those wary savages discovered us and fled; they had a start of about two miles. I followed them as fast as possible, the ascent being extremely difficult, and pursued them that day until myself and men

were almost exhausted; must have traveled a distance of fifty miles, including the scout of the previous night; discovered by the trail the Indians had separated in two bands. April 23, divided my men in two parties; gave Sergeant Wheeler one and myself the other. I followed one trail, traveling alternately by day or night until my provisions began to give out. I arrived at this camp on the 28th; traveled a distance averaging twenty miles per day since the 23d. April 29, Sergeant Wheeler arrived at camp with 11 Indian women and 1 child, prisoners captured by him on the 28th; he reports 8 Indian men killed, besides quite a number wounded, that threw themselves into the river and thus escaped or were likely drowned; this occurred at a place called Big Bend, on Eel River; he also states that his party traveled not less than twenty miles each day. I have detained three of the captives (women) as guides for a few days, believing that they will be of great use to me; the remainder I have forwarded to Camp Grant, to be escorted to Fort Humboldt, agreeably to district orders. I have had built on Eel River a large canoe, capable of carrying twenty men. I feel pleasure in stating that people are already driving large herds of stock into a portion of the country scouted over by me, heretofore prevented by Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. HULL,

Captain, Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Company D.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District,

Camp near Fort Gaston, Cal.

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HDQRS. COMPANY D, SECOND INFTY. CALIFORNIA VOLS.,

Camp No. 26, Eel River, Mouth of Bell Rock Cañon, May 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, transmitted via Camp Grant, and now beg leave to report the proceedings of the scout detachment of my company from the 1st to the 8th, as follows:

May 1 to 3, removing camp to this place. May 3, a band of forty Indians have this day of their own accord come into camp and surrendered themselves on condition of their lives being spared (having previously burnt their bows and arrows). There are twelve or fifteen bucks, the remainder of the number are squaws and children. I understand from this band that there are more coming in to surrender themselves. My means of transportation will not admit of my victualing a large number long. However, I have made arrangements to have provisions purchased from the nearest settlement to enable me to forward them to Humboldt for the disposal of the district commander. May 6, Sergeant Sweet and six privates from Camp Grant, where they had taken Indian captives, saw no fresh Indian signs.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. HULL,

Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers,

Comdg. Company D, Second Infantry California Volunteers.

First Lieut. JAMES ULIO,

Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Humboldt, Cal.

HDQRS. COMPANY D, SECOND INFTY. CALIFORNIA VOLS.,
Camp No. 26, Eel River, May 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to state that since the 8th instant (the date of my last report, in which I informed you that I had 40 Indians who had surrendered themselves) I have accepted the surrender of 69 more, making the total number of prisoners at this camp 109, and a probability of increase. I am only waiting for sufficient supply of provisions to start on the line of march to Humboldt with them. The pack train from Fort Bragg and a gang of Indians sent to Long Valley for beef will, I expect, arrive to-morrow. Captain Simpson arrived here last night with two privates and his Indian interpreter, by my request, to assist me in getting a full understanding with those Indians. They appear satisfied with my arrangements at present, but I fear that in removing them from their country they may demur. I can muster a guard of but twelve or fourteen men, and in the event of their changing their mind and making a stampede during the night many will doubtless escape. I shall use all caution within my limited means to prevent such a disaster.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. HULL,
Captain, Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Company D.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Humboldt Military District, Fort Humboldt, Cal.

N. B.—As a precautionary measure I deemed it necessary to keep the whole of my detachment about the camp, in consequence of the large number of prisoners therein.

W. E. H.

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CAMP NO. 26,
Eel River, Mouth of Bell Cañon, Mendocino County, Cal.,
June 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the proceedings of Company D, Second Infantry California Volunteers, under my command between the 1st and 14th, are as follows:

Arrived at this camp from Fort Humboldt on the morning of the 3d instant. On the 4th instant sent out a scouting party in charge of Lance Corporal Young, who returned on the 7th with fifteen Indians. He reports that while scouting these Indians came to him and surrendered; they (the Indians) say that they are the last of their tribe in this section of country, which I am led to believe is correct, as I have scouted the country entirely over without finding any Indian signs whatever, having started from camp on the 8th instant and returned on the 13th, traveling on average a distance of about twelve or fifteen miles a day. I sent two friendly Indians to the headwaters of the North Fork of Eel River with the view of finding the whereabouts of the tribe of Indians belonging to that portion of the country. They have not returned, and it is my opinion that they have been killed. As soon as I get supplies from Fort Bragg, and my camp moved from this point to that region, I shall commence active operations against them. However, as my intended camping ground is fully 100 miles from Fort Bragg, over an exceedingly mountainous country, it will be about the 1st of July before I can get the necessary supplies to that part. I have recently understood that there is a small band of roving

Indians at Usal Creek, on the coast. I shall proceed immediately in person to that vicinity and scout along the coast to Shelter Cove, thence back again across country to North Eel River, by which time my supplies will have arrived at the head of North Fork of Eel River. In the meantime Sergeants Maguire and Winn will be scouting with the detachment in this section. This day I have forwarded to Camp Grant, under charge of Lance Corporal Young and five privates, fifteen Indian prisoners, who will be turned over to the commanding officer of that post for transfer by him to Fort Humboldt.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. HULL,
Captain, Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Company D.
ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Humboldt Military District, Fort Humboldt, Cal.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 18, 1864.

Col. H. M. BLACK,
Sixth Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Humboldt:

SIR: The general commanding is gratified to observe the activity and zeal displayed by Captain Hull, Second Infantry California Volunteers, and Sergeant Wheeler of Captain Hull's company, on a recent scout and engagement with the Indians on Eel River. They deserve and receive the highest praise for their conduct on the occasion referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 5.

Reports of Capt. Thomas Buckley, Sixth California Infantry.

CAMP BIDWELL, CAL., *April 1, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report operations of my command from the 15th to the 31st ultimo, inclusive. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, snowing or raining continually, the command has been actively engaged in scouting. Made scouts to Mad River the 21st, 23d, and 25th ultimo without success. Lieutenant Oaks, in command of a detachment of twenty-one men, with five days' rations, left camp on the morning of March 26 for the purpose of scouting in the vicinity of the Three Cabins, distant fourteen miles, also to Renalda Creek and Big Bend. After crossing Mad River and while ascending the mountain, Private Joseph Smith, of Company C, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, fell and almost instantly expired at 11 a. m. 26th ultimo; supposed cause of decease, apoplexy. He was buried on the banks of Mad River. The detachment proceeded to the Three Cabins and encamped. On the 27th made a scout three miles north of Big Bend in the direction of Redwood Creek, where they discovered fresh Indian signs on the ridge dividing Bug and Boulder Creeks. It is the opinion of Lieutenant Oaks that there are two Indian ranches on each of the above-named creeks. The detachment returned to their camp at night, having been

out in a violent storm of rain and snow. On the 28th scouted seven miles up the south side of Boulder Creek through a pelting storm of rain. They saw fresh signs, but no Indians.

On the 29th the detachment scouted all day in a storm with like results. On the 31st ultimo detachment returned to Camp Bidwell by the way of Kneeland's Prairie, fording the river with great difficulty six miles above the lower ford, the latter being impassable. Lieutenant Oaks reports seeing smoke ascending from the timber to the left of the trail and half a mile from the prairie. On the detachment halting the fire was immediately extinguished. Four men were detailed as spies to watch. They returned to camp that night without discovering the enemy. The detachment was compelled to return, being out of rations and quite exhausted from the effects of the severe storms. On the 28th March I left camp with ten men, intending to join Lieutenant Oaks' command, but was compelled to return, as the river could not be forded. Lieutenant Oaks reports the country as very favorable for scouting. The creeks are densely covered with heavy timber. On the summit of the mountains are numerous plateaus covered with good grass and with springs of good water. Boulder Creek runs parallel with Mad River, the latter forming Big Bend. Three Cabins is six miles southwest of Big Bend. The range of country described is covered with fat cattle, hundreds of which were seen by the detachment, and affording an inexhaustible supply of food to the enemy. Distance marched going and returning, forty miles. The health of my command has been generally good. It is my intention to make another scout immediately, and I hope a more successful one.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BUCKLEY,

Captain, Sixth Infantry California Vols., Commanding Camp.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,

Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Gaston, Cal.

CAMP AT BOYNTON'S PRAIRIE, CAL., *May 3, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that Lieutenant Oaks, in command of a detachment of twenty-three men of Company C, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, left this camp on the morning of April 25, 1864, on an Indian scout to Boulder Creek. After a diligent search, finding no enemy in that vicinity, the detachment returned to this camp on the evening of the 28th of April. As the Indians had been reported as killing cattle on Kneeland's Prairie, on the evening of April 30, 1864, I sent a detachment, consisting of Sergeant Wing and six privates, who were to proceed to the prairie and remain concealed, to observe if the enemy returned to the prairie, and their numbers; also to follow their trail to their camping place, and to send back for a larger force to surround them, unless their numbers should be sufficient to attack them successfully. The detachment returned this day, and the sergeant reports that he discovered a small party, consisting of five or six bucks and squaws, but could not succeed in getting close enough to capture them, the nature of the country allowing them to easily secrete themselves, and it would be impossible to get a shot at them unless close upon them. I would also report that Lieutenant Oaks, in command of a detachment of twenty men, left camp this p. m. for a scout in that

section. I would also report the health of my command as good, with a few exceptions of colds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. BUCKLEY,

Captain, Sixth Infantry California Vols., Commanding Camp.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,

Adjt. Sixth Infantry California Vols., Fort Humboldt, Cal.

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CAMP AT BOYNTON'S PRAIRIE, CAL., *May 15, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that Lieutenant Oaks, with a detachment of twenty-two men, left this camp on the 3d instant for the purpose of scouting on and in the vicinity of Kneeland's Prairie. The detachment discovered fresh Indian sign at the Redwoods, head of Elk Creek, and other localities in the neighborhood of the prairie. The sign or trail was only made by one band of Indians, who succeeded in dodging and eluding the pursuit, although closely followed by Lieutenant Oaks and party. The detachment found two Indian ranches composed of huts, one of which they destroyed and the other they reserved for future operations. The detachment returned to this camp on the morning of the 8th instant; distance marched, twenty miles (distance marched during the whole scout, as reported by Lieutenant Oaks, 100 miles). I regret that I have to report the death of Corpl. J. D. Barnes, late a member of Company B, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, and but recently attached to my company, who was shot on the 6th instant while on the trail between here and Kneeland's Prairie, by a party of Indians concealed near the trail. He was returning to camp with two pack-mules, one of which he was riding, and when between one and two miles from the prairie he was shot at and hit by two balls, one penetrating his shoulder, which caused him to drop his gun, and the other shot, which struck him in the lower part of the back, passing through his body. He succeeded in returning to camp, but died about three hours after. He reported seeing a white man with the party that shot him. Lieutenants Oaks and Rowe, with a detachment of thirty-three men, are at present scouting in the same locality. The health of the command is good. I would respectfully request permission to remove five men from Tillow's Mill to this camp, if agreeable to the commanding officer of the district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BUCKLEY,

Captain, Sixth Infantry California Vols., Commanding Camp.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,

Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Humboldt, Cal.

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CAMP AT BOYNTON'S PRAIRIE, *July 1, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report operations of my command from the 16th of June to July 1, 1864. I have not been actively engaged in scouting the last fifteen days, owing to the intelligence I received from reliable sources that all the hostile Indians were coming in and giving themselves up. I was informed that there were two bucks and three squaws still out in the vicinity of Boulder Creek, concealed in a cave. I sent out a detachment on the 24th June, with a guide thoroughly acquainted with that portion of the country, to make a thorough

search for any hostile Indians lurking in that vicinity. The detachment returned to camp on the evening of the 28th June, and report finding the cave on Boulder Creek. It had been evacuated, with no appearance of having been recently occupied. With the above exception the detachment was unable to discover any Indian signs. I have to report the loss by desertion of four men from my command on the night of the 15th June. The next day I dispatched Lieutenant Oaks with a detachment of five men in pursuit. After following them four days the detachment lost their trail and was compelled to return to camp, arriving here on the 22d ultimo. I would also report that the health of my command is generally good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. BUCKLEY,
Captain, Sixth Infantry California Vols., Commanding Camp.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Humboldt, Cal.

No. 6.

Reports of Capt. Duane M. Greene, Sixth California Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FORT GASTON, CAL., *April 1, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to the colonel commanding the district the following scouts and movements made from the 8th day of March, 1864, to the 1st day of April, 1864, by a detachment of Company E, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, under my command:

Tuesday, March 8, 1864, left camp near Fort Gaston, Cal., at 12.30 p. m. with detachment of forty men of Company E, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, one packer, one Indian guide, two mules with supplies for detachment, and one mule with supplies for Lieutenant Middleton's command, which was supposed to be in the vicinity of the junction of the Trinity and Klamath Rivers. I proceeded about six miles and met him returning with his detachment to Fort Gaston. I turned over to him the mule with provisions for his command and proceeded to Weitchpec, at the junction of the above-named rivers, where I arrived about 5 p. m., crossed the Klamath River, and camped in front of a vacant house. Found several friendly Indians living near this place. Distance traveled, twelve miles. With the exception of two places where there have been land-slides, the trail is good. Wednesday, March 9, sent messenger to Fort Gaston, reporting my arrival here. Sent out three scouting parties of ten men each under non-commissioned officers, with Indian guides, one up the Klamath, one down the Klamath, and the other to the valley behind the range of mountains skirting the Klamath on the north, to discover the hostile Indians if possible, or signs, and information that would lead to their discovery. The parties returned to camp at 6, 7, and 7.30 p. m., respectively. The one that went up the river found the country in some places near the river flat and sandy, but generally hilly and rough. They went to a point six miles from camp, but saw no signs of Indians. The party that went down the river marched six miles from camp, three miles of which was through tolerably smooth country, the remainder broken and rugged. Found a great many friendly Indians living in ranches. Saw a white man who informed them that a notorious Indian named Wanich

could be found in the vicinity of Bluff Creek, about eight miles above my camp. The party that crossed the mountain traveled seven miles to a valley, but saw no Indians nor signs of them. Aggregate distance traveled by the three parties, thirty-eight miles.

Thursday, March 10, at a very early hour I took sixteen men and went to Bluff Creek, eight miles from my camp, in search of Wanich. He had been notified of my coming and made his escape to the mountains. I returned to camp at 1 p. m. Lieutenant Taylor, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, with an escort of ten men arrived in camp at 2 p. m., with ten days' rations for the detachment. Friday, March 11, sent Sergeant McCullough with ten men to look for a more suitable place to camp. He returned at 11 a. m., having found a deserted log cabin and a barn at a distance of two miles from the junction and one mile above Martin's Ferry. Wood and water convenient. Moved camp in afternoon. Lieutenant Taylor and escort returned to Fort Gaston. I sent the two mules and packer I had back with him. Saturday, March 12, having received information that Seranaltin John's band was at Young's ranch, about twenty miles down the Klamath, I took twenty men and twelve Indians in three canoes (the Indians as guides and to work the canoes) and four days' rations and started in pursuit. Arrived at Young's ranch about 3.30 p. m., and learned that the Indians were about three miles below that place. Remained at Young's until night set in, then took the canoes and moved noiselessly down the river, but their system of telegraphing is so perfect that my coming had been long known to them, and they had scattered and fled, some to the mountains and some down the river. The Indians with me said there was but one place for those who had gone down the river to stop at, and that was a rendezvous at the mouth of the river. I continued on and arrived at a point half a mile above the mouth of the river at 3 a. m. Sunday, where I landed the men. I proceeded cautiously over the most indescribable rocks and cliffs a quarter of a mile and discovered a large canoe partly drawn out on the rocks. I then ascended a high buff, on the summit of which I found an Indian rancheria, which I immediately surrounded, capturing the two notorious Indians, Jack and Stone, and two squaws and two children. Having no rope or anything else suitable to hang the bucks with, I was obliged to bring them away with me. I could not take the squaws and children, as I had but four days' rations for my men and I desired to hasten to the river to intercept any others of the band that might be coming down to this rendezvous. The children could not have got down the cliff to the river, the night being so intensely dark. It is impossible to imagine a rougher or more rugged country than that through which I passed. Animals cannot be taken over it. There is no trail on either side of the river from a point one mile below Young's ranch to the mouth, a distance of thirty-four miles. There are bowlder-bars in some places near the river one and a half and two miles long, where there is no earth, not even a grain of sand visible, the strong currents of freshets having swept it away, leaving nothing but the clean washed stones to walk upon. The river is wild and rapid as a cataract all the way to its mouth, rendering it extremely difficult to bring an empty canoe up. In traveling thirty-four miles I was obliged to cross the river thirty-eight times. I remained on one side as long as it was possible to get through the dense woods or until I came to an impassable cliff, then crossed to the other side, thus alternating until within one mile of Young's, where the country is more open. I continued marching until 6 p. m. Sunday, when I halted to rest the men and give them an opportunity to make

coffee, having marched twenty miles. Resumed the march at 8 p. m. and arrived at Young's ranch at 4 a. m. Monday, having marched fifteen miles during the night. (This march was much impeded by the men falling into chasms and gulches hidden by the tops of fallen trees and underbrush.) Left Young's at 6 a. m. Monday and arrived in camp near Martin's Ferry at 8 p. m., having marched twenty miles. Confined the prisoners in a log cabin under a guard of six men. Found no other trace of Indians. Distance traveled in three days and two nights, 110 miles.

Wednesday, March 16, sent Sergeant McCullough and nine men with the prisoners Jack and Stone to Fort Gaston. Thursday, March 17, at 4 p. m., Sergeant McCullough and party returned from Fort Gaston, reported having turned over the prisoners safely, and that they were hanged the same evening, after attempting to escape from the guard. Friday, March 18, sent out a party of fifteen men on a scout north of the camp. They traveled about twelve miles and returned to camp at 6 p. m., having seen no signs of Indians. Country mountainous and nearly all covered with forest. Saw very little prairie land. Water abundant. Saturday, March 19, Lieutenant Taylor, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, with twenty-eight men and ten days' rations for the command, arrived from Fort Gaston. Reported two men, Privates Oultzhover and Perkins, of my company, missing. Sent out scouting party of thirteen men. They traveled northeasterly from camp five miles, thence northerly, thence westerly to the river (Klamath), which they reached about three miles below Martin's Ferry. Saw no Indians. Country rough and mountainous. Arrived in camp at 6 p. m., having traveled about fourteen miles. Sunday, March 20, Lieutenant Taylor, with an escort of ten men, started for Fort Gaston, having the pack-mules in charge. Sent out Sergeant Heines with fifteen men across the river on a scout toward French Camp to examine the trails and search for the two men who were missing from Lieutenant Taylor's command on the previous day. Party returned at 5 p. m. Saw no signs of Indians or the missing men. Traveled fifteen miles, four of which were from the foot of a mountain to its summit. Saw considerable prairie land, where feed was abundant. Tuesday, March 22, Major Wright arrived in camp at 6 p. m., bringing with him Captain Cook and Lieutenant Hutton, with a detachment of Company G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, and Lieutenant Taylor, with the remainder of Company E, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, except four men left at Fort Gaston. Thursday, March 24, Lieutenant Taylor left camp with a scouting party of twenty men. By direction of Major Wright I sent four men to Fort Gaston as an escort to U. S. mail. I took thirty-six men of my command and proceeded with Major Wright down the north side of the Klamath River to a place called Notchico, where we arrived at 6 p. m. and camped; distance, fifteen miles. At 7.30 p. m. I started with my detachment for Young's ranch, Major Wright, with a detachment of Company G, remaining in camp. Raining heavily and night very dark. Arrived at Young's about 11.30 p. m.; distance, six miles. Friday, March 25, finding no hostile Indians in the vicinity, I camped about 600 yards below Young's house at 11 a. m. Major Wright, with detachment of Company G, arrived in camp about 4 p. m. Lieutenant Taylor and detachment arrived about 6 p. m. Saturday, March 26, at 12.30 p. m., the entire command left camp at Young's on their return. Marched about six miles and camped. Sunday, March 27, left camp about 8 a. m. and arrived in camp near Martin's Ferry at 5 p. m.; distance, fifteen miles. Wednesday, March 30, left camp near Martin's

Ferry about 9.30 a. m.; crossed the river at the ferry and took the trail for Fort Gaston about 10 a. m., where we arrived about 5 p. m.; distance, twenty miles. In all the country traveled over water is so abundant as to render it unnecessary for the men to carry canteens. Saw but very little arable or table land, the country generally being of the most mountainous and rugged description. For a distance of nearly seventy-six miles from the mouth of the Klamath River there are only about twenty-two white men, and their interests are not permanent, being engaged in mining along the river shores. Even the mines do not yield an equivalent for the labor and danger of working them. Aggregate number of miles traveled during the above scouts, 278.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. GREENE,
Captain, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Camp near Fort Gaston, Cal.

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CAMP IAQUA, CAL., *May 1, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to the colonel commanding the district the following scouts, made by detachments under my command, during the month of April, 1864:

Friday, April 8, 1864, by direction of the major commanding the battalion Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, I left camp near Fort Gaston at 4 a. m. with twenty-five men of Company E, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, and one commissioned officer (First Lieut. J. P. Hackett, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers), and proceeded by the river trail to a point eleven miles and a quarter from Fort Gaston, and three-quarters of a mile south of Weitchpec, at the junction of the Trinity and Klamath Rivers, where I arrived at 9 a. m.; raining hard and trail very slippery. It had been reported that Seranaltin John and some of his warriors were at the ranch of the friendly Indian known as Old Man Jim, chief of the Weitchpecs, on the north side of the Klamath, near the junction, and to avoid discovery I left the trail and secreted the men in the dense woods on my left, placing some of them in positions from which they could watch the trail. Old Man Jim having been employed as a guide on many occasions, and it being understood that he was co-operating with the troops (having given the information of John's presence at his ranch), I sent my guide, who was also a Weitchpec Indian, to tell him I was in the woods near by and wanted to see him. About an hour afterward Old Man Jim came and told me that Seranaltin John and part of his band were at his ranch. I then made arrangements with him to send me two canoes to cross the river with, and to collect his own Indians together and attack John and keep him engaged until I could come to his assistance, all of which he agreed to do. I then advanced under cover of the woods to within 100 yards of the river, where I waited for the signal to cross, which was to be the firing of Jim's rifles. In the course of half an hour after I reached this point a shot was fired, and according to previous arrangement my men suddenly emerged from the woods and rushed for the canoes, but on arriving at the river found only one had been left for us, and instead of the shot being a signal for me it was for John, it having been fired by one of his party, whose suspicions had been aroused by the mysterious actions of Old Man Jim, and John and his warriors fled to the mountains

in rear of Weitchpec. I could see them running, but they were out of the range of my muskets. I took ten men into the canoe and crossed the river, leaving Lieutenant Hackett to bring over the remainder of the detachment. The river at this point was about 200 yards wide, having been very much swollen by the heavy rains, and the current so rapid that the canoe was swept down nearly a quarter of a mile before I landed. Finding it impracticable to follow the Indians or to open fire upon them at so great a distance, I sent two old Indians, unarmed, to tell Seranaltin John, who had now reached the summit of the mountain, that I wanted to talk with him, thinking that I could persuade him to come in with his warriors somewhere near Fort Gaston and thus capture the entire party. He sent back a message saying that if I would leave my men under the bluff near the river, in front of Weitchpec, and lay down my rifle, he would lay down his and come half-way down the mountain, where he would meet me, but that he would not go out of the range of his men's rifles. This being the only condition on which I could talk with him I consented, and proceeded to the spot where we were to meet. His men were deployed as skirmishers near him, each with his rifle in the position of ready. After shaking hands with me and conversing a few moments he said he wanted peace; that he was tired of the mountains and wanted to come in. I tried to persuade him to go to Fort Gaston, but he said he was afraid to go there; that he wanted to stop at Weitchpec and take all his Indians there. I told him he might do so, whereupon he turned to his men and told them there would be no more fighting, and they immediately discharged their rifles into the air. I then left him, rejoined my men, and returned to camp near Fort Gaston, where I arrived at 7 p. m., having traveled twenty-four miles.

Saturday, April 23, left camp near Camp Iaqua at 9 a. m. with eleven men, one packer, and five mules, with five days' rations for my detachment, and also for that of Lieutenant Geer, which left camp the previous night. Traveled southeasterly to Fort Baker, thirteen miles, thence easterly five miles to camp, where I met Lieutenants Geer and Hackett with eighteen men of Company G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, and two men of Company A, Mountaineer Battalion. They reported that they had tracked the cattle which were driven off by the Indians to that vicinity. On the morning of the 24th Lieutenant Geer with two men went out to ascertain which direction the cattle had taken from the point where their tracks were last seen the previous evening, and discovered that they had been driven over a high bluff into a cañon about half a mile long and extending down to the Van Dusen River. This place is about one mile and a half east of Fort Baker. I took the entire command to Fort Baker, where I left the mules and ten men, and proceeded up the Van Dusen to the mouth of the cañon through which the cattle passed, and there discovered three cows and two calves hamstrung and living, and four steers and two heifers dead. Some of the dead ones were in the river, and evidently had been hamstrung, and in endeavoring to cross the river were carried down by the rapid current and drowned. One steer had seven arrow holes in it. I directed Lieutenant Geer to shoot those that were hamstrung and still alive. The bluff on either side of the river is nearly perpendicular, and the river is deep and full of large bowlders, and a more fit place for so cruel an act could not have been found. They could not have escaped had they not have been hamstrung. It appears to have been done purely for mischief, as none of the meat had been taken away. It is impossible to track the Indians away from the river, there being nothing but stones

on either side. I got to the place by climbing from one rock to another. I spent all the 24th scouting in the vicinity, but found no signs showing the direction the Indians had taken. In examining the place where the cattle were driven over we discovered two that had not reached the bottom, and by getting them on a small bench of the hill they got out. After a thorough examination of the country in the vicinity I went to Fort Baker and camped, and on the 25th returned to Camp Iaqua, having traveled forty-six miles. The trail from Camp Iaqua to Fort Baker is very good, passing through fine open country, but beyond that point mountainous and rough. Total distance traveled during the above scouts, seventy miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. GREENE,

Captain, Sixth Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Company E.

First Lieut. JAMES ULIO,

Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Vols., Fort Humboldt, Cal.

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CAMP IAQUA, CAL., *May 15, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to the colonel commanding the district the following report of a scout made since the 1st instant:

May 2, information having been received that the Indians were in the vicinity of Reed's farm, by direction of the major commanding the battalion Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, I took twenty-five men of my company, one packer, one guide, and seven mules, with five days' rations, and proceeded to that place, where I arrived at 7 p. m. and camped; distance, ten miles. May 3, sent Sergeant Heines with ten men and a guide on a scout to Grizzly Creek, and Corporal Mitchell with nine men down the South Yager. Corporal Mitchell returned about 4 o'clock, having found no signs of Indians; traveled ten miles. Sergeant Heines returned about 5 o'clock. Saw no signs of Indians; traveled twelve miles. May 4, sent Sergeant Heines with thirteen men and a guide to scout down the Middle Yager. Returned about 5 o'clock; traveled fourteen miles and saw no signs of Indians. May 5, sent a scouting party six miles into the Redwoods in the direction of Hydesville to return by the way of the Little Prairies. Reported having seen no signs of Indians; traveled eleven miles. May 6, sent a party in the direction of the junction of the three Yagers. Reported having seen Indian signs about two days old leading toward Lawrence Creek. Followed it as far as the supply of provisions would permit, and learning that Lieutenant Geer's party had gone in this direction the day previous, the scout returned, having traveled twelve miles. May 7, left camp at Reed's farm at 9 a. m. and arrived at Camp Iaqua at 12 m. Aggregate distance traveled on the above scouts, seventy-nine miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. GREENE,

Captain, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. JAMES ULIO,

Adjutant Sixth California Vol. Infantry, Fort Humboldt, Cal.

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CAMP IAQUA, CAL., *June 1, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to the colonel commanding the district the following report of a scout made by a detachment of Company

E, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, under my command, from May 10 to 20, inclusive:

May 10, left Camp Iaqua at 10 a. m. with thirty men of Company E, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, one packer, and nine mules and two guides. Arrived at Reed's farm at 2 p. m., ten miles, and camped to prepare parties to go out the next morning. May 11, sent fifteen men and a guide with the train to Cutterback's ranch, near the Van Dusen River, via the Hydesville trail, thirteen miles. Took fifteen men and a guide and crossed the Redwoods, arriving at Cutterback's ranch at 4 p. m., where I met the train. This part of the Redwoods is covered with a very dense undergrowth and is extremely rough. It is impossible to discover a person at the distance of ten feet. Corporal Heller became exhausted, fainting several times, and it was with much difficulty that I got him through. Sergeant McCullough fell into a hidden ravine and dislocated his left shoulder. I sent him to Hydesville to obtain the assistance of a surgeon. Traveled twelve miles in the Redwoods and saw no signs of Indians. May 12, went up the Van Dusen River ten miles to a place known as Smith's ranch (all the ranches on the Van Dusen are deserted), where I arrived at 5 p. m. and found three soldiers, who represented to belong to Company E, Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, and that they were stationed on the Van Dusen at the crossing of the new mail trail to protect the property of the contractor. Suspecting they were deserters, I made prisoners of them. Saw no signs of Indians. May 13, sent a scouting party up the Van Dusen to the mouth of Grizzly Creek; thence up Grizzly Creek with two days' rations. Also sent a party in the direction of Eel River, to return by way of the new mail station and ascertain if the prisoners I made the day previous were deserters. Party returned bringing with them the order placing Corporal Knighton and four men of Company E, Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, on duty at the mail station with instructions to scout in the vicinity. I thereupon released them. Scout traveled eight miles and saw no fresh signs of Indians. May 14, the scout that went to Grizzly Creek returned, having discovered no fresh signs of Indians. Traveled eighteen miles. Country very rough. Sent party to examine a small prairie four miles north of this place in the Redwoods. Saw no signs. Traveled eight miles.

May 15, left Smith's ranch at daylight and arrived at the Bald Ranges on Larrabee Creek at 10 a. m., twelve miles. Saw no signs of Indians. Sent a scouting party up the creek, one down, and two others in different directions. Neither of these parties discovered any signs of Indians. Traveled twenty-four miles. May 16, left Larrabee Creek at 6 a. m., and having learned that a scouting party from Fort Grant was on the south side of the ridge which separates Larrabee Creek from Larrabee Valley, and that a party from the vicinity of Fort Seward was about eight miles east of me, to avoid them and keep in country that had not been scouted, I took a northeasterly course fourteen miles to the Van Dusen River, crossed it, and camped. Sent out three parties in different directions. They traveled twelve miles and saw no signs of Indians. May 17, left camp at 7 a. m., taking an easterly course to the head of Grizzly Gulch; thence south to a point near Reed's farm, where the train was left to await the return of a scout sent in the direction of the junction of the three Yagers (creeks), where it was supposed the Indians who had been killing cattle in the neighborhood of Fort Baker had gone. In the country between the Van Dusen River and Reed's farm we found no signs of Indians. Distance, twelve miles. May

18, sent a party in the direction of the South Yager Creek. Traveled eight miles and saw no signs of Indians. May 19, the scout that went to the junction of the three Yagers returned about 3 p. m., having found twelve deserted Indian lodges near the junction. They appeared to have been unoccupied for several months. Traveled eighteen miles. May 20, many of the men being nearly barefooted and some of them sick, I returned to Camp Iaqua, where I arrived at noon; ten miles. Total distance traveled during the above scout, 189 miles. From the 11th to the 18th the weather was very stormy and unfavorable for scouting. The entire country from Eel River to the source of Larrabee Creek is one mass of mountains. On the Bald Mountains between Larrabee Creek and the Van Dusen River there is an abundance of good forage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. GREENE,
Captain, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Sixth Infty. California Vols., Fort Humboldt.

No. 7.

Report of Capt. Eli Cook, Sixth California Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FORT GASTON, CAL., *March 14, 1864.*

SIR: In compliance with Orders, No. 2, from the commanding officer of Humboldt District, I herewith transmit you a report of my scouting party:

On the 12th instant left camp at 7 a. m. with a detachment of fifteen men of my company. Crossed the Trinity River about half a mile above the camp, and then took a trail over the mountains until we reached the summit. I then left the trail and marched a circuit round through some timbered country about ten miles distance from the camp, until I reached a deep cañon, which I followed down about a mile. I then marched over a long and high mountain. I then followed on the ridge until I reached a trail which took me out near the one that I started on in the morning. I then returned to the camp, which I reached at 8 p. m., making an estimated distance of twenty miles through a heavy timbered country with much underbrush and very little water. Discovered no marks or signs of any Indians made recently.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI COOK,
Captain, Sixth Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Company G.

Maj. THOMAS F. WRIGHT,
Commanding Battalion Sixth Infantry California Volunteers.

No. 8.

Reports of Lieut. Jacob P. Hackett, Sixth California Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FORT GASTON, CAL., *March 19, 1864.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that according to instructions from the commanding officer I left Fort Gaston at 8.30 a. m. of the 9th instant with thirty-five men of Company G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, with ten days' rations, to proceed on a scout under the

direction of Lieutenant Geer, of the First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers. Marched eighteen miles and encamped on the flat near Camp Anderson. On the morning of the 10th crossed Redwood at 8 a. m. At 2 p. m. we came out on to the Bald Mountain, where Lieutenant Geer thought we had better halt until sunset, as we had to travel a high ridge of open prairie, as it was his intention to take us into his camp without being perceived by the Indians, as he thought they were watching his movements. We reached his camp at about 10 p. m., having marched (according to the estimate of those conversant with the route traveled) twenty-two miles since morning, being about fifteen miles from Iaqua and ten miles west of Boynton's Prairie. March 11, remained in camp and prepared two days' cooked rations, whilst the scouts were out reconnoitering. March 12, started about 5 a. m. so as to get on the ridge before sunrise. Saw some signs and tracks, which the scouts reported to be one day old, and were Indians hunting deer. Marched twelve miles and halted in a ravine, with instructions from Lieutenant Geer to remain there until he returned. He then took one of his Indians, and his corporal the other, and proceeded in different directions across the mountains. Both parties returned to camp at night and reported that all the signs seemed to indicate that the Indians were between us and the Trinity. Sunday, March 13, crossed over to what is known as Hempfield's lower ranch, and camped for the night, having marched about twelve miles. March 14, left camp at sunrise. Lieutenant Geer with ten of his men and six from my command proceeded across the country to meet us at what is called Bloody Camp. I took the trains and the balance of the men, and following the trail reached camp at 4 o'clock, having marched twenty miles. March 15, Lieutenant Geer with twenty-five men from Company G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, and twenty of his men left camp at 3 o'clock in the morning, crossing the country between the Redwood and the South Fork of the Trinity, with instructions for me to meet him at the South Fork of the Trinity with the trains and the remainder of the men. We reached camp about 5 p. m., having marched about twenty-five miles over the roughest trail we have yet encountered. Lieutenant Geer came in about an hour after, having marched from 3 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, and across the country without any trails whatever, and he thinks he marched from thirty to thirty-five miles. He found where the Indians had been about four days before, and where they had buried their dead that they had lost with him in his last fight.

March 16, we remained in camp all day, and sent some of the best marksmen out to try and procure some meat, as our last rations of pork had been issued. At the same time the scouts were out reconnoitering, it being Lieutenant Geer's intention, provided we got meat, to cross the South Fork of the Trinity, where his Indians reported plenty of signs, and scout up as far as New River. The scouts returned about 3 o'clock, and reported having found five houses, which they thought had been vacated about twelve hours. They found some soldiers' clothing that was worn out, a dress, and some cooking implements. They burned the houses and contents and tracked the Indians down to the South Fork, and, as they thought, were going in the direction of Burnt Ranch. The hunters returned unsuccessful, and on the morning of the 17th we started down the river, sending some men ahead for the purpose of killing some beef. Lieutenant Geer left camp about 5 a. m. with three men and crossed over to Willow Creek and scouted

down the stream to its mouth, where I had instructions to halt the trains until he came up. The hunters had succeeded in killing a small bullock. In a short time after halting Lieutenant Geer came up, and we concluded to halt there for the night, as he wanted to cross the main Trinity either that evening or in the morning. It commenced raining very hard before we encamped, and continued all day. March 18, Lieutenant Geer with some of his men built a raft and crossed three of his men over for the purpose of reconnoitering some Indian houses on the other side of the main Trinity. The corporal reported seeing the houses, but did not deem it prudent to approach them up the ravine, as there might be several Indians in them, and to get to them by going up on the mountain would consume the greater portion of the day, and knowing that the men were without any provisions of any kind they returned to the river, and on their way back to the river they found four hogs, which they supposed the Indians had fastened up (as they were in a corral), which they shot and rafted across the river and packed them on the mules and brought them into Gaston, where we arrived about 3.30 p. m. of the 18th, having marched in the last two days about twenty miles. I have to speak in the highest terms of the men under my command, being always ready and willing to march at any hour, late or early (without any grumbling or growling), to accomplish the object for which they started. Aggregate number of miles traveled, 190.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. HACKETT,

First Lieutenant Company G, Sixth Infantry California Vols.

Maj. THOMAS F. WRIGHT,

Comdg. Batt. Sixth Infantry Cal. Vols., Camp near Fort Gaston.

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CAMP IAQUA, *May 3, 1864.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that according to instructions received I left Camp Iaqua at 4.45 p. m. the 1st instant, about an hour after the arrival of the train, with fifteen men of Company G and three of the Mountaineers, to proceed to the place where Private Mills, of Company E, was killed, and find out if there were any more wounded, and if so, to render them such assistance as was necessary and bring them into camp. I arrived at Booth's Run in about two hours, distant from Camp Iaqua about six miles, and immediately commenced to search the vicinity up and down the stream for any person or persons that had been wounded, but did not succeed in finding any or any signs that would indicate that more than one person had been shot. I found where the Indians had cut the packs from the mules and scattered the cooking utensils, &c., around, all of which I had carried into camp. It then being too dark to follow any signs, I concluded to encamp there and wait for daylight to search farther up and down the stream. At daylight on the morning of the 2d I heard firing, seemingly about a mile distant. I told the corporal of the Mountaineers that there was something going on close by, and to take his two men and five men and a sergeant from Company G and find out the cause of the firing, and return to camp immediately afterward, it being my intention to search still more in the vicinity for any one that might have been wounded the day before. After posting some sentinels on the highest points to command a view of the surrounding country, I went and examined the place

where Mills was shot. I found that he was first shot as he was going to step on the log that crosses the stream, and fell forward, striking the side of his head against the log. He raised himself up by holding on to the log and crossed over (as the marks of his hands with blood were on the log), and had got up the trail some sixty yards from where he was first shot before they overtook him and cut his throat. The Indians were in some rocks about twenty yards from him when he was first shot. About 12 m. of the 2d the detachment returned that I had sent out, and with it Lieutenant Geer and party with some prisoners. He then informed me that there had been but two men sent with the mules the day before, and also gave me an account of his fight with the Indians in the morning (distant from us about six miles), and that it was no use to attempt to hunt them for some time, as they were scattered in all directions. The scout I sent out reported having seen the track of a shoe about No. 10, without nails (which corresponded with the missing man's), and that it was going back in the direction of Brown's. My instructions being to remain on the trail until the mail came along, I intended to send an escort through as far as Brown's and see if the missing man had returned there. In the meantime I had scouts out searching for any signs they could find of the missing man, without any success. I remained there until 5.30 p. m., and concluded to return to camp, as the mail would not be along that day. Thinking there was nothing more to be accomplished by remaining any longer, I returned to camp between 7 and 8 p. m. of the 2d.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

J. P. HACKETT,

First Lieut., Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, Post Adjutant.

Maj. THOMAS F. WRIGHT,

Commanding Battalion Sixth California Volunteer Infantry.

P. S.—Number of miles traveled about twenty-eight.

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CAMP IAQUA, *May 20, 1864.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that according to instructions received I sent ten men of Company G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, with one of the Mountaineers as a guide, to proceed on a scout on the morning of the 11th instant, to be followed the next day by myself with ten more, with rations for the whole party up to the 20th instant. This party, under the charge of Sergeant Holt, passed in sight of Fort Baker about 10 a. m. of the 11th (and five miles to the left), when all the buildings were standing. They encamped at the crossing of Mad River that night. Next morning they went to the summit of the South Fork Mountain, arriving there about 12 m. of the 12th instant. They then struck off to the right (or west) and came back to Mad River, and came into what is known as the Second Low Gap after night, arriving there one day sooner than I expected them, having traveled over forty miles in the two days. The next day they sent a spy on the top of the ridge to keep a lookout (which was their guide of the Mountaineer Battalion). He reported to me when I arrived on the afternoon of the 13th instant that he had seen five bucks examining their tracks where they had crossed Mad River. (The rivers are about one mile and a half apart at this point.) I left Camp Iaqua on the 12th between 6 and 7 a. m. with the remainder of the scout, and arrived at Fort Baker between 12 and 1 o'clock, and found every building burned.

Some of the timbers were still burning. We immediately commenced to hunt for signs of Indians. After three or four hours' search we found where three squaws had crossed the stream, coming into Baker, but could not find any signs where they had gone out. They probably went down one of the small streams on to the Van Dusen. We encamped there that night (distant from Iaqua about fourteen miles). Friday, 13th, left camp at 6 a. m. and arrived at the Second Low Gap at 2 p. m., having seen the same three squaws' tracks coming down toward Baker.

After twilight I sent two different parties up on the ridge to keep a lookout for fires. They came in about 10 p. m. and reported seeing some Indians fishing with a torch. It afterward got so foggy they could see nothing more. The next morning before daylight I sent some more men on to the ridge, but everything was so completely enveloped in fog that they could not see anything. Whilst waiting for the fog to lift they heard eight shots fired, which we also heard in camp. The fog continued thick all the morning and then turned to rain and rained hard all night. We have had rain every day since leaving camp. Sunday, 15th, morning very disagreeable and rainy, with thick masses of fog drifting over the mountains. At 11 a. m., the fog lifting, I sent twelve men with the two Mountaineers up the Van Dusen with orders to proceed about four or five miles up the stream and then to go up onto the ridge and look over into Mad River, and to remain out if necessary until midnight. They came in about 6 p. m. well satisfied with what they had seen. The Indians were just below them on Mad River and extended for about one mile. They were on both sides of the river (the majority on the side next the Van Dusen) in squads of ten, twenty, thirty, and they thought as high as forty together, all dressed in citizens' or soldiers' clothing. Some parties were practicing at the target. They counted thirty-five rifle-shots fired by one party. The place was very well calculated for defense and very difficult to get at with men. It was impossible for them to estimate the number as they were continually running in and out from under the hill and we did not have a glass in the party, but they thought there were 200 or 300. The two Mountaineers that I had along were of the opinion that all the Indians with rifles this side of Hoopa Valley were there. I did not consider it safe to remain where I was on account of being on a flat and surrounded by brush. I had everything packed up and moved camp up onto the ridge. Monday, 16th, I crossed the Van Dusen below the First Low Gap and went up the South Fork of the Van Dusen and camped that night. Next morning went over into Larrabee Valley and scouted that valley through, camping that night where Larrabee's house stood. Wednesday, 18th, we scouted from Larrabee's over to Fort Baker, and the only signs we saw after crossing the Van Dusen were some squaw tracks, which we concluded were the same ones that were at Baker, going back toward Mad River. Thursday, 19th, left Baker at 7 a. m. and arrived at Camp Iaqua at 1 p. m. The weather was very disagreeable for scouting, not being able to see any distance on account of the fog and rain, either day or night. Number of miles scouted over, about 192.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

J. P. HACKETT,

First Lieut. Company G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers.

Maj. THOMAS F. WRIGHT,

Commanding Battalion Sixth Infantry California Volunteers.

No. 9.

Report of Lieut. Hampton Hutton, Sixth California Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FORT GASTON, *March 21, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions I left Fort Gaston on March 20, 1864, to scout along the ridge on the east of Fort Gaston. I crossed the Trinity River at 7 in the morning, and followed the trail along the river until I reached the trail going up the mountain. Followed it for two hours and reached the summit of the ridge at 9 a. m. Distance marched, four miles. Followed the trail over the ridge, finding it rough and stony. Tried to find a camp on the ridge, but failed, it being too narrow. I then marched to the foot of the trail, which leads into a gulch with a fine creek flowing through it. Camped there at 5 p. m. Next morning started at 7 o'clock. Recrossed the river and followed the trail leading to the Klamath River. Followed it for three hours, and then returned to Fort Gaston. Found that the trail was good, and I arrived at camp near Gaston at 3 p. m., having marched thirty miles in two days. I found in passing over the trails that they were in very bad order, with the exception of the trail to the Klamath River.

I remain, your obedient servant,

HAMPTON HUTTON,
Second Lieut. Company G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers.

First Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
Acting [Assistant] Adjutant-General of Humboldt District.

No. 10.

Reports of Lieut. John B. Taylor, Sixth California Infantry.

CAMP IAQUA, CAL., *May 10, 1864.*

SIR: Pursuant to instructions from the major commanding, I left Camp Iaqua on the 5th instant with one sergeant, one corporal, and eleven men, one packer, two mules, three horses, and six days' rations. Marched to the Weaverville trail and camped; distance, ten miles. May 6, joined two trains of emigrants at this place, both having long droves of cattle. I went with them to Soldier's Grove and camped; distance, eight miles. May 7, crossed Mad River and camped on the summit of the mountain between South Fork and Mad River, the distance traveled being eleven miles. May 8, left the emigrants and started en route for Camp Iaqua; camped at Soldier's Grove, and on the 9th I arrived at Camp Iaqua at 3 p. m. Total number of miles traveled, fifty-eight. The trail along the entire route is in good condition, with wood, water, and forage in abundance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. TAYLOR,
Second Lieutenant, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. J. P. HACKETT,
Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, Camp Adjutant.

CAMP IAQUA, CAL., *May 30, 1864.*

SIR: Pursuant to instructions I left Camp Iaqua on the 17th instant with ten men and ten days' rations, and accompanied the Government train same day to Brown's ranch and camped for the night; distance traveled, fifteen miles. May 16, I traveled with the Government train to Big Slough, a distance of seven miles, and camped, on account of a sudden fog which made it impossible for me to know what course I was going after I had left the trail. May 17, at daylight I was attacked by a severe chill; got my men ready to march, but before 6 a. m. a heavy fever set in on me, so that I was unable to leave camp. May 18, sent to Fort Humboldt for medicine; unable to leave camp. May 19, the Government train arrived at Big Slough, and myself and men returned to Brown's ranch with the train and camped. May 20, I left Brown's ranch with the train, and returned to Camp Iaqua for the purpose of getting medical attendance; total distance traveled, forty-two miles. Trail good, wood and water plenty, and forage in abundance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. TAYLOR,
Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers.

First Lieut. J. P. HACKETT,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Camp Adjutant.

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CAMP IAQUA, CAL., *June 15, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of Orders, No. 8, dated Camp Iaqua, Cal., May 31, 1864, I left Camp Iaqua on the 1st instant, with one sergeant and twenty-seven men of Company E, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, two packers, and thirteen animals, with ten days' rations; traveled fifteen miles, and camped near Mad River. June 2, went in search of a suitable location to build a block-house, and after traveling some distance both up and down the river selected a suitable place at a point about three-quarters of a mile from the Hyampom trail and close to the Weaverville trail. June 3, moved camp and commenced work on the block-house. June 4, employed in building block-house. June 5, sent a scout out with instructions to cross Mad River and proceed up that river in search of Indians; the scout returned on the evening of the same day, having traveled sixteen miles; reported no Indians or Indian sign to be found. June 6 and 7, employed on block-house; got it ready to put the roof on. June 8, Sergeant Baker, of Company E, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, arrived in camp and relieved me of the command in obedience to Orders, No. 11, of June 6, 1864. On the 8th I returned to Camp Iaqua, Cal., to attend a general court-martial. Total distance traveled, thirty-nine miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. TAYLOR,
Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers.

First Lieut. J. P. HACKETT,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Post Adjutant.

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CAMP IAQUA, CAL., *June 30, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 23d instant I left camp at Soldier's Grove at 6 a. m. with ten men; crossed Mad River at the

upper trail; thence up the river about ten miles. No signs of Indians. Recrossed Mad River en route for camp. On my way back came across several old Indian camps; some of them were such as they live in in winter, but all of them had the appearance of being deserted for a long time. The signs I found in that part of the country were, in my opinion, at least a month or six weeks old. I arrived at camp at Soldier's Grove at about 7 p. m., having traveled a distance of about twenty-eight miles. The country up the river is very rough. I had no trail after leaving the upper trail, which I left immediately after crossing the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. TAYLOR,
Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers.

First Lieut. J. P. HACKETT,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Post Adjutant.

No. 11.

Reports of Sergt. Francis Bellon, Company G, Sixth California Infantry.

CAMP IAQUA, CAL., *May 8, 1864.*

MAJOR: In obedience to orders received from the commanding officer at Camp Iaqua, Cal., I left camp on Wednesday, May 4, at 12 m., with one sergeant, two corporals, and ten privates, for a scout. At 4 p. m. same day I encamped at the other side of Lawrence Creek on a deserted ranch, a distance of eight miles. Nothing seen that day. On the 5th instant I left camp at 4 a. m. Saw nothing, and having nothing to detain me on my march, arrived at Brown's ranch at 6.30 a. m., a distance of eight miles. I scouted about five miles round the place, but no Indian sign to be seen. In the afternoon I encamped. I ascertained at Brown's ranch that Berry came there about two hours before the train got in, and went with it to Fort Humboldt, being two days and a half in the woods with his right hand shot. On the 6th instant at 7 a. m. I left the ranch for Iaqua, marching through the woods about four miles. When I came on Kneeland's Prairie I saw a detachment of Company C, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, encamped about one mile and a half to the left of the trail on a ranch. Spoke to Lieutenant Oaks; he told me that he was only a few days there; that he had destroyed two Indian ranches, and knew there had been plenty Indians around. I left him and went on my trail. I took to the right for about two miles to find Mr. Geer's fighting ground, which I found after a long search. At first there was nothing to show there had been a fight. It had the appearance of a deserted camp, with meat scattered here and there, and no more. But after a long search we discovered about three or four places that indicated graves. So to satisfy myself I had one opened and found a dead squaw. Being satisfied, I went to my first encampment, where I arrived at 1 p. m., after a march of fifteen miles. In the evening I sent out a scout, but they could find no Indian sign, but brought in a bear. Being directed to keep lookout for the train, which I expected would come in that morning, did not leave the camp until about 9 a. m., so as to keep about two miles ahead of it and to place myself in a position to see it pass across the Lawrence and Mills Creeks in safety, which I did. I saw the train at 11 a. m. coming and crossing the creeks in safety. Seeing it safe, I started for Camp

Iaqua, arriving at 1 p. m., a march of eight miles. Total estimated distance, forty-four miles. No Indian sign had been seen during the trip.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS BELLON,

First Sergeant Company G, Sixth California Vol. Infantry,
Sergeant-Major of Battalion.

Maj. THOMAS F. WRIGHT,
Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

CAMP IAQUA, CAL., *May 18, 1864.*

MAJOR: I left Camp Iaqua on the 13th instant, at 1 p. m., with ten men and a guide for Harris' ranch, agreeably to written instructions received from the commanding officer. I arrived there at 3 p. m., a distance of five miles, and halted to derive some information. All I could learn from a party that had driven in their cattle was that several Indians were seen that morning in the vicinity of said place, and also that Indians were seen having a dance over a dead cow about seven miles from the farm. Mr. Harris, one of the settlers residing there, went immediately to see if he could find any Indians or tracks of them anywhere around. At his return, which I was waiting for, reported that he did not see any Indians nor any tracks of them, but to his belief that there must be Indians around, as they were seen by different parties for the last three days. I came then to the conclusion to leave the place at dark. Mr. Harris offered his services as guide. Accordingly I left at 7 in the evening and proceeded on Taylor's Ridge to have a view on Van Dusen's River, to discover, if possible, some Indian camp-fires, but arriving on the summit we were disappointed by finding the ravines and rivers below covered by a heavy fog. I concluded then to lie concealed for the remainder of the night, and to leave the place early in the morning, which I did after a march of ten miles. At about 3 a. m. of the 14th left my place of concealment under cover of a heavy fog, and arrived near the Van Dusen River, where I halted, making six miles. I sent then two scouts out in different directions, but both returned without success, except a party of armed men, about twelve in number, must have encamped the same night in a house stationed about two miles from where I halted, and crossed the river the same morning about an hour before we got there. At 6 o'clock in the evening I left the place and marched up the river without seeing anything, and encamped after marching eight miles. At 11 on the same night I sent two scouts out, but they could not see any fires in the ravines and opposite side of the river. On the morning of the 15th I left camp and crossed the river, and keeping my guides about 300 yards ahead of me, so as to warn me in case they should discover anything, I arrived at the place where it was supposed that the Indians had a dance around a dead cow. I could see nothing to indicate anything of the kind. I halted in the brush and sent two parties out immediately to find something more about it, but returned after two hours' scouting without having seen either Indians or Indian tracks. I encamped after a march of ten miles; I remained there all day of 16th, sending out scouts off and on, but all returning without finding anything. On the 17th I left for Camp Iaqua, where I arrived at 2 p. m., after a march of thirteen miles, making an estimated distance of fifty-two miles. In all my travel I could not see

or find anything to corroborate the report of the citizens. The only thing I could see were cattle and bears' tracks.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS BELLON,
First Sergeant Company G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers.

Maj. THOMAS F. WRIGHT,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

No. 12.

Report of Sergt. Charles A. Baker, Company E, Sixth California Infantry.

CAMP AT SOLDIER'S GROVE, *June 15, 1864.*

SIR: I left camp on the 8th, crossing Mad River, then taking the Hyampom trail, arrived the same evening at Hyampom, on the South Fork of the Trinity River. Having ascertained that Government arms were in possession of some of the inhabitants of that place, I remained there the following day to search for them. Found one Government rifle, which I took possession of. Hyampom is eighteen miles distant from camp. Left the valley on the 10th, arriving in camp the same evening. No signs of Indians on the trail. Taking a corporal and eight privates, with three days' rations, left camp after sunset on the 12th, marching down and camping near Mad River. Next morning started out scouting through the woods down the river. No signs of Indians. Turned and followed up the river, occasionally finding the track of Indians, one being that of an unusually large-footed Indian; finding plenty of old huts along the banks; also several places where small game had been killed by this party of Indians. The banks being very rocky and covered with brush, made slow progress. Camped near the river. Started again next morning along the foothills. No signs of Indians. Returned to camp, arriving there on the 14th. Distance traveled on the above scouts, fifty-one miles.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. A. BAKER,
Sergeant, Company E, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers.

Lieut. J. P. HACKETT,
Post Adjutant.

No. 13.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Stephen G. Whipple, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Gaston, Cal., May 6, 1864.

SIR: I respectfully report that Seranaltin John and party arrived last evening, having finally concluded to settle in this valley. Matters seem to be settling down, and people begin to feel secure on the Trinity, Klamath, and Salmon Rivers. A few of Jim's Indians, some half dozen, still remain up the Trinity. As yet they refuse to come in, but assert most positively that they have no hostile intentions toward any but their Indian enemies. If prudently managed I think they may be induced to comply with the terms offered, especially after finding there

is no safety for them while abroad. I have constant applications made by the Indians who have come in and are building for assistance in the way of subsistence, tools, nails, and medicine.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg. Post.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,

Adjt. Sixth Infantry California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

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HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Gaston, Cal., May 19, 1864.

SIR: I respectfully report for the information of the colonel commanding the following in regard to the Indian affairs in this section:

On the second day out Captain Miller was hailed from opposite side of Trinity by the Indian known as Frank, a member of Jim's band, heretofore refusing to come in. He wanted to talk, but would not cross the river for the purpose. Lieutenant Middleton and one man then by agreement went over to see the Indians, but provided against treachery by having more men follow. At first the Indians were very saucy and said they had no intention of coming in. They, however, agreed to finally, and on Sunday last did so. I told them they could live in the valley upon the same terms as Jim and John. This they agreed to, and asked and obtained permission to return for their families and other Indians, Big Jim accompanying them. My impression is that they intend to do as agreed, though it is by no means certain, as Handsome Billy is in need of nursing and medicine. Frank is a desperate scoundrel, and was at the head of the party which committed the outrages on New and Salmon Rivers last winter. Another Indian is with him who is said to be more influential and evil-disposed, but they both promised me fair, though they know their guilt and are very suspicious, as are all of those which have been out. My object is, and I believe it to be the wish and policy of the district commander, to induce all or as many as possible of these outlaws to come to this valley to settle. To accomplish this time is required, and they must be managed with firm kindness and watched closely. Some few days ago the Indian known as Old Man Jim, of Weitchpec, was killed by other Weitchpec Indians. It is an old quarrel, aggravated by the arrest of the two Indians confined in the guard house at this place a few days some two months ago. I expect no very serious results from this, though the Indians who killed Jim will be killed by the friends of the latter or buy themselves off at a heavy figure.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg. Post.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,

Adjutant Sixth California Vol. Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

No. 14.

Reports of Capt. Abraham Miller, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

BURNT RANCH, TRINITY COUNTY, CAL., *May 19, 1864.*

SIR: In accordance with Post Orders, No. 137, dated Fort Gaston, May 11, 1864, I left Fort Gaston with my company on the 12th instant

and camped the first night one mile below the mouth of Willow Creek, nine miles from Fort Gaston. Left Camp No. 1 at 8 a. m. 13th instant, and arrived at Camp No. 2 at 2 p. m.; distance from Camp No. 1, nine miles and a half. This camp was situated half a mile above the South Fork of the Trinity River. Soon after camping we were enlivened by the well-known whoop of the Indians. Looking across the river we saw upon the opposite hill four bucks and two squaws; we called them to come down to the river and talk. Lieutenant Middleton instantly started down the hill to meet them. Two bucks came to the river, one of whom was Frank. They would not swim the river, but said that if a few men would go up the river to Thomas' house, where they had a boat, they would come across. I sent Lieutenant Middleton with seven men to confer with them. Arrived at the appointed place, the Indians refused to cross, but sent Thomas with a boat and permission for two men to come to them, assuring him that only three Indians should be present or near. Lieutenant Middleton and Sergeant Eastman went back with Thomas, and after going up the bank, which was about fifty feet high, and across the bench out of sight of the men on the opposite shore, they found three Indians as agreed. Frank said they knew nothing of the peace that had been made with the Indians in Hoopa; that Big Jim had not been to them. He seemed willing to come in, but was afraid, as he said that everybody knew that he had helped to kill white men. While talking three more Indians came out of the brush with their guns in their hands. One of these proved to be Bob, the chief of this band. He was very saucy; said that he knew nothing of Big Jim or Seranaltin John; that these Indians belonged to him; that we could not go to Burnt Ranch, and ordered us to go back to Hoopa, as he said he had Indians around Burnt Ranch and he did not want us to go there. From the time of Bob's appearance the Indians assumed a very hostile attitude—so much so that the lieutenant and sergeant supposed themselves to be in great danger. Lieutenant Middleton before going over had taken the precaution to have the men as soon as he was out of sight send one of the Indian boys belonging to the company to get the boat, and for all to cross as soon as possible. The men had obeyed orders strictly, and came in sight at this time very much to the surprise of the Indians, who were not aware of their approach until they had arrived within 150 yards. The Indians instantly brought their cocked guns to bear upon the lieutenant and sergeant, and told them the soldiers must come no nearer. To save his own and the sergeant's life Lieutenant Middleton was obliged to order the men to halt. Their near approach had, however, saved the lives of Lieutenant Middleton and Sergeant Eastman, as we believe, and caused the Indians to lower their pretensions considerably. They would agree to nothing that night, but said they would come to the river opposite the mouth of the South Fork the next morning. This they did, and told us to go on and they would go to Hoopa, and if they found everything right they would try to get permission to live at Willow Creek. Bob informed us that there were ten of his band here. He asked for a pass, which Lieutenant Middleton wrote, but so suspicious was he that he refused to come for it until after we had left Camp No. 2, which we did about 9 a. m. We arrived at Burnt Ranch 2 p. m. the 14th instant. Distance from Camp No. 2, eleven miles and a half; from Fort Gaston, thirty miles. May 15, I sent Sergeant Eastman with thirteen men to Fort Gaston as escort to Government pack train (Company Orders, No. 1, date May 15, 1864). Returned to this camp May 18. May 18, Lieutenant Middleton, with twenty enlisted men, proceeded to operate against some hostile Indians found by one of the

Indians belonging to my company upon the South Fork of Trinity River (Company Orders, No. 2, date May 18, 1864). They found two ranches that night about 12 o'clock after fording the South Fork. The Indians had left a short time previous, having been informed of the approach of the party by some Indians who had crossed the trail of Lieutenant Middleton's command near this camp. May 19, Lieutenant Middleton and command returned to this camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM MILLER,
Captain, First Battalion of Mountaineers, California Vols., Commanding Company C and Camp.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Adjt. Sixth Infantry California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

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CAMP AT BURNT RANCH, TRINITY COUNTY, CAL.,
June 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my command from the 15th of May to the 1st day of June, 1864:

On the 18th instant I received a communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple advising me that the Indians were to be allowed four days (commencing on the above date) in which to bring their families to Hoopa Valley. By the same communication I was informed that Heath (an escaped prisoner from Fort Gaston) was at Quimby's house, on New River (sixteen miles from this camp). On the 20th instant I dispatched Lieutenant Middleton with one enlisted man in search of him (Company Orders, No. 3, date May 20, 1864). He found on his arrival at the above-named place that Heath had left for Pony Creek, twelve miles farther on. He was followed by Lieutenant Middleton to this place, but the search proved unsuccessful. The party returned to camp on the 23d instant. On the 25th I sent Sergeant Eastman with six men, with three days' rations, to scout for Indians up the Trinity River (Company Orders, No. 4, date May 24). He returned to camp the 27th instant. Saw no Indians or fresh signs. This command proceeded as far as Big Flat, twenty-eight miles from Burnt Ranch.

On the 27th instant Sergeant Leonard with seven men was ordered to proceed to the South Fork of Trinity River, in the direction of the mouth of Grouse Creek, in search of hostile Indians (Company Orders, No. 5, date May 27). He returned with his command on the evening of the 28th instant; saw no Indians, but fresh signs leading in the direction of Trinity River. Same day ordered Sergeant Wilson with nine men to proceed to Trinity River, in vicinity of Thomas' house, in search of hostile Indians (Company Orders, No. 6, date May 27). In the afternoon of this day a camp (in which there were seven or eight bucks and several squaws and children) was found. The command advanced within 150 yards before they were discovered. Three bucks and 1 squaw (the last accidentally) were killed and 1 or 2 wounded before they could gain the cover of the rocks and bushes. In endeavoring to advance upon the ranch the command received a volley of bullets from the opposite side of the river, where a band, supposed to be Frank's, consisting of fifteen or twenty Indians, now appeared. After regaining the cover of the timber, which they had before occupied, the fire was returned. Two Indians were wounded, and all were driven farther up the mountain. Exchange of shots was kept up with this band until dark, when Sergeant Wilson, finding that he could not

go down to the ranch without exposing his men to great danger, gave orders to return to camp, where he arrived with his command 6 a. m. 28th instant. This engagement took place near Thomas' house, on Trinity River, three miles above the mouth of the South Fork and eight miles from Burnt Ranch. May 30 (in accordance with Company Orders, No. 7, date May 29), Lieutenant Middleton with twenty-five enlisted men, with ten days' rations, proceeded against hostile Indians in the vicinity of Hyampom. No report has been received from this command.

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM MILLER,
Captain, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, Commanding Company C and Camp.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Adjutant Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fort Humboldt, Cal.

CAMP AT BURNT RANCH, TRINITY COUNTY, CAL.,
June 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of my command (stationed at Burnt Ranch) from the 1st to the 12th of June, 1864:

On the 1st instant Corporal Young, with one man, proceeded to Fort Gaston in charge of special express to that post (Company Orders, No. 8). Returned to this camp 3d instant. On the 5th instant Sergeant Leonard with five men, with two days' rations, ordered to proceed against hostile Indians on the South Fork of Trinity River, near its mouth (Company Orders, No. 9, date June 5). Returned to this camp on the evening of the 6th instant. Saw two Indians traveling up the river, but were unable to approach within gunshot. Discovered but little fresh Indian sign. The 5th instant Lieutenant Middleton, with fifteen men of his command, returned to camp at Burnt Ranch. The 6th instant Sergeant Ipson with nine men, the remainder of Lieutenant Middleton's detachment, reported at this place. For particulars of the operations of this detachment I refer you to the inclosed report of Lieutenant Middleton. Lieutenant Middleton, with fourteen men, ordered to proceed against Indians supposed to be engaged in fishing near Burnt Ranch Cañon, four miles from this camp (Company Orders, No. 10). Returned same evening. Found ranch, but the Indians, warned of the approach of the party by a squaw placed upon a high point as lookout, were, with the exception of the above-named squaw, enabled to escape. The ranch, with several fish-nets and a large quantity of cured fish, was destroyed. The squaw, taken prisoner, will be sent by the first train to Fort Gaston. Sergeant Wilson, with eight men, ordered to proceed at 10 p. m. to Tinsley's place on Trinity River, eight miles from this camp; to cross the river at daylight of the 7th instant and scout for Indians up and in the vicinity of the above-named river (Company Orders, No. 11). June 7, Corporal Downer, with five men, ordered to proceed [at] 8 a. m. to Trinity River, near Burnt Ranch Cañon (Company Orders, No. 12); to keep concealed until the arrival of detachment under Sergeant Wilson, when he would act in union with them. The two detachments returned to camp the evening of the 7th instant. Saw, with the aid of a spy-glass, two bucks and several squaws and children. They were high up on the mountain, and it was impossible to get near them. June 8, Sergeant Leonard,

with five men, ordered to proceed to-day in search of hostile Indians in vicinity of Altapom, eight miles southeast from Burnt Ranch (Company Orders, No. 13, date June 8). Sergeant Leonard, with his detachment, returned the evening of the 9th instant. Saw no sign indicating the presence of Indians in that neighborhood. The company under my command received to-day payment for eight months' service. June 10 and 11, company remaining in camp.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM MILLER,
Captain, First Battalion of Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Camp at Burnt Ranch.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Adjutant Sixth California Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 20, 1864.

Col. H. M. BLACK,
Sixth Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Humboldt:

SIR: The commanding general has perused with much satisfaction the report of Captain Miller of operations against the Indians in the District of Humboldt, and desires me to say that the zeal and bravery of the officers and men composing the captain's command, particularly the conduct of Sergeant Wilson and his detachment, is worthy of all praise. Let all emulate the activity and spirit of these brave men and the Indian troubles in the District of Humboldt will soon be brought to a close.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 15.

Report of Capt. George W. Ousley, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

CAMP ANDERSON, CAL., *May 17, 1864.*

SIR: In compliance with Orders, No. 5, I marched at 6 a. m. the 7th with twenty men and ten days' rations; made my way up the east side of this creek; camped at 3 p. m. at what is known as Indian Camp; distance, fourteen miles, direction two points east of south. On west side of ridge but little timber, good water, and grass plenty; east side of ridge timber and chaparral; Indian signs scarce, probably twenty days old, going up the ridge. The 8th marched at 5 a. m.; camped at 4 p. m.; distance, fifteen miles; mountainous country, same as yesterday, but more Indian signs, but not fresher. The 9th marched at 5.30 a. m. and camped at 8.30 p. m. at the head of Redwood Creek; country chaparral prairies, with timber in gulches. Scouted all day; no fresh sign. The 10th marched at 6 a. m.; camped at the lake on Upper Weaver trail at 12 m. Distance, seven miles and a half. Route brushy, with prairie on the ridges; direction northwest; some Indian sign; scouted during afternoon and the following day. The 12th marched at 6.30 a. m.; camped at 10 in prairie north of Thief Camp. Distance traveled, four miles; direction north. The mountains here are heavier

timbered all the distance. Found two fresh Indian signs. Scouted the balance of the day; could not ascertain where the tracks went to. The 13th marched at 6 a. m.; camped at what is known as the Upper House at 12 m.; distance, five miles; direction north. Heavy timber with a thick growth of underbrush all the distance. A good range for stock where I camped. Scouted balance of the day. The 14th marched at 5 a. m., arriving at Bald Mountain at 6.30 a. m.; distance, six miles. Good trail; prairie most of the way on west side of ridge; timber on the east. Scouted all day. The 15th marched at 6 a. m., arriving at this camp at 11.30; distance, ten miles. Good travel all way through a dense forest. Direction about two points east of north.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. OUSLEY,
Capt., First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg. Co. B.

Maj. W. S. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding Camp Anderson.

No. 16.

Reports of Lieut. Knyphausen Geer, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *March 8, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting the following report, to wit: In compliance with Post Orders, No. 54, dated February 21, 1864, I left this post February 21, at 11 p. m., with thirty men of Company A, Battalion Mountaineers, on a scout. I went by the way of Bald Hills and Redwood Creek, which stream I reached at Albee's ranch without seeing any fresh Indian sign. I followed up said stream to the old trail leading from Arcata to Weaverville, which place I reached on the 28th, and pitched camp. From here I sent out scouts on both sides of Redwood Creek. The scouts returned at night and reported having found Indians on the east side of the stream about eight miles from our camp. On the 29th, at 5.30 a. m., I attacked the Indians; killed 3 of them; badly wounded several; took 2 women and 3 children prisoners. I had 1 man wounded in the leg. Same day returned to camp, carrying the man with us. On the morning of March 1 I had 1 man (William Sharp) killed by the Indians while hunting for deer. Several shots were exchanged between the Indians and the men under my command without any accident to either party, the Indians fighting under cover. On the 3d I moved to Thief Camp, having scouts to the right and left of the trail. On the 4th the scouts returned and reported having discovered from 80 to 100 Indians camped on the west side of Redwood, between Hempfield's old ranch and the trail known as the Hyampom trail. March 5, went to Camp Iaqua with eight men sick. On the 6th returned to Thief Camp. On the 7th, at 4 p. m., left camp for this post, at which place I arrived on the 8th, at 6 a. m., leaving the detachment at Thief Camp.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GEER,
Lieut., Co. A, First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols., Comdg. Detach.

First Lieut. A. W. HANNA,
Adjutant First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *March 19, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report:

According to instructions from the commanding officer, I left this post at 8.30 a. m. of the 9th with six men of Company A, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, and was accompanied by Lieutenant Hackett and thirty-five men of Company G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, with ten days' rations. Marched eighteen miles and camped on a flat on Redwood Creek, near Camp Anderson. March 10, crossed Redwood Creek at 8 a. m., and at 2 p. m. came to Bald Mountain, where I halted until sundown in order to proceed unobserved to Thief Camp, where the balance of my detachment was stationed. Reached there at 10 o'clock at night; distance about twenty-two miles. March 11, remained in camp and prepared two days' cooked rations whilst the scouts were out reconnoitering. March 12, started about 5 a. m., in order to cross over the bare ridge before sunrise. Marched twelve miles and halted in a ravine, where we camped and sent scouts in different directions. March 13, crossed back on the same ridge, and sent one corporal, two privates, and an Indian scouting down Redwood Creek. The rest of the detachment marched to what is called Hempfield's ranch and camped. The scouts came in and reported having found three ranches, the Indians having left some three days before. March 14, I left camp at sunrise with ten men of my command and six men of Company G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, proceeding across the country. Crossed Redwood Creek about seven miles above the upper crossing. Lieutenant Hackett took the train and the balance of the men and advanced on the trail to meet me at what is called Bloody Camp; distance about twenty-two miles. March 15, left camp at 3 o'clock in the morning with twenty men from my command and twenty-five from Company G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, en route to the mouth of South Fork of Trinity River, passing over the ground where I had an engagement with the Indians. They had been back to bury their dead. Crossed the head of Willow Creek, and reached the mouth of the South Fork of Trinity River at 6 p. m. Traveled thirty-five miles. Lieutenant Hackett took the train and the balance of my command and advanced on the trail to meet me at the mouth of the South Fork of Trinity River, where he arrived after marching twenty-five miles. March 16, remained in camp and sent scouts in different directions; also some hunters to kill a beef, as our pork was all gone. The hunters did not succeed in finding any cattle. The scouts returned at 3 o'clock in the evening, reporting having found a ranch consisting of five bark houses, which they think was vacated some twelve hours before they found them. They left several articles of soldiers' clothing, which had been worn out. The Indians seem from the sign to be traveling in the direction of a place on Trinity River called Burnt Ranch. Everything that was left behind in their flight was burnt, also their ranches. March 17, Lieutenant Hackett took the train and all the men but two and went down the Trinity River to the mouth of Willow Creek. I took the two remaining men and advanced over the Willow Creek Mountain, from thence down Willow Creek to the mouth, where I joined my command and camped for the night; also sent some men to kill a beef, in which they succeeded; also found a stray horse running with the cattle. March 18, I made a raft and sent a corporal, an Indian, and private across the Trinity River for the purpose of reconnoitering some Indian houses. The corporal reported seeing the houses, but did not deem it prudent to approach them up the ravine, and to get to them by going up on the mountain would consume the greater portion of the day, and knowing that the

men were without any provisions of any kind they returned to the river, and on their way back they found four hogs, which they supposed the Indians had fastened up (as they were in a corral), which they shot and rafted across the river and packed them on mules to Fort Gaston, where we arrived about 3.30 p. m of the 18th, having marched in the last two days about eighteen miles. I have to speak in the highest terms of the officers and men under my command, and also the officers and men of Company G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, who held themselves in readiness to march at any hour. I must say a word for Lieutenant Hackett, who has paid unwearied attention to the officers and men and withstood our many fatiguing marches, that he is well deserving of all praise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GEER,
First Lieut. Company A, First Batt. Mountaineers, Comdg. Detach.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

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FORT GASTON, CAL., *April 7, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report:

That according to instructions from the commanding officer, I left this post at 8 a. m. of the 27th of March with twenty-five men of Company A, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, and five Indians, with ten days' rations, and was accompanied by Lieutenant Middleton, of Company C, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, and twenty-five men and two Indians. Traveled nine miles and camped at the mouth of Willow Creek. There was plenty of wood, water, and good feed for our animals. Rained and snowed nearly all day. March 28, left camp at 7 o'clock and started for the mouth of the South Fork of Trinity River; distance about nine miles. Arrived about 3 o'clock. Still continuing rain. March 29, attempted to cross main Trinity River in a canvas boat. The river being very high caused me to fail, after making several attempts. I returned to camp and prepared some cooked rations. I then took one man and two Indians; crossed the South Fork of Trinity River; traveled about seven miles. Finding no sign, returned to camp. March 30, Lieutenant Middleton left camp with nineteen men and two Indians with four days' rations; crossed Trinity River about 12 o'clock. I remained in camp and prepared three days' cooked rations. Still continues to rain at intervals. March 31, left camp with nineteen men and five Indians; crossed the South Fork of Trinity River at 7 o'clock; marched twelve miles and halted at the mouth of New River. In advancing on the trail I saw where the Indians had killed some hogs not long since.

April 1, remained in camp and sent our five Indians up the south side of Trinity River. I found a boat lying in the river; crossed over four men; they reported having found one log-house and several small brush-houses which were tenanted not long since. From the position on which the log-house was stationed the Indians could view the Trinity for miles in extent. There was in the log-house a large quantity of grain, some worn-out clothing, all of which was burnt. From all indications the log-house was not entirely evacuated. The Indians sent up the river returned about 4 o'clock, reported having gone to Burnt Ranch, and on their return were fired upon from the opposite side of

the river by three Indians. Fired several shots, but to no effect. Still continues to rain. April 2, left camp at 7 o'clock for the mouth of South Fork of Trinity River. In order to have a safe and better means of crossing the Trinity River, I sent two Indians to pilot the boat down to the mouth of the South Fork, but to no purpose. One of the Indians broke his paddle, then she was unmanageable and left to the mercy of the waves. The boat struck full broadside against a rock, sinking her at once, the Indians barely escaping with their lives, losing their guns, ammunition, and some articles of clothing. Still continues to rain at intervals. April 3, remained in camp and awaited the arrival of Lieutenant Middleton, who came in about 2 p. m., and reported:

Traveled about eight miles, and camped at Davis' Point at 3 p. m. Saw one fresh Indian track at Haden's ranch, and where the Indians had killed some cattle and hogs; crossed the mountain and struck New River, two miles and a half above the mouth. Saw no sign. Went up the river some three miles and camped about 3 p. m. Left camp for Big Flat, where we camped at 11 a. m., and sent men out on the points to see if they could discover anything. Nothing but a small smoke on the other side of the river was seen. The river being too high, no attempt to cross was made. Left camp with ten men. Went up the river and found a log across the river. Sent one sergeant and four men down on the opposite side. The sergeant reported having found an old Indian and two small children. The Indian had a paper stating that he was friendly, and was left to protect the property of Thomas & Quimbis. Returned to the mouth of South Fork after traveling through rain and snow for twenty miles and joined the main command.

April 4, sent Lieutenant Middleton with the train to Fort Gaston for a supply of provisions. April 5, the train returned with orders to report at Fort Gaston. Left camp at 2 o'clock the same day and camped at Willow Creek. Rained all day. April 6, left camp at 7 o'clock. After traveling nine miles arrived at Fort Gaston at 11 a. m. The only pleasant day we had, as it rained and stormed at intervals all the time we were out. As for the Indians I can put no dependence in them. One contradicts the other, and they were little or no use to me. As for the guns that were lost in the boat, one belonged to Government, the other to one of the Indian guides, which I recommend he be recompensed for. My command was kept well together on all marches, and, as much as the nature of the country would permit, under my own eye. When within a few miles of Fort Gaston I saw each man of the command. I remained with the advance guard, Sergeant Eastman, of Company C, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, being in command of the rear guard. Upon arriving at the fort it was found that Private Samuel Overlander, of Company C, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, was missing, which was duly reported to the commanding officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GEER,
First Lieut. Co. A, Battalion Mountaineers, Comdg. Detach.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

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CAMP IAQUA, CAL., *May 2, 1864.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from Maj. T. F. Wright, commanding, I left Camp Iaqua on the 27th ultimo with four men of my detachment of Company A, Mountaineers, in company with Lieutenant Taylor, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, and one sergeant and ten men of Company E, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, ten days' rations and two mules, and proceeded in a northwesterly direction

twelve miles and camped at a place known as Brown's ranch. April 28, I took three men as a reconnoitering party and crossed Fresh Water Slough; thence to the Old Humboldt trail on Kneeland's Prairie; thence back to camp, where I arrived at 6.30, having seen no fresh Indian sign. April 29, moved camp at night about five miles, and camped in a deep cañon, so as not to be seen. April 30, Lieutenant Taylor, myself, and three men left camp early in the morning and proceeded to reconnoiter the woods and prairie and discovered Indian signs. Lieutenant Taylor returned to camp and ordered three days' cooked rations to be got ready. I with three men proceeded to follow the sign, which led me in the direction of Elk River. After proceeding about two miles I returned to camp, where I arrived about 4 p. m.

May 1, I told Lieutenant Taylor to detail from his command two men to return to Camp Iaqua with the mules packed with cooking utensils, overcoats and blankets, and the remainder of the provisions, &c. When the mules were packed, Lieutenant Taylor ordered the men so detailed to go direct to the Humboldt trail, which was about a mile distant from our camp, and there wait for the Iaqua pack train, which was going through that day with an escort. I then proceeded with the remainder of the command on the trail of the Indians. After proceeding about five miles found a deserted Indian camp, where they had been killing cattle. Continued on the trail about three miles farther and found another deserted camp; continued about two miles farther and found a third camp, which had been occupied from appearances only a few days previous to our arrival. From this camp we followed the Indian trail down Elk River about a mile. We discovered another camp and after a cautious approach to it we found that the Indians had abandoned it that morning, as all signs were fresh and the fires still burning. From this camp we followed the Indian trail in a direct course back to Kneeland's Prairie. Here we halted our men on the edge of the woods for the purpose of reconnoitering the edge of the prairie. During the reconnaissance we discovered two squaws on a high bluff. We then recalled our men and placed ourselves in a position to watch the movements of the Indians, and learn if possible if it would be better to make the attack immediately or not; but after a consultation with Lieutenant Taylor we concluded to postpone the attack until next morning, when the bucks would be all in camp. We waited till dark, when Lieutenant Taylor and myself went to learn the position of the camp and the lay of the ground around it, which we found to be in very thick brush and on a point between two deep ravines. We then returned to our men and lay down to get some rest. May 2, up before daylight and started for the Indian camp, which we surrounded in a short time, Lieutenant Taylor occupying the south and a part of the east and west sides, while I occupied the north and part of the east and west sides, having a part of Lieutenant Taylor's detachment. Lieutenant Taylor opened fire on the Indians, when they ran toward me. I then fired on them, and the fire became general from all sides.

After the fight was over we found that we had killed 3 bucks and 3 squaws and broke 1 buck's arm; took 2 squaws and 2 children prisoners. The attack took them so much by surprise that they had not time to carry off any of their property or plunder, which we found upon examination that the largest portion belonged to us, and was the same that was sent in the day before, which led us to believe that the train had been attacked. We also found some quilts, a shotgun, and some clothing which I believe to have belonged to Mr. Hagan, who lives on Elk River. (The property has been turned over to Major

Wright.) We then lost no time in making search for the place where the train was attacked, but we had not traveled over three miles when we met a detachment of Company G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, in command of Sergeant Holt, who informed us that Private Mills was killed and Private Berry missing, both of Company E (they being the two men detailed to return to Camp Iaqua with the mules), and I have since learned from the men in charge of the Iaqua train that they (Mills and Berry) did not wait for them to come up, but kept about three-quarters of a mile ahead of them. I met a detachment of Company C, Sixth Infantry, in command of Sergeant Wing, at the same time that I met Sergeant Holt and detachment. He said he had been out a few days and had seen three bucks and one squaw, but did not get a shot at any of them. We then proceeded on our way to Camp Iaqua and came across Lieutenant Hackett and a detachment of Company G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, who told me he was in search of Private Berry. Continued on for the camp, where we arrived at 5 p. m., and turned over the prisoners to the officer of the day, by direction of the commanding officer. I will here state that those who participated in the engagement deserve praise for the manner in which they conducted themselves throughout the whole affair. Distance marched during the six days about 100 miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GEER,

First Lieutenant Company A, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, Commanding Detachment.

Maj. T. F. WRIGHT,

Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS,

Camp Iaqua, Cal., May 8, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to your orders I left this post on the 5th instant with one non-commissioned officer and ten men of Company G, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, together with four men of Company A, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers. At 2 o'clock that night encamped at Yager Creek, a march of eight miles. On the 6th I went down Yager Creek to the junction of the South and main Yager, there halted; went up South Yager about two miles; saw no Indian signs; returned to camp and went on down to the junction of Lawrence and Yager Creeks; there encamped, making a march of twelve miles. On May 7 went up Lawrence Creek to the mouth of Booth's Run; from thence over the mountain to the prairie between Kneeland and Iaqua, where I encamped after marching fifteen miles. On the 8th started for Iaqua, which point I reached at 9 o'clock, a march of seven miles. Total estimated march of forty-two miles. No Indian sign whatever had been seen on the trip.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GEER,

First Lieutenant Company A, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, Commanding Detachment.

Maj. T. F. WRIGHT,

Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

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CAMP IAQUA, *May 25, 1864.*

SIR: In compliance with orders I left this post on the 10th of May with twenty-three men under my command to scout for Indians to the north

and east of Mad River. I sent five men ahead to watch the movement of the Indians and camped at Three Cabins, having traveled ten miles. May 11, the scouts returned at 12 noon and reported having seen fresh Indian signs. I ordered three days' cooked rations prepared, and at 6 p. m. left camp with sixteen men, leaving the remainder to guard the train. I traveled eight miles and camped. May 12, found the Indian sign, and after following it two miles found where they had killed an animal for beef. At this point they had scattered, and we had considerable difficulty in tracing them, and it was late in the evening when I found where they had come together again: after which we trailed them to Boulder Creek. This evening heard several guns fired in the divide between Boulder Creek and Redwood; also saw three Indians camped two miles from Boulder Creek.

May 13, followed the sign down to Boulder Creek, where we found from the sign the three Indians had been joined by ten Indians, who were all shod, as there were no barefooted tracks among them. I followed them down Boulder Creek three miles, when I discovered three squaws, apparently heavily loaded. I ordered the men to secrete themselves in the brush and watch their movements. They went into the timber on the creek. Half an hour after I saw one Indian and three squaws coming down the mountain loaded with deer meat. They went into the woods, the same place the others had gone. I remained concealed until dark, and then went to where I thought they had camped, when I found they were a traveling party and had only stopped to rest, and traveled up the creek under cover of the night. May 14, joined the train at the crossing of Boulder Creek, where I camped and ordered three days' cooked rations. May 15, took sixteen men and followed the trail of the Indians up Boulder Creek five miles, where they had left the creek and went up the divide between Boulder Creek and Mad River. After traveling fifteen miles I camped on the divide. May 16, continued on the trail of the Indians one mile, where I found where the Indians had camped the night before. Here they had again scattered, and I was unable to find their trail. I kept up the divide in the direction of yesterday's march five miles, where I again found their trail, but after following it two miles they again scattered, and the ground being rocky, I was unable to follow them any farther. I then traveled in the direction of Mad River, which stream I struck ten miles above the Starrar ranch, where I camped, having marched eighteen miles. May 17, traveled down Mad River to the Starrar ranch, where I met the train and camped. May 18, took fifteen men and two days' rations and traveled down Mad River as far as Bremer's ranch, having ordered the train to Iaqua. Saw no fresh Indian sign to-day. Marched fifteen miles. May 19, crossed Mad River and marched for this post (by the way of Kneeland's Prairie), which place I reached at 6 p. m.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GEER,

First Lieutenant Company A, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, Commanding Detachment.

First Lieut. JACOB P. HACKETT,
Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers.

CAMP IAQUA, *May 25, 1864.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that according to instructions received from you on the afternoon of the 20th I called for volunteers

to accompany me on a scout. In a very short time I had more applicants than I could take, and had to refuse several that wanted to go. I left Camp Iaqua about 7.30 p. m. of the 20th with Lieutenants Hackett and Hutton, of Company G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers; two non-commissioned officers and nineteen privates of Company G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers; one non-commissioned officer and five privates of Company E, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, and six of my own men. We arrived at Fleming's camp, on Pilot Creek, about sunrise of the 21st. After the men had taken some coffee they lay down and slept about two hours. After detailing ten men of my command to remain with the train, we took four days' rations in our haversacks and started on the trail of the Indians. We bivouacked that night on the same stream, but farther up. At sunrise of the 22d we were again on the trail, and found where they had been joined by some other Indians. About 12 m. lost the track of them and did not find it again until near sunset, when we discovered some smoke. We traveled until 12 o'clock that night, and lay down on the ridge thinking we were within half a mile of where the smoke was seen. At daylight on the morning of the 23d every man was up promptly at the word. We then found that we were farther than we expected from where we supposed the Indians were, and made good time to get there before light. The first thing that attracted our attention was a horse tied in the bushes. Almost immediately afterward a white man, accompanied by an Indian (with a white band on his hat), passed into the bushes from the edge of the prairies (having evidently been on the lookout) to where the fires were. Our impression at that time was that it was some one hunting Indians, but in almost one minute we got a glimpse of the squaws gathering up the blankets. We then made the charge into the bushes (every one seemed anxious to get in first). We succeeded in killing 5 bucks and 3 squaws (they would not stop when they were hailed), and taking 2 squaws and 2 children prisoners. After taking some coffee we then started for camp, leaving ten men posted in the vicinity of those killed to await the return of the Indians to bury their dead. We then took the ridge and made as much noise as possible to let them know we were going. In about one hour's time after we left a party of them came back looking very cautiously as they came. They did not come in the way they were expected, and we only succeeded in getting 1 buck and his rifle, making 6 bucks and 3 squaws killed, 2 squaws and 2 children prisoners. We also took Mills' rifle (who was killed at Booth's Run), besides 2 hunting rifles, a horse, saddle, and bridle. Tuesday, 24th, started back to Camp Iaqua, and when about two miles from camp the advance guard with Lieutenant Hackett arrested Corporal Perry and Private Davis, of Company E, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, dressed in citizen's clothing, with their blankets on their backs, being then over twenty miles from Camp Iaqua. The men all, without any exception, behaved as well as any set of men could under the same circumstances. Aggregate number of miles traveled, ninety. There were quite a number wounded that were shot through the body that we followed some three or four miles, but they managed to escape.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GEER,

First Lieutenant Company A, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, Commanding Detachment.

Maj. THOMAS F. WRIGHT,

Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Battalion Sixth Infantry California Vols.

CAMP IAQUA, *June 15, 1864.*

SIR: In compliance with orders I left this post on the 6th instant with seven men of Company G, Sixth Infantry; four men of Company A, California Mountaineers, and one friendly Indian named Billy under my command, for the purpose of having a talk with the hostile Indians known as the Redwoods. Marched fifteen miles and camped on Boulder Creek. June 7, went two miles to Thief Camp, where I met Lieutenant Beckwith, Company A, California Mountaineers, with a detachment of nine men and three friendly Indians, two of them being the celebrated chiefs Big Jim and Seranaltin John. Here I camped and remained until the 10th, waiting for the return of Captain John, whom Lieutenant Beckwith had sent to Hoopa for an Indian who was acquainted with the place in which the Redwood Indians were camped. He returned on the 9th, at 3 p. m., with the Indian, who had taken him to the camp of the Redwoods on his way to my camp. I immediately sent Captain John and Billy to their camp and instructed them to find out if the Indians were willing to come in. June 10, moved camp eight miles to the lagoon on the top of the Redwood divide, where the Indians John and Billy returned at 6 p. m., and reported as having a talk with the Indians, and that they were willing to come in. June 11, left camp with two men of my detachment, in company with Lieutenant Beckwith and command and the friendly Indians, for Bloody Camp (having ordered the balance of my command to Thief Camp), at which place I arrived at 4 p. m. Marched twenty-five miles. June 12, three of the hostile Indians came into camp to have a talk with us. They said they wanted to stop fighting, and would come in and bring their families with them. They told me there were eighteen warriors in their tribe, twelve of whom were in camp, and that they had sent two Indians after those that were absent, and assured me they would come in as soon as they were found. Lieutenant Beckwith made arrangements with them to meet him on the trail on the top of the mountain between Redwood and Willow Creek the next morning (as it was eight miles nearer than to our camp) and go with him to Hoopa. June 13, returned to Thief Camp, a distance of eighteen miles. June 14, returned to this post, at which place I arrived at 4 p. m.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GEER,

First Lieutenant Company A, California Mountaineers, California Volunteers, Commanding Detachment.

First Lieut. JACOB P. HACKETT,

Post Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers.

No. 17.

Reports of Lieut. William W. Frazier, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

March 1, 1864, encamped on the waters of Redwood Creek between the head of Mattole and South Fork of Eel River, where the detachment remained until I came to quarters, Upper Mattole. I returned on the 5th. On the 7th I divided my command into three squads and moved toward White Thorn Valley—two scouting squads and one with the pack train—the train to march to Ross' Defeat, a small valley on the Mattole, where the different squads were to meet the party headed

by myself. On the 8th encamped on the Mattole, discovering no fresh Indian sign. On the 9th we marched to near Bear Harbor, on the coast. During the day on the head of Mattole I found fresh shoe tracks going in the direction of Bear Harbor, still finding no Indian sign. On the morning of the 10th, taking another route, returned to the Mattole and traveled down it till near White Thorn Valley and camped for the night. On the morning of the 11th marched down the Mattole a distance of about fifteen miles, finding a number of Indian camps, some of which had been occupied this winter by the Indians, but not late enough for me to trail them. Camped near Ross' Defeat. On the morning of the 12th met the train at Ross' Defeat. The squad in charge of Sergeant Byrnes not having returned yet, I sent four men to search the country between this camp and the coast. They returned on the 13th, reporting no trace of Indians. Sergeant Byrnes returned the same day; reported no sign of Indians, but in scouting for Indians he fell in with Captain Hull, in command of twenty-three men, scouting in the vicinity of Bear Harbor and the head of Mattole. On the 18th I dispatched Corporal Riding with four men and five days' rations to scout the country between this camp and the Lower Mattole by way of the coast and Kushka. On the same day I marched for Salmon Creek and the South Fork of Eel River with three men, ordering the pack train to meet the parties at the mouth of McGinnis' Creek. On the 14th [19th] I camped near the Bear Butte on the waters of South Fork of Eel River. On the 20th on South Fork, thence down the South Fork. On the 22d called in to Camp Grant and procured rations, to do us on the intended scout up Bull Creek. On the 24th marched from Camp Grant and camped on Bull Creek. On the 25th marched to the head of Bear River and found fresh Indian sign farther in the direction of Salmon Creek. The indication showed they were not more than one hour ahead of us. Followed their tracks into a deep cañon on the head of Bull Creek. Darkness overtook us and we camped for the night. At daylight the next morning we continued the pursuit and found the ranch within 400 yards of where we had camped for the night. I discovered their smoke when in about fifty yards of it. They discovered us at the same time and made good their escape in the dense thicket that was close by. We only captured one squaw and a child. I found in the ranch about 100 pounds of beef, which was partly dried, and several articles of clothing, supposed to be taken from Mr. Russ' house when robbed by them some time since. On the 26th I returned to camp on the Upper Mattole with the prisoners. I expected to get an interpreter. I did so and found this party of Indians had just left the gun party, where they were killing horses and cattle on Bear River. I then sent word to Corporal Riding to bring the train to camp along with his command. He had arrived at the mouth of McGinnis' Creek, in Lower Mattole, after a hard tramp of five days, and reported having seen no signs of Indians. On my arrival the citizens informed me that the Indians had been killing stock on Bear River. A squaw came into Mr. Longdon's, on the Lower Mattole, and claimed protection. By his request Sergeant Byrnes took her to our camp, where she remains at present. She speaks English and says she came from the gun party, where they are killing stock. She says they have got only three guns and one revolver and that there are only four bucks, but plenty of squaws. I am preparing to go in pursuit of them, but the rain is pouring down.

W. W. FRAZIER,
Lieutenant, Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, Commanding Detachment, Upper Mattole.

March 31, left headquarters on the Mattole with eight men for a scout on the headwaters of the North Fork of the Mattole, and camped at Hoar's old ranch on Rainbow Ridge, having discovered no Indian sign. Distance marched, six miles. April 1, lay over on account of a very heavy rain-storm. April 2, the weather having moderated a little, we again shouldered our packs and rolled out in the direction of Taylor's Mountain, and when about half way up the mountain we discovered an Indian on the opposite ridge, traveling in the direction of Taylor's ranch. We at once proceeded down the mountain and across a deep, heavily timbered ravine to where we had seen the Indian last, but he succeeded in getting into the brush before we got within gunshot of him. We found his tracks and followed him as far as we could until darkness prevented us from going any farther. We camped for the night on the North Fork of the Mattole, between Taylor's ranch and Rainbow Ridge. Distance marched, eight miles. April 3, during the night a very heavy storm set in, raining and snowing. We were compelled to make tents of our blankets and sleep on the wet ground. We were confined to our blanket tents all day, the storm was so severe. April 4, the weather moderated a little, and I took four men and went in search of the Indian I had seen the day before. I found an Indian lodge that had been occupied two or three days previous. They had left behind them several of their trinkets, such as baskets, milk pans, and an old calico dress, but the Indian we saw did not camp there but traveled right through in the direction of the coast; but I was unable to follow him, owing to my health being bad, but Corporal Riding with four men volunteered to follow him. They tracked him all day in the direction of Taylor's ranch, and when within four miles of the ranch they found where he had been leading an animal, and had not proceeded more than half a mile farther up the mountain when they found a gray mare with ten feet of rope tied to her neck, the property of Mr. Taylor. The mare and two colts had been stolen from him by the Indians a month before. They took charge of the mare and proceeded toward Taylor's ranch and camped there that night. Distance marched, eight miles. April 5, sent one man with the mare to the owner, and with three men followed on the tracks of the Indians; but we now found it very difficult to track them, for they are using every possible means to avoid making sign, wrapping their feet up in old rags and rawhide, but all to no purpose, for we could still follow their tracks. We followed them all day, making no new discovery, and when night overtook us we camped at Griffith's cabin, situated on the headwaters of the North Fork of the Mattole. Distance marched, ten miles.

April 6, took their tracks again and found where they had been camped for some time. They had just left it, for we were so close after them that they had not time to take away all their trinkets. We found in the ranch frying pans, milk pans, earthenware, cups and saucers; property that they had stolen from the citizens on Bear River. We also found the remains of cattle and potatoes and pumpkins, but the redskins were gone. We camped there for the night, and took possession of house and property. Distance marched, ten miles. April 7, we were compelled to give up the chase, owing to our provisions being entirely consumed. We had been following them then for two days with no other provisions but dried beef, and we consumed the last of that for breakfast this morning. We at once returned toward camp, but did not succeed in reaching it that night, but were compelled to camp out in a snow-storm with only one blanket to each man and no provisions. Distance, twenty miles. April 8, at daybreak we struck out for camp,

and succeeded in reaching it at 10 p. m., hungry, wet, and cold. Distance marched, five miles. April 9, laid over and rested my men at headquarters.

April 10, started on a scout with six men and five days' rations. Having discovered no fresh Indian sign, camped at Horner's burnt cabin, situated about five miles south of Bear River, on the Hydesville trail. Distance marched, ten miles. April 11, left the burnt cabin and traveled down the ridge toward Southmade's ranch, and posted a lookout on a high mountain with a good spy-glass, thinking we might discover the Indians running cattle; but we were disappointed; no Diggers were to be seen in that neighborhood. We then crossed over to Taylor's Mountain and camped. Distance marched, eight miles. April 12 and 13, lay round concealed in the brush in hopes of seeing the Indians traveling after cattle, but they did not show themselves. They have most probably found out that we are on the lookout for them. April 14, returned to camp in order to throw the Indians off their guard and give them a chance to come out of their hiding place, but I will endeavor to be close behind them when they move out. Distance marched, nine miles.

W. W. FRAZIER,
Second Lieutenant Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers,
California Volunteers, Commanding Detachment.

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May 1 and 2, 1864, in camp with eight men, a party of four men being out on a scout since the 29th of April on the head of Bear River. May 3, scouting party returned to camp, having searched the head of Bear River and Bull Creek, but were unsuccessful in finding Indians or Indian sign. May 4 to 8, employed in moving camp, having made our headquarters in the lower valley on the Mattole River about five miles from its mouth. May 9, sent out new scouting parties, one to Shinanigan Mountain and Kushka's and the other to Taylor's Mountain, with orders to lay concealed and watch the trails traveled by the Indians. May 10, in camp with six men. May 11, sent out another party of four men with orders to search all the gulches and small streams which put into the coast from the mouth of the Mattole to the mouth of Bear River. May 12 and 13, all hands out scouting with the exception of two camp keepers. May 14, scouting parties returned from Taylor's Mountain, having made no new discovery. There are two scouting parties out that I have not heard from up to this date.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. FRAZIER,
Second Lieutenant Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers,
Commanding Detachment.

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May 15, 1864, Sergeant Byrnes with a detachment of four men returned to camp from Shinanigan Mountain, having scouted on Kushka's for five days without discovering any traces of the Indians. May 16, Sergeant Byrnes with four men left camp to scout for Indians between Bear River and the North Fork of Mattole. May 17, another party of three men left camp to scout for Indians between the mouth of the Mattole and Shelter Cove. They report that they struck fresh Indian signs at the mouth of the Mattole, and followed it down the beach to a big gulch, known as Bull Run. The Indians were camped at the mouth

of the gulch, and had it not been for an old grizzly bear that took fright at our boys and ran through the Indian encampment, alarming the Indians, and giving them time to make their escape before we got within gunshot of them, we should most probably have taken them in. We took their trail the next morning and followed them over the mountains toward the Mattole, and jumped them again. They were camped in open country, where they could see all around them for half a mile. We got all their bows and arrows, butcher knives, baskets, and everything they had, and ran them a very hard race for over two miles, but they had too much the start of us. We gave up the chase at present, but we still followed on their trail until our provisions were entirely gone, when we left their tracks to return to camp for more provisions. They were traveling toward the coast. We arrived in camp on the Mattole on the 22d, averaging each day eighteen miles. Sergeant Byrnes with his detachment returned to camp on the 20th, having found no traces of Indians. May 23, three men took another supply of provisions and resumed the chase after the Indians; they left on the 22d. They got on their tracks again on the South Fork of Mattole, and followed them over toward the coast, but the Indians, finding that the boys were on their tracks, set fire to the grass in order to hide their sign, but they knew the Indians were heading for the coast, so they immediately struck out for beach, intending to get on the beach before them and lay and watch for them. They struck the beach about six miles below Big Flat, then traveled up beach and discovered the Indians camped on the Big Flat. The Indians kept a guard out all day, and it was almost impossible to get within gunshot without giving the alarm. They concealed themselves in the high grass and weeds, watching the movements of the Indians. At about 5 o'clock in the morning of the 28th they started down the beach. Two of the Indians kept half a mile ahead of the rest, keeping a good lookout on all sides, but they did not discover us until it was too late to beat a retreat. They commenced shooting arrows at us as soon as they saw us, but they did not last very long, for a well-directed ball from our rifles at each one of them sent them to their happy hunting ground and made good Indians of them. There were ten in number, four bucks and six squaws. Two bucks and six squaws succeeded in making good their escape, and the other two bucks are lying on the beach, food for bears. We should have got them all had they been all together. When the others heard the report of our rifles they took to flight and got away from us. These are the gun-party of Indians that have been committing so many depredations in this part of the country. May 30, the same party of men are out again in search of the remainder of these guilty Indians, and I hope in my next report to be able to report the Mattole country free from all hostile Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. FRAZIER,

Second Lieutenant Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers,
Commanding Detachment.

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June 1, 1864, sent Corporal Riding with three men to scout the country on the waters of Salmon and Bull Creeks. Sent three other men the same day down the coast, each party taking with them five days' rations. I also started for Camp Grant on the same day, taking with me two men, Sergeant Byrnes and Granville Hill, to be examined by the doctor. They were found to be sick, and were left in his charge as

per orders. I called on Captain Simpson for ten men. The order being filled, I started back for Camp Mattole June 4 and arrived on the 6th, then having nineteen men in my command. On the 8th sent out sixteen men in five separate parties to search the country from this camp to Spanish Ranch. The Indians had shot at one of my men on the 5th near camp while looking after the mules, and run off in the direction of Spanish Ranch. One of the parties followed the tracks of the Indians to Spanish Ranch. Their rations being almost gone, they left the trail at that point and returned on the 11th. The other scouts all returned on the same day, neither party having fallen in with the Indians. A detailed account of each one of those five small parties would fill so much space I only assure you that, according to their reports, they all did their duty. June 12, I moved camp about two miles up the river for convenience to grass for the mules. June 13, I sent out sixteen men with five days' rations, in three separate parties. They are to scout the country between this camp and Bear Harbor. They are to trail in abreast of each other between the Mattole River and the coast to White Thorn Valley, there to meet and report to Sergeant Harris. At that point I sent supplies to meet the parties. Dispatched three men on the 14th with one mule packed with supplies for them.

W. W. FRAZIER,
Second Lieut., First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Detachment on Mattole.

No. 18.

Report of Lieut. Thomas Middleton, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

CAMP AT BURNT RANCH, TRINITY COUNTY, CAL.,
June 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Company Orders, No. 7, I left camp at Burnt Ranch with twenty-five men with ten days' rations and a train of five mules 7 a. m. May 30, traveling in a southeasterly direction toward the mouth of Grouse Creek. I halted the detachment on the mountain between South Fork and Trinity, and with Sergeant Eastman I went down the mountain to a point which overlooked the river. Could see nothing indicating the presence of Indians. Returned to detachment and proceeded up the ridge on the east side of South Fork, halting at Camp No. 1 6 a. m. This camp was situated two miles above the mouth of Grouse Creek, one mile from South Fork, and fifteen miles from Burnt Ranch. On the morning of May 31 I sent Sergeant Eastman with six men to the mouth of Grouse Creek, and with four men I proceeded to the South Fork, opposite camp. Neither party were able to find fresh sign of Indians. Left Camp No. 1 with my command 1 p. m. and proceeded up the east bank of the river five miles. Crossed to the west side; proceeded up the west bank one mile and halted at Camp No. 2 5 p. m. This camp was situated on the South Fork four miles below Hyampom. June 1 I proceeded with Sergeant Ipson and four men to Hyampom for the purpose of gaining information of the whereabouts of Indians supposed to be in that neighborhood. Found stopping at this place four white men and two squaws. They had seen no Indians, but supposed there were some on Grouse Creek. I returned to camp 3 p. m. During my

absence Corporals Dillahanty and Downer, with small parties, had been out scouting, but discovered nothing to show the late presence of Indians. June 2, with my command left Camp No. 2 6 a. m. for Forks of Grouse Creek. Crossed the East Fork at its mouth, and proceeding up the dividing ridge between the Middle and East Forks five miles, halted at Camp No. 3, on the Middle Branch, 1 p. m. Distance from Camp No. 2, twelve miles. A scouting party in command of Sergeant Ipson sent from this camp 3 p. m. reported at 7 o'clock that old Indian sign had been found up the Middle Fork. June 3, left Camp No. 3 5 a. m.; proceeded up to divide between the Middle and North Forks, a distance of five miles, and halted at Camp No. 4 8 a. m. Ordered Sergeant Eastman with ten men to follow the Indian sign found yesterday, and with two men I proceeded around the head of North Fork for the purpose of finding open country through which the train could be taken to the South Fork of Trinity River. Found the ground so broken and brushy that it would have been impossible to proceed with the mules in this direction. Sergeant Eastman reported 7 a. m. that he had followed the Indian trail until it branched in different directions, some going toward Redwood and others toward South Fork. June 4, ordered Sergeant Ipson with nine men with pack train to proceed by the most practical route to Burnt Ranch. With fifteen men with two days' rations I left Camp No. 4 at 7 a. m., crossing the country in direction of mouth of South Fork. Arrived at Camp No. 5 at 5 p. m. This camp was situated two miles west of South Fork of Trinity River and twenty miles from Camp No. 4. June 5, left Camp No. 5 at 4 a. m. Crossed South Fork at 5 a. m; halted and sent parties up and down the river, who reported no sign found. Left the river 8 o'clock and arrived at Burnt Ranch 11 a. m. Traveled this day ten miles. June 6, Sergeant Ipson reported that June 4 he proceeded with his command to the South Fork, three miles above the mouth of Grouse Creek, and camped; distance traveled, twelve miles. June 5, crossed the South Fork and camped this night three miles from the summit of the mountain between South Fork and Trinity River. June 6, arrived at Burnt Ranch 7 a. m.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MIDDLETON,

Second Lieutenant Company C, First Battalion of Mountaineers, California Volunteers, Commanding Detachment.

Capt. ABRAHAM MILLER,

First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, Commanding Company C and Camp at Burnt Ranch, Cal.

No. 19.

Report of Lieut. Leonard C. Beckwith, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *June 15, 1864.*

SIR: In compliance with Post Orders, No. 158, June 2, 1864, directing me to proceed to Redwood and induce the Redwood and Grouse Creek Indians to come in, I left Fort Gaston, Cal., June 3, 1864, in command of Sergeant Nease and eight privates of Company A, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, accompanied by three Indians, Big Jim, Seranaltin John, and Dick, with five pack-mules for transportation, and proceeded to Three Creeks and camped. Distance marched,

twelve miles. Left Three Creeks June 4 at 6.30 a. m. Marched to Redwood and camped, distance twelve miles, nothing unusual having occurred. June 5, sent out Private Blaynay, and Indians Jim and John, up Redwood, with instructions to induce all Indians they might find to come in. They returned at 10 a. m., having marched twelve miles; had not seen any Indians, but found where they had camped the day before. I then ordered the mules packed, and left en route for Hempfield's upper ranch, at which point we arrived at 6 p. m. Distance marched, twenty-three miles. Next morning, June 6, we packed the mules and proceeded down the mountain to Mad River, thinking that the Indians we were in search of had gone in that direction; but not finding any sign of them, returned up the mountain again and camped at Thief Camp. Distance marched, twenty-five miles. At 5 o'clock June 7 I dispatched Indian John to Hoopa Valley for a Redwood Indian, and sent Private Blaynay and Indian Jim on a scout on Boulder Creek. At 11 a. m. Lieut. K. Geer, of Company A, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, in command of ten enlisted men of the same company, and Company G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, joined camp. He also had with him Indian Billy, from Eel River Valley. 4 p. m. scout returned from Boulder Creek. Found no Indians. Distance marched, twelve miles. June 8, sent out two scouts, one down Maple Creek to Mad River, and one down Boulder Creek, who returned at 5 p. m. without meeting with any success. Distance each scout marched, fifteen miles. June 9, at 6 a. m. ordered mules packed and left en route for Redwood (accompanied by Lieutenant Geer, two privates of his command, and Indian Billy), at which place we arrived at 3 p. m., and camped near the place we camped June 4. Distance marched, twenty miles. At 6 p. m. Indian John returned from Hoopa, having with him Redwood Indian Ceazer. June 10, at 5 a. m. sent out Indians John and Billy to scout up Redwood. At 6.30 a. m. ordered mules packed, and left in the direction the scout had gone. Camped at 4 o'clock near the head of Redwood. Distance marched, fifteen miles. At 7 p. m. the Indian scouts John and Billy joined camp, and reported that they had found and talked with the Indians they were in search of. June 11, at 5 a. m. Indians Billy and John left to meet the Indians they had talked with the day previous, as per agreement, and guide them into camp. I ordered mules packed and proceeded down Redwood fifteen miles and up the mountain five miles, and camped at 4 p. m. at Pardee's old ranch. Total distance traveled, twenty miles. At 6 p. m. Indian scout joined camp. They brought with them four of the Redwood Indians, who said they were anxious to quit fighting and come to Hoopa Valley and remain. June 12, at 7 a. m. Lieutenant Geer and two privates of his command left camp to join remainder of command at Thief Creek, Indian Billy remaining with me. At 8 a. m. I left camp in company with Indians Billy and John and the four Redwoods, who remained in camp all night. We proceeded down the east side of Redwood Mountain about three miles, where we found the Indian camp, consisting of nine male adults and eleven squaws and children. They talked very freely, and appeared very anxious to come in and live peaceably. I made an agreement with them to meet me next day on the mountain and accompany me to Fort Gaston. After remaining three hours I returned to camp, Indians Billy and John accompanying me. Distance marched, six miles. June 13, at 7 a. m. ordered mules packed and left en route for Fort Gaston. Dispatched Indians John and Ceazer to the Indian camp to direct them where to meet me. They joined command about

three miles en route. The whole number being present, twenty in all, we proceeded to Three Creeks and camped. Distance marched, ten miles. Left June 14 at 6 a. m. for Fort Gaston, at which point we arrived at 12.30 p. m. Distance marched, twelve miles. Command all well and Indians all present. Total number of miles marched, 197.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. C. BECKWITH,
Second Lieut. Co. A, First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Humboldt, Cal.

No. 20.

Report of Sergt. John S. Hughes, Company B, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

CAMP ANDERSON, CAL., *May 25, 1864.*

SIR: In obedience to Post Order, No. 7, I left this place May 18, 1864, with twenty-four men, to scout in what is known as the Bald Hill country. On the night of the 18th we camped in the timber in the vicinity of Oak Camp, on the Klamath trail, having marched to said camp after dark. Posted lookouts on all the prominent points to remain the following day; also scouted in various directions. Found sign near Coyote Camp of Indians traveling in the direction of Elk Camp. On the night of the 19th moved camp to Neal Hill's ranch, a march of fifteen miles; put out guard. After daylight guard discovered Indians, six in number, traveling the trail which led directly through our camp. We allowed them to come into camp, when we closed around them, giving them no chance whatever to escape us, when with great trepidation they exhibited a pass from Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple, giving them permission to visit the Redwood Indians to induce them to come in and be peaceable. Of course I allowed them to pass, and, watching them through a glass for some distance, noticed that two of their number left them, I suppose for the purpose of apprising other Indians of our approach. On the 22d marched to Elk Camp, about six miles farther, and camped for the night. Scouted in that section; found considerable fresh sign, but no Indians. Being satisfied the Indians had learned of our approach, knew it was useless to hunt them; then started for this camp. Arrived on May 24, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. HUGHES,
1st Sergt. Company B, 1st Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols.

Maj. W. S. R. TAYLOR,
1st Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg. Camp Anderson.

No. 21.

Report of Sergt. Richard B. Harris, Company E, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

CAMP GRANT, *June 2, 1864.*

Left Camp Grant April 13, 1864, marched ten miles and camped. April 14, marched fourteen miles and camped at Fleming's ranch, on

Dobyn's Creek. April 15, stayed in camp waiting for a guide. April 16, left camp, Stephen Fleming as guide and two other citizens attached to the party, making the number of men ten; marched ten miles and camped. April 17, left camp and marched to the forks of the Van Dusen Creek, and camped; distance marched five miles; took with me two citizens and prospected the country for Indian signs, but found none. April 18, left camp early in the morning and traveled up the north fork of the Van Dusen, and camped on the same; distance marched, ten miles; scouted in the afternoon on the headwaters of Mad River for Indian signs, but found no fresh signs. April 19, scouted on the headwaters of the Van Dusen and Mad Rivers; distance marched, thirteen miles. April 20, crossed over the dividing ridge to Mad River; our march was up Mad River; distance marched, fifteen miles; This evening we found fresh signs of Indians about four miles below the Kettenshaw trail. April 21, moved at sunrise in pursuit of Indians, and trailed them over to the South Fork of Trinity River; distance marched, fourteen miles. April 22, at daylight this morning we were up and after them; we trailed them across the South Fork of Trinity, a distance of about thirty-five miles. April 23, still on their trail; went in the direction of Hay Fork of Trinity River; we trailed them to Mr. Rodgers' house in Hay Fork, where we learned they had robbed his house of two rifles and some blankets; Indians twenty-six hours ahead of us; distance marched, twenty-five miles. April 24, camped for the day in Hay Fork to rest and get supplies. April 25, being re enforced at Hay Fork by three citizens and four domesticated Indians, our force now numbered seventeen men. A citizen reported being shot at by Indians, we started in pursuit and scouted through the Hay Fork country, and returned to our camp at Rodgers' house to-night; distance traveled, thirty miles. April 26, took their trail from Rodgers' house and trailed them back again to South Fork of Trinity River; distance marched, twenty miles. April 27, started on their trail down the South Fork of Trinity River; to day we captured a squaw, but she being too old to travel with the party we left her; she informed us that the Indians we were after had gone over to join a party of Indians that had forty rifles; we camped on the river; distance marched, fifteen miles. April 28, still on their trail from Trinity River across the mountain to Mad River; distance marched, fifteen miles. April 29, scouting all day on South Fork Mountain, as the rain had put out all signs of the Indians; distance marched, about ten miles. April 30, scouting as previous day; distance, about fifteen miles.

May 1, found the Indian trail and followed it to the low gap in the South Fork Mountain, and then to Mad River; distance marched, about seventeen miles. May 2, started at daylight on trail, following them to the north side of Trinity Mountain into a heavy-timbered country; found where they had camped two days ahead of us; we lost their trail in the timber, and the party camped; distance marched, twelve miles. May 3, rained all day; bushes wet; did not move. May 4, divided my party and scouted through the timber; distance marched, fourteen miles. May 5, rained and snowed all day; laid over on the South Fork of Trinity River. May 6, struck their trail and followed them up to the South Fork Mountain; distance marched, about ten miles. May 7, lost the trail in timber; marched to the old Kettenshaw trail and camped; distance, fifteen miles. May 8, scouting for the Indian trail; distance marched, twenty-two miles. May 9, scouting up Mad River; no sign; distance marched, fourteen miles. May

10, scouting all day from Mad River back to South Fork of Trinity River; distance marched, eighteen miles; camped on Mad River. May 11, scouting on headwaters of the Van Dusen River; marched twelve miles and returned to camp on Mad River. May 12, moved camp to the low gap in the Van Dusen Mountain, and scouted over on the South Fork of Trinity River and found the fresh trail of the Indians; distance traveled, about twenty-five miles; and returned to camp. May 13, rain; did not move. May 14, trailed the Indians down the South Fork of Trinity; distance, fifteen miles; we received to-day an addition of four domesticated Indians, which made our force twenty-one. May 15, on the trail running down the South Fork of Trinity; distance marched, fifteen miles. May 16, following the trail down the South Fork of Trinity; distance marched, fourteen miles. May 17, still in pursuit of same band of Indians, trailing them by Hyampom Valley, up the South Fork Mountain and camped near the summit; distance marched, fourteen miles.

May 18, still in pursuit trailing down the mountain on to Pilot Creek; distance marched, seventeen miles. May 19, trailed up Pilot Creek fifteen miles and camped at the crossing of the Hyampom trail; to-day two citizens and three of the Indians left us and returned home. May 20, being out of provisions and close on the Indians, who had become numerous, we left the party secreted in camp, with orders to lay still under cover, so as not to be spied by the Indians; we went to Fort Iaqua for provisions and men; Major Wright furnished us with fifteen days' provisions and a detachment of thirty men; we returned to camp same night; distance marched from Iaqua, twenty-five miles. May 21, in camp preparing rations until 2 p. m.; started and struck the trail, following in the direction of Grouse Creek; distance marched, seven miles. May 22, trailed the Indians to the dividing ridge between Pilot and Grouse Creeks; discovered the smoke from their fires about ten miles from us; laid under cover until about 1 a. m. on the morning of the 23d, and started for their ranch; we came up to them about sunrise; saw one white man with the Indians; thought at first sight it was a soldiers' camp, as the white man was dressed in soldier's clothes; the white man and one Indian appeared to be on guard; after we had discovered the white man and Indian we secreted ourselves to watch their movements; the white man and Indian left their post and went in the direction of the ranch; we then discovered our mistake, as they had seen us and gave the alarm, but before they had time to move anything or prepare to give battle we charged them, and was in the ranch among them before they could get out. We killed nine Indians and wounded many others; we took two women and two children (Indians) prisoners, capturing three rifles, one horse and saddle, and all their camp equipage. The prisoners, and the rifles, and the horse and saddle were turned over to Lieutenant Geer, of Company A, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers. We returned to camp, at the crossing of Pilot Creek, the same evening.

May 24, broke up camp and started for Camp Grant. We captured two deserters from the Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, on the top of the mountain between Pilot Creek and Mad River; deserters turned over to Lieutenant Hackett, of Sixth Infantry California Volunteers; distance marched, twenty miles. May 25, camped on Van Dusen, at the McAtee crossing; distance marched, fourteen miles. May 26, left camp on Van Dusen and marched sixteen miles, and camped at Fleming's ranch. May 27, stayed in camp to rest. May 28, still in camp. May 29, marched nine miles and camped on the dividing

ridge between Larrabee's Creek and main Eel River. May 30, marched sixteen miles and arrived at Camp Grant at 6 p. m. The entire distance marched from the 13th day of April to the 30th day of May was about 600 miles, mostly over a very rough and mountainous country. We had been nearly constant on the trail of the same band of armed Indians. The Indians robbed one citizen's house and killed one citizen while we were on their trail. They were never more than two days ahead of us from the 20th of April, the time we struck their trail, until we found them, the 23d day of May. Their camp equipage was all destroyed.

R. B. HARRIS,
Sergeant, Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, Commanding Detachment.

ADDENDA

CAMP IAQUA, CAL., *June 15, 1864.*

Maj. THOMAS F. WRIGHT,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post:

SIR: At your request I have read the report of the scout of Sergeant Harris, Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, and would most respectfully call your attention to May 20, when I left this post in command of thirty enlisted men of your command, accompanied by Lieutenant Hackett and Lieutenant Hutton of the Sixth Infantry. Sergeant Harris did nothing more than any other enlisted man of the detachment. He did not turn over any property to me except a German rifle, it being all of the property that he captured. The deserters were taken by Lieut. J. P. Hackett, whom I brought in and turned over to you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GEER,
First Lieutenant, First Battalion Mountaineers.

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CAMP IAQUA, CAL., *June 15, 1864.*

Maj. THOMAS F. WRIGHT,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Battalion Sixth Infantry California Vols.:

SIR: At your request I have read the report of the scout of Sergeant Harris, Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers, and would most respectfully call your attention to May 12, when he moved camp to the low gap in the Van Dusen Mountains, and to my report that I made to you on the 20th of the same month. I there stated that a portion of my scout, under the command of Sergeant Holt, Company G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, encamped at the low gap, where I joined them on the 13th instant (there was not at that time any signs of a scout having been there). I also reported that when I arrived they reported to me of having seen five bucks examining their tracks on the 13th on the Mad River side of the low gap. Harris and Fleming stated to you personally in my presence that it was then, and yet in his report says, May 13, "Rain; did not move." I also stated in the same report that on Sunday, the 15th, I sent some men up the Van Dusen about 6 miles, and upon the devils, where they discovered the Indians down on Mad River. Fleming and Sergeant Harris stated to

you that it was their party, and yet in his report he says, May 15, "On the trails running down the South Fork of the Trinity," which is on the other side of the summit of the South Fork Mountains, and at least 30 miles from where I stated to them we had seen the Indians.

In regard to the latter portion of his report, which dates from the evening of the 20th, when we left this post with thirty enlisted men and three commissioned officers of your command (Lieutenant Geer in command of the detachment), Sergeant Harris did nothing more than any other enlisted man of the detachment. He did not turn over any property to Lieutenant Geer, for he did not capture any (excepting one German rifle). He did not turn over any deserters to me, nor do I know whether he was present when the deserters (that he speaks of) were arrested, although he might have been.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. HACKETT,

First Lieutenant Company G, Sixth Infantry California Vols.

FEBRUARY 16–23, 1864.—Expedition from Fort Walla Walla to Snake River, Wash. Ter.

Report of Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., February 25, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Herewith inclosed I have the honor to transmit the report of Capt. George B. Currey, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, of an expedition made by him from this post with two companies of his regiment. The occasion for this movement has been already reported to the general commanding the district. The command returned to this post on the 23d instant, the expedition proving a complete success. The Indian prisoners referred to in Captain Currey's report are now in confinement in the guard-house at this post. He also brought in with him the two citizens whose property was destroyed by the Indians. I have to request that instructions may be sent me as to the disposition to be made both of the prisoners and witnesses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. ENGLISH,

Lieut. Col. First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. Post.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER., *February 24, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with the plan of operations laid down in my letter of the 15th instant I started with a command of fifty-nine enlisted men from Companies A and E, First Oregon Cavalry, on the morning of the 16th instant. On the afternoon of the second day's march I arrived at the Palouse Crossing of Snake River. It was 4 p. m. of the third day before the command got to the north side of the river. Fearing the Palouse Indians would convey intelligence of my movements to the band I was in quest of, I gave out that I was en route for Colville, and as soon as it was fairly dark and all the Indians had left camp I took up the march and moved

on for five hours without halting. The fourth day being stormy, I made but a short drive. On the morning of the fifth day about 8 o'clock I came upon their camp, consisting of seven lodges or wigwams, which I immediately surrounded. After waiting some minutes after the men were in position for some of the Indians to show themselves, and none appearing either to welcome or fight us, I felt of the brush and wigwams with a couple of platoon volleys of rifle shots. These quickly brought to sight thirty-one men and about forty women and children. Why the Indians remained concealed until fired upon I cannot divine. They seemed to have entertained the idea that if none were seen by us that we would pass on, make no further investigation, and lest our attention might be attracted by their dogs barking, every dog belonging to the camp had its jaws tightly bound together. I made the entire population prisoners for a while. The citizens who had been driven from their mining, referred to in my former letter, recognized three of this party as being of the gang which had driven them away, among whom was the chief of the village, who had acted as ringleader of the party that ejected them from their cabin. Having secured the three identified Indians, the others were released and I took up the return march. The camp where the arrests were made is about eighty miles travel from this post on the north side of Snake River, and some ten or fifteen miles below the line of the old Nez Percés Reserve. The place where the miners were at work is about twenty-nine miles below the Indian camp. Upon arriving at this place on the afternoon of the 23d instant, I turned the three Indians over as prisoners to Colonel English, commanding officer of the post. The inquiring shots which I sent into camp wounded one Indian in the neck, probably mortally. The Indians constituting this band I found, as I surmised before starting, are renegades from all the neighboring tribes, who have selected their present location because of its seclusion from and difficult approach by the whites.

Hoping my action in the premises may redound to the peace of the border and meet with the approbation of my superior officers, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry.

First Lieut. J. W. HOPKINS,
First Oregon Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 9, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding the department.

Captain Currey's conduct in this matter was skillful and very successful. He had, under date of 15th ultimo, reported that a band of Indians armed with firearms had surprised and driven from their work some miners on the north bank of Snake River, twenty miles above the Palouse Crossing. This expedition of Captain Currey will have a very good effect on those Indians. They will be apt hereafter to let the miners alone.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 1, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE B. CURREY,
First Oregon Cavalry:

(Through Commanding Officer, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.)

SIR: Your communication of the 24th ultimo, reporting your expedition to Snake River, is received. The general commanding the district desires me to express his gratification at the very favorable result of the expedition and at your prompt and skillful action in the matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

MARCH 24–APRIL 16, 1864.—Expedition from Camp Lincoln, near Canyon City, to Harney Valley, Oreg., with skirmishes.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Army, commanding District of Oregon.
No. 2.—Lieut. James A. Waymire, First Oregon Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Army, commanding District of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 29, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding the department that I have received a report, dated the 7th instant, from Lieutenant Waymire, at South Fork, on the Canyon City road. On the 23d of February, Lieutenant Waymire, First Oregon Cavalry, with twenty-five men of Company D of that regiment, was ordered to the South Fork of John Day's River, with instructions to encamp at some point best calculated to enable him to protect the whites against the incursions of the Indians. About the 17th of March a band of horses and mules, numbering forty or more, was stolen by Indians from a ranch two miles south of Canyon City and run off into the mountains. On the 24th Lieutenant Waymire, with eighteen men, supplied with twenty days' rations, started in pursuit of the stolen animals and their captors. He was preceded by a company of citizens, numbering about sixty, under Mr. C. H. Miller, of Canyon City. On the 30th he reached Harney Valley, where he came up with the company of citizens, who were engaged in digging rifle-pits with a view to establishing a depot preparatory to searching the valley. On the 7th of April, after having followed the trail of the Indians to the south and east by the eastern end of Harney Lake, and about thirty miles beyond, he encountered them in force posted on a sage ridge. He attacked them with his own men and was repulsed. A second attack, assisted by the citizens, met with no better result. The whole party was forced to retire without accomplishing more than to discover the number and home of the savages. The lieutenant attributes his failure to the weak support contributed by the citizens and

the number of the enemy, which he estimates at 150, possibly twice that number. Two soldiers and one citizen are missing, supposed to have been cut off from the main body. The party reached their camp on the South Fork of John Day's River on the 16th of April, and learned that on the 31st of March a party of Indians had attacked the guard, overpowered it, and captured all the animals left at camp—seven horses and one mule. Lieutenant Waymire was sent to protect the communication to Canyon City at a date too early for want of grass for a large command to start. He has converted his humble task into a regular campaign into the Indian country, thus anticipating the operations which are confided to Captains Drake and Currey. However, he has procured important information, and evidently he and his men behaved with great coolness and gallantry. I thus easily forgive him for his adventurous trip, which far exceeded the programme intended for him, though we count the loss of two excellent men captured by the enemy when detached on a reconnaissance. I have directed Captain Currey, if he shall deem it advisable, to cause Captain Drake to join him and assume command of the whole. They are directed to be governed by events whether a junction shall be effected. Colonel Maury reports that he thinks each force is large enough for the duty assigned it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. James A. Waymire, First Oregon Cavalry.

CAMP LINCOLN,

South Fork John Day's River, Oreg., April 17, 1864.

SIR: For the information of the general commanding the district I have the honor to submit the following report of events which have transpired in this vicinity since my arrival:

With fifteen men of the cavalry detachment under my command I reached Canyon City on the 19th of March last and learned that a few days previous about forty animals (mules and horses) had been stolen from Mr. Davis' ranch, two miles below the town, and driven off into the mountains to the southeast. Mr. Davis, with about thirty men, was in pursuit of them, with a few days' supplies. Deeming it inexpedient to follow before the party already out could be heard from, I returned to camp, leaving word in town that I should hold myself in readiness to march in pursuit of the marauders on receiving satisfactory information that there was a probability of effecting anything. A messenger informed me on the 22d that Mr. Davis had returned for provisions and re-enforcements, having tracked the animals to the vicinity of Harney Lake, where they had seen much Indian signs, and where twenty of the pursuing party were encamped awaiting supplies. I was further advised that a party of thirty men, with plenty of provisions and transportation, would go out immediately to assist in carrying on the pursuit. I immediately wrote the chief of the party, recommending that the men be thoroughly organized, and requesting that a guide should be sent

me that I might meet and co-operate with them. On the 24th I was furnished with guides, and on the same day, with eighteen men and twenty days' supplies, commenced the march. Passing directly up the South Fork about fifteen miles, we moved farther to the left across the mountains to the headwaters of the stream, which empties into Harney Lake; thence on the trail of the stolen animals to Harney Valley. This valley is about seventy miles southeast of Canyon City, and about ninety miles from Camp Lincoln by our route. We found the road up the South Fork very rough and over the mountains almost impassable on account of snow and ice.

On the 27th we encountered a severe snow-storm which prevented our traveling on the following day. Reaching Harney Valley on the 30th, I found a body of citizens fifty-four strong under command of Capt. C. H. Miller, with Messrs. Davis and Bernon as lieutenants, throwing up fortifications with a view to establishing a depot preparatory to searching the valley. I was assured by Captain Miller that his men were well organized and ready for any kind of service they might be called upon to render. On the 31st Captain Miller with twenty of his men marched toward the upper portion of the valley with a view to crossing the river and examining the country on the opposite side. With the remainder of the command I followed the trail of the stolen animals, which led in a direct course for the southeastern terminus of the valley, which is here about fifty miles wide. By a forced march I reached the eastern end of the valley, where I found a small stream, with grass and wood. With the night came a snow-storm, causing the loss of another day. While encamped here on the 1st day of April Captain Miller rejoined the command, having found the river impassable and but little sign of Indians. Harney Valley is a very broad plain, apparently extending east and west and about fifty miles wide by seventy long. In the southwestern portion the lake is situated, and is probably about one-third of the surface of the valley in extent. Our route led to the northeast of the lake over a desert plain thickly studded with a thrifty growth of sage brush. At the border of the plain along the spurs of the mountains there are several small brooks running into the valley, near which there is plenty of grass and wood.

Resuming the march on the 2d, following directly on the Indian trail, we reached the southeastern border of the valley and encamped two days, during which time snow fell almost without cessation. Meantime scouts were sent forward and returned on the evening of April 4, reporting a large valley ahead about fifteen miles. On the day following we moved forward in an easterly direction about fifteen miles, emerging from the mountains into a valley running north and south, formed by the small streams which issue from the Snow Mountains east of Harney Lake. This valley has three small lakes in it. A low range of rocky hills covered with sage brush borders on the valley to the east. The lakes are each about a mile long by half [a mile] wide, and between them and the mountains there is good pasturage. On a small stream emptying into the first lake we encamped. This is about twenty miles from Harney Valley. We found that there had been about 100 Indians encamped at that place a few weeks before. They seem to subsist principally upon horse and mule flesh, as the great number of bones from which they had taken the meat plainly testified. This, however, had only been a temporary and not a winter encampment. Moving about twenty miles directly south, on the 6th we passed through another small valley and came into a larger one. Soon after encamping the scouts reported signal fires in various portions of the

valley to the south. Taking the cavalry forward and deploying as skirmishers I examined the plain, but found no enemy. An Indian village lately built of sage brush, willows, and grass, and having contained probably 100 souls, had just been deserted. Baskets, ropes, furs, half-cooked meat (horse flesh), fires still burning, various trinkets, and fresh tracks of all sizes showed that they had been forced to leave hastily. All the tracks led toward the mountains. Two Indians, mounted, were seen passing up a mountain gorge and two of the citizens followed in pursuit of them and succeeded in wounding one of them and capturing the horses. One of the horses had been wounded with an arrow before being abandoned by his owner.

At 3 o'clock on the following day, with fifteen of my own men and thirty citizens under Captain Miller, we were on the march, taking one day's rations, expecting to find the enemy's winter quarters near the mountains at the head of the valley. At early dawn I noticed a large smoke about three miles to the left of the trail, and sent Sergeant Casteel with four men to reconnoiter the position and return by the trail, rejoining the command as soon as possible. About 7 a. m. the citizen volunteers in advance mistook a flock of geese on the plain about two miles below for a band of horses and rushing forward at the charge rendered their animals almost inefficient for the remainder of the day. About fifteen miles from our camp, at the northern extremity of the valley, the trail passes to the right through a narrow gap into another valley much longer, but not so wide as the last. From the mountains to the north comes a small stream running through the center of the valley into a lake at the southern end. This brook is dry at this season of the year after it reaches the valley, leaving a deep, dry channel marked by a thick growth of willows. On the divide I requested Captain Miller to send forward a scouting party. He took five men, and moving half a mile to the front saw an Indian about two miles to the right, and dispatching three of his men in pursuit moved forward with the remainder. Crossing the Willow Gulch with my force I heard a shot in the direction which Captain Miller had taken, and immediately changed direction down the gulch. On the west side of the gulch there is a plain about 400 yards wide, with very little brush or grass on it. From the rocky sage hills west of the plain there are several points or spurs jutting out into it. About 400 yards in front of me, and as far from the gulch, I saw a body of Indian horsemen file down out of a cañon and take position on a prominent sage ridge. I moved up at once and took position on the ridge nearest them, which was about 300 yards distant from them. As I did so re-enforcements of foot and horse came in to the enemy from every direction, the former laying in ambush and the latter forming in front to conceal them. I saw at once that they had chosen a strong position and could only be driven from it by a charge. I decided to make a feigned attack on the enemy's left with a larger force than the one then on the ground, thus attracting his attention and drawing his fire, while I should charge him in front, receiving support from the flanking party. At this time Captain Miller's company was scattered in squads of from two to five over a plain of three or four square miles. To hold my ground and prevent the enemy from gaining my right flank I deployed the men as skirmishers on foot, covering the horses. The enemy immediately opened fire upon the line with rifles, but without effect, most of their balls falling short. This was at 11 a. m. Seeing the enemy grow more and more daring, and fearing a speedy attack, I threw the line forward within easy range

and delivered a few well-directed volleys, which pushed the horsemen rapidly back to the right and left, unmasking the footmen in ambush, who kept up an incessant fire, which, from their position and excitement, proved harmless, nearly all their balls passing overhead. The enemy's horse now made a dash for our right, intending to cut off our horses and surround us. A change of direction to the right, a rapid movement by the right flank with continued firing from the line, forced them back, when both parties assumed their original positions. A series of similar movements followed until a half hour had passed, when a party of citizens, about twenty-five strong, had gathered on the plain below. I dispatched a messenger for fifteen mounted men. A few minutes afterward Lieutenant Bernon informed me that he had tried in vain to rally the men. The enemy, continually receiving re-enforcements, was rapidly gaining my right flank. Ordering the horses to the plain and covering them with the skirmishers, I retired to the plain and formed in line, mounted diagonal to the Willow Gulch. The citizen volunteers rallying formed on the left. Captain Miller, whose attention had been drawn to one of his men who had been slightly wounded by the first shot fired, came forward and assisted in preparing for the charge. The mounted warriors, emboldened by their success, advanced to the plain, and with loud yells kept up an irregular fire. At 11.45 the full line moved forward at the charge. The Indian horsemen held their ground stubbornly, firing without intermission. As we approached they rushed their horses to the right and left rapidly, firing their revolvers. Reaching the brow of the sage ridge the enemy's horse unmasked the concealed riflemen, who greeted us with a heavy fire. Some confusion followed, a few files on the left gave way, and the line fell back to its original position. Ordering preparations for a second charge all were ready at 12.15. This charge I intended should be led by the saber and followed up with the rifles and pistols of the citizen volunteers. Just before moving forward Captain Miller informed me that this was not his way of fighting Indians, and that his men must fall back to the Willow Gulch. Accordingly the left began falling back and I ordered the retreat firing. Reaching the gulch preparations were made to fight on foot. With the cavalry and several citizen volunteers I regained the edge of the brush and re-engaged the enemy's horsemen, who were slowly advancing with loud yells and continued firing. Hearing firing in rear I discovered that many of the men from the left had continued the retreat toward a rocky sage hill half a mile to the east, that the wounded man had been taken to that place in charge of a physician and six men, and that the enemy had gained the left flank of the retreating line. Ordering the retreat and throwing out skirmishers, moving slowly and in order, the command was withdrawn to the sage hill. This hill has three benches, or points, the middle and highest one commanding both the others, which are within easy rifle range. The wounded man had been taken to the point south of the middle one, and as we approached it a party of the enemy's horsemen attempted to gain the high point. I dispatched Corporal Miyers and five men to secure the point. A brisk race over the sage plain and up the rocky hillside followed, in which the Indians were beaten and the point gained against them. The Indian horsemen and a few footmen followed, keeping out of range of our guns from the hilltop.

At 2 o'clock seeing that the enemy's horses were fresh and ours already nearly worn out, very greatly outnumbering us as they were and as well armed, a retreat to camp was resolved upon. This was

about twenty miles from our camp by our outward route. Accordingly skirmishers were thrown out front and rear, and the command retired in perfect order across the sage plain to the large alkali plain which at some seasons of the year is the bottom of a lake about fifteen miles long by six wide, and at this time a hard level plain of that extent. Parties of the enemy followed, harassing us from the gulches and low ridges. On the plain we had the advantage of them and they ceased following, a body of horsemen thirty-seven strong passing our left for the front. Thinking they would either attack our camp or lay in ambush for us, I moved forward my detachment at the gallop, and gaining the northern terminus of the plain twelve miles in advance, in line of skirmishers scoured the brush and grass to camp, which I reached to find everything secure.

Late at night the remainder of the command arrived. The day's operations resulted in discovering the nature and strength of the enemy and his home. One man was slightly wounded in the breast. In the first charge one of the cavalry horses was wounded in the jaw, but not seriously. Several horses belonging to the citizen volunteers gave out and were left. As the enemy held his ground it is impossible to ascertain his loss. Two horses and five warriors were seen to fall, either killed or seriously wounded. At night Sergeant Casteel's party had not made their appearance. Crossing the valley one of the men who was taking the measles became too sick to travel and returned to camp. On the morning of the 8th with a party of fourteen men on foot I went out in search of the missing men. Found their tracks across the valley near the supposed smoke (which was only steam from a warm spring), traced them back to our route, and on to the pass leading into the second valley, where I supposed they had been waylaid and cut off. Deploying to the right and left of the road (it was dark when we reached the place) we searched the ridge and the plain beyond, but could find no sign of them. Returning we reached camp after 2 o'clock in the morning of the 9th and waited until night for them, when we began the homeward march, being now on half rations. We were unmolested returning, and by forced marches reached Canyon City on the 15th instant, where we were very cordially received and very kindly treated by the citizens. On the following day we reached camp at this place. Our expedition has occupied twenty-four days. During the first thirteen days we had a snow-storm every twenty-four hours. The road in many places was almost impassable. The grass has just begun to grow, and will not be good in those mountains before the middle of May. I think we fought no less than 150 Indians on the 7th instant; possibly twice that number. They have a great deal of stock in that country, and may be several hundred strong. A few good howitzers would be very useful with a command in that region. I cannot refrain from mentioning to the general the noble conduct of the men whom I have had the honor to command in action. They were constantly self-possessed, and as prompt in the execution of commands as on ordinary drill. Without a murmur they have endured all the hardships and privations of the expedition. Hospital Steward Henry Catley accompanied me with medical stores, and has been efficient in rendering very valuable service in his department. On returning to Camp Lincoln I learned that the Indians have been quite active in their thieving career, notwithstanding our presence in their own country. On the 31st of March, about 3 p. m., they made a dash from the junipers, where they had been concealed watching our horses near camp, upon the guard of the herd, driving off the entire herd—seven horses and one mule. They were mounted and armed. They were followed several miles into the

mountains, but without success. A party of Indians drove off twenty-three animals from a station twelve miles above Canyon City on the morning of the 14th instant. Pursuing them the owners recaptured twenty of them. Some of the Indians are reported to have been killed. Two of the white men—Overton and Wilson—were killed, one of them on the ground, and the other, being seriously wounded, died soon after in Canyon City. About a week ago two horses were stolen from Mr. Officer's ranch near camp and several head of cattle killed. No news from Sergeant Casteel has yet reached me. His party was undoubtedly surprised, separated, and killed. There were with him Privates Cyrus R. Ingraham and John Himbert and a citizen, George N. Jaquith, who was acting under my immediate command, and who is possessed of considerable property near Canyon City. His people reside in Wisconsin. It is with pain that I am obliged to state, in justice to myself and command, that our defeat on the 7th instant is due to the want of organization under an efficient commander on the part of the citizen volunteers. Although the stolen animals could not have been recovered with our jaded horses, from my first position, with thirty cavalry (instead of the eleven that were there), the Indians could have been routed and severely punished.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. A. WAYMIRE,
Second Lieutenant, First Oregon Volunteers,
Commanding Detachment Company D, First Oregon Cavalry.

First Lieut. J. W. HOPKINS,
First Oregon Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 20–OCTOBER 26, 1864.—Expeditions from Fort Dalles, Oreg., and Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., to Southeastern Oregon, with skirmishes.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Army, commanding District of Oregon.
No. 2.—Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding expedition.
No. 3.—Capt. Edward Barry, First Washington Territory Infantry, of operations August 16–18.
No. 4.—Capt. John M. Drake, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding expedition from Fort Dalles.
No. 5.—Lieut. John M. McCall, First Oregon Cavalry, of operations May 17–19.
No. 6.—Capt. William V. Rinehart, First Oregon Cavalry, of operations June 14–16.
No. 7.—Capt. Richard S. Caldwell, First Oregon Cavalry, of operations July 3–16.
No. 8.—Lieut. James A. Waymire, First Oregon Cavalry, of operations July 6–8.
No. 9.—Lieut. John F. Noble, First Oregon Cavalry, of operations August 7–16.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Army, commanding District of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 16, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington City:

SIR: Inclosed herewith I have the honor to forward, for the consideration of the Department, a communication dated June 1, 1864, from

Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, commanding the District of Oregon, with two inclosures, giving the particulars of a fight with Snake Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 1, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to inclose to you, for the information of the general commanding, a copy of the report of the 20th instant of Capt. John M. Drake, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding an expedition into the Snake country; also a copy of Lieut. J. M. McCall's report accompanying the same. They give the particulars of a fight between a small detachment of his command under Lieutenant McCall and some Snake Indians on the 18th instant [ultimo] at a point about 170 miles south southeast from Fort Dalles. It resulted in the death of a gallant and very valuable officer, Second Lieut. Stephen Watson, of the First Oregon Cavalry, and two men. Fifty head of horses and their saddles (all that the Indians had) were captured; their lodges, provisions, &c., were destroyed. The attack was made at daylight. At 6 o'clock Lieutenant McCall sent to Captain Drake for re-enforcements. In three hours, at 9 a. m., Captain Drake was there, but in the meantime the enemy had fled. I suppose that Lieutenant McCall considered that he had a fair chance to capture the whole gang if they would hold on until Captain Drake arrived. Captain Drake reports that he shall make near his last encampment his wagon depot, whence his eight wagons will run to Fort Dalles for supplies. He intended to remain there eleven days, scouting thoroughly through the whole neighborhood for the Snakes. At the end of that time he would start for Harney Lake. By my Special Orders, No. 70, of the 6th May, I directed that the command of Captain Drake "will proceed to the northeastern end of Harney Lake and effect a junction with the force of Captain Currey, First Oregon Cavalry, who will command the whole force. Captain Currey will decide when the two commands shall again separate." I issued this order on the reception of a memorial from the people of Canyon City directed to the Governor of Oregon, praying for the calling out of temporary volunteers from that vicinity, as the memorialists considered the troops too small in numbers. The junction of the two commands ought certainly to suffice. I had desired each command to act separately, if possible, traversing distinct parts of that mineral region. Captain Currey will doubtless be able to let them separate for a large share of the summer. Both commands, you are aware, are ordered to remain in the field until the middle of October. Each has 100 pack-mules, which will carry near sixty days' rations, so that they are prepared and equipped for efficient service. The friendly Indians have already done service to Captain Drake as scouts. Captain Currey has with him Houlish Wampo (head chief of the Cayuse) and a dozen Indians of long-continued enmity to the Snakes, and who will assist in ferreting them out.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

No. 2.

Reports of Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding expedition.

HDQRS. EXPEDITION INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,
Camp No. 1, on Walla Walla River, eight miles from Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., April 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I took up my line of march for the Indian country this day and arrived here this afternoon. It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge myself under many obligations to yourself and Colonel English, commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., for the very superior outfit with which I am supplied. I have 104 pack-mules loaded and eight six-mule teams. With this I am enabled to start with ninety days' rations for my command. A considerable portion of the subsistence stores which were sent to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., for the use of my expedition, remains there, as my amount of transportation was insufficient to move it. The troops under my command, ninety-one in the aggregate, are in good condition and fine spirits. The amount of ammunition for my pistols which I have with me is insufficient for the entire campaign, and I most respectfully urge upon you the necessity of forwarding to me at an early day at least 10,000 additional rounds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HDQRS. EXPEDITION INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,
Camp No. 6, on Grande Ronde River, May 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I reached this camp, on Grande Ronde River, at the eastern base of the Blue Mountains, on yesterday. I experienced no difficulty in crossing the Blue Mountains; had fair weather and much better roads than I expected before starting. Uma-how-lits (war chief of the Cayuse tribe) and ten of his warriors joined me at Lee's encampment, on the Blue Mountains. They are fine-looking fellows, well mounted, and seem very anxious to return with some war trophies. I could have selected more Indians, but after making calculations concerning subsistence and the amount of transportation under my command, I did not deem it prudent to take more. I remained in camp to-day to permit the animals to rest and graze, as there was little feed upon the mountain. I start in the morning at 6 o'clock, my usual hour for commencing the day's march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,
Camp No. 16, on Owyhee River, at mouth, May 16, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th ultimo at Camp No. 3, on Umatilla River, Oreg.; also

letter of the 27th at Camp No. —, on Malheur River, Oreg. Until I arrived at the Malheur River it was my opinion that up that stream would be my most practicable route to Malheur and Harney Lakes, and in accordance with that opinion I ordered the infantry detachment to join me there. While there I received information which I deemed sufficiently reliable to act upon that a band of about 150 Indians were engaged in making preparations for fishing on the Owyhee about seventy miles from its mouth. This induced me to move to this place, where I met the detachment of infantry. I will move forward with the cavalry in the morning, clear the river of any Indians who may be found on it, and select a location for my depot. My troops are in fine health and spirits. The animals look remarkably well. I hope to be able to bring my men under fire within five days from this. Of this, however, I cannot speak certain. Grass thus far good. Yesterday we had a fine rain, and last night a splended thunder shower. The late fall of rain will not only benefit the grass, but be of great utility in determining the age of Indian signs. I have heard of no late depredations, but much solicitude is evinced by the few settlers along the road for some sheep drovers who are driving about 4,000 head of sheep on the road leading from Queen's River to the Owyhee Mines. I hope to be able to so engage the Indians that they will have little time to attend to sheep drovers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,

Capt., First Oreg. Cav., Comdg. Expedition into Indian Country.

First Lieut. JOHN W. HOPKINS,

First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Oregon.

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HDQRS. EXPEDITION INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,
Camp on Gibbs' Creek, 100 miles above the mouth of the Owyhee River, June 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with the determination expressed in my letter of the 16th ultimo I started with the cavalry from camp at the mouth of Owyhee River on the morning of the 17th ultimo. The road leads directly up the Owyhee for a distance of about twelve miles, leading a south-southwest direction. Here it leaves the river, diverges to the right up a deep cañon for some miles, when it reaches the table-lands, which are covered with sage brush, trap rock, and scattering bunch grass. Traversing the table-land for some ten miles, the trail makes a transverse over a rough country of promiscuous clay hills, basaltic ledges, and sandstone cliffs, on which a stunted growth of grease-wood and half-starved prickly pears find a precarious rooting. This uninteresting but tedious region extends for about ten miles, where the hills become bolder and sides more clearly defined, where the trail leads down a small creek, which at this season of the year affords a small amount of muddy water. Passing down this creek in an east-southeast direction for some miles, it passes up a deep cañon in a south-southwest direction for some miles, and again comes out on the table-land, which presents the usual Snake River characteristics—trap rock, sage brush, dust, horned toads, long-tailed lizards, big crickets, and little grass, with an occasional rattlesnake and scorpion. Over this stretch of high rolling country both men and animals suffered exceedingly for water, being on a forced march from 6 a. m. until 8 p. m. without water. Finding water in a cañon to the

right of the trail, owing to the exhausted state of the animals, I remained in camp on the 22d, and sent out scouts in several directions, who, returning at night, reported no Indian signs. The character of the country does not change from the camp of the 22d to this place, where I arrived on the morning of the 25th about 10 a. m. This creek, which I named Gibbs' Creek, in honor of his excellency Governor Gibbs, is a small creek which, wandering through trap-rock cañons a distance of about thirty miles from its head spring to the southwest, falls into the Owyhee about five miles below the mouth of Jordan Creek. As I found good grass and water here I halted, and sent Captain Rinehart with twenty men back to the camp of Captain Barry, at mouth of Owyhee, with orders for Barry to come on. While awaiting the arrival of the transportation and infantry I made two scouts with small parties, one to the west as far as the foot of a snow range of mountains, the same that affords (I am told) a large portion of the waters of Malheur Lake; found a beautiful valley, but no Indian signs. The other up Jordan Creek, during which I succeeded in surprising a small party of six Indians and killed five. There were no women or children in camp. Some hours after this affair a lone Indian was discovered in the sage brush about half a mile from the road. I sent the Indians in chase. After a two miles' run they caught and shot him, making six killed in all. Captain Barry, with the infantry and Captain Rinehart's detachment, arrived on the 6th with the pack-mules. The wagons will cross Snake River on the Jordan Creek road and follow the wagon road used by miners from Boisé City to the mines, and thence to this place. I will start for Harney Lake as soon as the wagons arrive here, which will be about the 12th instant. I have just heard of a party of sixty or seventy Indians on Jordan Creek. Will start in about three hours with four days' cooked rations and find out more definitely their business.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,

Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HDQRS. EXPEDITION INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,

Camp No. 46, on Rattlesnake Creek, at the Northeast side of Harney Lake Valley, July 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my last, dated 100 miles above the mouth of Owyhee River, June 8, 1864, I made the scout up Jordan Creek as contemplated at that writing, but after scouting the entire valley of Jordan Creek to within eight miles of Wagon Town, a mining camp on that stream, and to the south and east of that stream to and along the waters of Sucker Creek, a small stream that feeds the lake, marked on the maps furnished from your office, named Lake Ella, I could get no traces of the supposed band of Indians. On the 12th of June I arrived at Camp Henderson, the place I started from. On the 10th I sent Lieutenant Currey and fifteen men of Company E from my camp on Jordan Creek to meet the wagon train then en route along the road from Fort Boisé to Wagon Town. On the 14th I ordered Captain Rinehart to take his company and examine the country up the Owyhee River, taking with him three days' rations. For further particulars and description of country traversed, please see copy of his

report, herewith inclosed, and marked A.* The wagon train arrived at Camp Henderson a short time after dark on the evening of the 15th of June, with animals very much worn down, having drawn heavy loads over a very rough road. The morning of the 16th I took up the march for the valley at the east side of Steen's Snow Mountain, the valley in which Lieutenant Waymire, First Oregon Cavalry, had a fight with the Indians early in the spring. On the 18th I arrived at the foot of Steen's Snow Mountain, a distance of fifty miles from the mouth of Jordan Creek, in a west-southwest direction. Road very rocky. This valley affords an abundance of grass and water, and here I established a depot, threw up a redoubt of sufficient capacity to contain the entire camp and quartermaster's property. While engaged in rendering the depot secure I sent the Indians to scout the country to the south of Steen's Snow Mountain. They returned on the evening of the 21st, bringing with them four captured Indian women, who reported the men belonging to their camp in the vicinity of Harney Lake.

The morning of the 22d I started for Harney Lake, passing along the east base of the Steen range of mountains in a northeast direction for twenty-five miles, passing the earth-works thrown up by Lieutenant Waymire last spring. On the 23d I passed over the range of mountains cutting several of the head branches of the South Fork of the Malheur River. On the 24th, reached the south side of Malheur Lake. From here I traversed the south side of that lake; passed over a low sage brush range of table land to the southeast end of Harney Lake. Finding it impracticable to pass the marsh that connects the two lakes at this season of the year I passed entirely around Harney Lake, and on the afternoon of the 28th reached the northeast end of the lake. Saw no traces of Captain Drake. The lake water being very salt and grass poor, on the following day I moved out in a northeast direction to Cricket Creek, a tributary of Malheur Lake, and encamped, intending to scout for Captain Drake and Indians. Late at night George Reynolds, the guide of Captain Drake, rode into camp accompanied by four of the Indians belonging to Captain Drake's expedition. From Reynolds I learned that Captain Drake had not been to Harney Lake, but had passed to the north, going around the east end of Malheur Lake; was then on my trail marching after me. I mustered at that camp, and on the following day moved across the valley in a northerly direction to this place, where I was joined by Captain Drake and his command. Found his command in good condition and 100 strong. With the two commands I will start in the morning direct toward Canyon City, intending to clear the region of John Day's River of Indians within the next thirty days, an undertaking presenting no great difficulty, in my opinion. Captain Barry with his infantry remains at the depot. I can but regret that I did not reach this vicinity sooner, but as you have already been advised of my reasons for not moving up the Malheur River I will not now repeat. Since leaving Fort Walla Walla I have traveled 813 miles, making forty-six camps. This does not include the scouts made by my officers. I would now gladly give my men and animals some rest, but do not deem it advisable until the murderers of Lieutenant Watson and the plunderers of our people have been chastised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

* See p. 347.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION INTO INDIAN COUNTRY,
Camp No. 57, on Crooked River, near Camp Maury, July 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the 12th instant from the general commanding the district From Camp No. 46, on Rattlesnake Creek, I moved with both expeditions north-northeast for three days up Selvie's River to a valley of several miles extent called by Lieutenant Waymire in his report last spring Summit Valley. Here I halted and sent Lieutenant Waymire on a scout to the east with three days' rations, and Lieutenant Currey with twenty men to Canyon City to make inquiry among the citizens of that place concerning visitations from the Indians. For the information of country, &c., elicited by Lieutenant Waymire, please see his report, inclosed herewith, marked A.* Lieutenant Currey reported Canyon City as being twenty miles from camp in a north-northwest direction; the citizens very much alarmed at the Indians, and that some six days previous to his arrival (on the 6th) a party of thirty or forty had attacked a train and driven away about forty head of animals from within a few miles of the town. Parties who pursued the Indians gave information that they had fled up the South Fork of John Day's River. This information induced me to change my direction to a north-northwest, so as to reach the South Fork of John Day's River and thus intercept them, or at least find their trail. On the evening of the 11th I crossed the dividing range to the west of the South Fork, and halted with a view of scouting the western tributaries of the South Fork and headwaters of Crooked River. At noon on the 12th the Indian scouts came into camp at full speed and reported that they had been ambuscaded by a large party of Snake Indians and one of their number killed about ten miles from camp to the north. I immediately started with 100 men to the scene. When about three miles from camp I discovered a large smoke about three miles to the east of my route, which I immediately recognized as the smoke from burning wigwams. Changing my direction and hurrying on as fast as the rocky nature of the ground would permit, I soon arrived at their abandoned camp. It was situated in a deep wooded ravine, seemed to have been occupied for several days, and from the appearances about 100 head of horses and mules belonged to the band. It is only conjecture as to the number of Indians, but I am of the opinion the party did not exceed sixty. Should estimate their probable strength at about that number. From the numerous fresh tracks diverging from camp in all directions, several hours were spent in determining the direction taken by the party in its flight. Having satisfied myself that they had taken the direction of the South Fork, I returned to camp.

On the morning of the 13th, with Companies A, D, and E, First Oregon Cavalry, I started on their trail with a supply of eight day's rations and three boxes of ammunition. About noon of the 12th [14th?] I reached the South Fork, which here runs in a cañon of at least 1,000 feet deep, very steep—indeed precipitous. As soon as my command reached the bottom of this cañon the Indians began a pretty lively fire upon me from the almost overhanging ledges. The Indians having driven their stock from the river up a deep walled cañon coming into the South Fork from the east, doubtless supposed they had found the only exit from the chasm. Dismounting my men I deployed Company A behind rocks and trees up the cañon on the west side of the South Fork; Company E in front of the horses and transportation in the bottom, and

* See p. 349.

Company D I threw across the cañon up the cliff, with orders to take and hold the heights at all hazards. As the firing soon changed from the right and center to the left, I re-enforced the left from Company E by sending a platoon. As soon as my men gained the heights on the east side the Indians withdrew. The position my men now occupied cut the cañon diagonally, extending from several hundred feet up the west side to the top cliffs on the east. Behind this line I moved my transportation out of the cañon to the east side without any loss. The Indians shot over my men, consequently none were injured. One horse was slightly wounded by a spent pistol ball. My troops were but partly out of the cañon before a party of Indians was seen coming down the hill on our trail. These were doubtless a party detailed to open fire on my rear should I get into confusion in the cañon. Continuing on the trail of the Indians we found several abandoned articles; among the most valuable was an American horse. About ten miles above the cañon, where I first crossed the South Fork to the northeast, their trail recrossed to the west. From this point their trail led in a direct line toward the west end of Harney Lake. As they were evidently traveling without reference to rest for man or thought for beast, I desisted from farther pursuit, not wishing to again strike out on the plains around and beyond the lakes until I was satisfied the Indians had all been driven from this vicinity. As Captain Drake had not heard from his depot for forty days I moved to this place, where I arrived on the 18th. The grass being very much eaten out around Camp Maury, on the 19th Captain Drake selected a new location about five miles west of the present one. On the 20th he will move his camp, and on the 21st, with fifty men of his command and fifty of my own, I will start north and west.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HDQRS. EXPEDITION INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,
Camp No. 61, on Canyon City Road, at Rock Creek, near Camp Watson, July 25, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the District of Oregon, that on the morning of the 21st instant, with a cavalry command of 100 men, supplied with ten days' subsistence, I started in a northeast direction for the Canyon City road. My route led me through the range of Blue Mountains in which the north branches of Crooked River, west tributaries of the South Fork of John Day's River, Bridge Creek, Rock Creek, and Cottonwood Creek (tributaries of John Day's River from the north side below the South Fork) head. Passing slowly and making a careful examination of the country along my route for evidences of Indians, I arrived at this place at 10 a. m. of this day. Near the summit of the mountain range, or rather bed, I crossed a trail about two weeks old, leading in the direction of the place where I found the Indians as reported in my last. Being well satisfied that it had been made by the same Indians, I did not deem it worth while to follow it. This constituted all the late Indian signs I saw on the route. At 10 p. m. of the 23d instant I was overtaken by my express from Camp Alvord, containing the letter

from the citizens of Boonville (a mining town on Jordan Creek), a copy of which I herewith forward. Captain Caldwell, First Oregon Cavalry, who is encamped near me, informs me that he has been in this vicinity about two weeks, and that thus far his scouts have discovered no Indians or fresh signs. Before leaving my camp on the 21st I directed Captain Drake to take a party sufficiently strong, in his judgment, and examine the country at and around Sheep Rock. He started on the 22d. I have heard of no late outrages by the Indians, and am of the opinion that they have abandoned this region of country. My expressman from Camp Alvord brings a report that a band of cattle were stolen in the Harney Lake Valley. I shall start for Captain Drake's depot in the morning, and from thence return to the Harney Lake country. The Indians mentioned in the letter from the citizens of Boonville, Idaho Ter., are about 350 miles from me at this time. I will go after them as fast as my animals will permit and the completion of my present undertaking will warrant. From this camp to Captain Drake's depot, by my trail, the distance is sixty-five miles. Mountains not difficult of travel, mostly covered with open pine timber.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

[Inclosure.]

BOONVILLE, *July 13, 1864.*

Captain CURREY:

DEAR SIR: We are compelled by force of circumstances to communicate to you a few facts in relation to the depredations committed by the Indians within the last few days. On Friday night last they made an attack on ranches a few miles below this place, stealing and taking all the stock in the valley, and what is still more shocking, killing and mangling one of our citizens in a most brutal manner. On Sunday morning a party of about twenty men organized and started in pursuit, and overtook them yesterday, the 12th, when a fight ensued, resulting in our defeat, killing Mr. Jordan and wounding two others. If they are not promptly punished I fear there is but little safety of the lives and property of our citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

SILAS SKINNER,
J. C. BOONE,
H. WHITE,
R. TUGASKES,
JAMES MILLER,
On behalf of the citizens.

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HDQRS. EXPEDITION INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,
Camp No. 66, near Camp Gibbs, of Captain Drake's Command,
August 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated June 9, 1864, on the evening of the 30th ultimo. I have sent a communication to the general commanding by every return express. From my camp on Canyon City road, near Camp Watson, I moved down the road to Bridge Creek, where I found Lieutenant

Olney's command encamped. From there I learned that the camp had been alarmed the night previous to my arrival. I immediately sent out scouts, who reported that they had scoured the country for eight or ten miles to the west, south, and east of camp, and found no tracks; and as there was no probability that any would be found to the north, upon the return of the scouts at 8 a. m. on the morning of the 28th I started back for this place, passing up the east side of Bridge Creek for twelve miles, and from thence to my out-going trail, which I followed for some miles, and then diverged to the right in order to make further examination of the practicable passes leading from the head of Bridge Creek to the Crooked River side of the range. Found no new signs, and am inclined to think no Indians have been in that vicinity since the 11th of July. I arrived at this camp on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, a few hours later than Captain Drake did from his scout to Sheep Rock. For the information derived from his excursion I would most respectfully refer you to his report, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.* My expressman, who arrived a few days ago from Camp Alvord, reports upon information derived from some stock drivers that old Po-li ni joined twenty-three Wick-i-ups at a small lake about thirty miles west of Camp Alvord. On to-morrow (August 2) I start with my original command, will visit that locality, and then return to my depot. Going by way of this reported rendezvous will not increase the time of my journey to Camp Alvord more than ten days. Captain Drake will remain in this vicinity. I hope to be able to reach my depot on the 16th instant, unless I meet with difficulties not now apparent. From here to Camp Alvord is computed 200 miles. You will see by this and my former reports that since I took command of the two expeditions the country has been pretty thoroughly scouted from the head of Malheur River, on the east, to the west bank of the Des Chutes on the west, thus familiarizing to our troops a region hitherto unknown to our arms and filled by the fertile imagination of a panic-stricken people with hordes of savages strongly posted in the impregnable fastnesses of trackless mountains and yawning cañons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HDQRS. EXPEDITION INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,
Camp Alvord, August 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the general that on the 2d instant the commands of Captain Drake and mine separated. With mine I took up the march for this point via Harney Lake, passing around the west end and a portion of the south side of that body of water, and from thence in a southeast direction to the head-waters of Thunder Creek, a tributary of Malheur Lake, which takes its source in the Snow Mountains immediately to my west. On the head of this latter-named stream I found several small lakes and valleys. On my journey out this creek was scarcely fordable for depth of water, and upon my return was entirely dry, with the exception of a few pools standing in deep holes in its bed. From Thunder Creek I changed my

* See July 30, 1864, p. 332.

direction more to the east in order to strike the pass in the mountains through which I passed in going out. Owing to the wearied condition of the animals I did not deem it advisable to make an excursion out on the desert to the west, where there is some probability the Indians have fled to. On the morning of the 15th I dispatched an express to the Pueblo Silver Mines, some thirty-five miles south of me, with a letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, First Oregon Cavalry, hoping to gain some information from him concerning the region to my south and west, but as he had not yet arrived at that mining camp I gained nothing. On the morning of the 16th I sent Captain Barry, First Washington Territory Infantry, with twenty men of his company to make a scout through the mountains to the south and west of this camp, and for the information elicited by his movement I respectfully refer you to his report, herewith transmitted. About noon on the 19th instant a party of about twenty-five Indians, who were undoubtedly ignorant of the location of this camp, came in sight at a distance of about three miles from camp, but as soon as they saw the camp fled for the mountains apparently panic-stricken. As soon as I could bring in the animals which were out grazing I mounted a detachment from Companies A and E and pursued them until near night. Got within long-firing range of some of the hindermost. They abandoned six horses, three of which they killed; several pack loads of skins and Indian provision lay strewn along their road. As the pursuit became hotter they directed their course to the more rugged cliffs of the mountain, and at sun about an hour high they succeeded in reaching the head breaks of Horse Creek, and scattered among the deep cañons and rocky ledges. Further pursuit being useless, I returned to camp. You will observe from Captain Barry's report that this camp is located in the vicinity of the good winter rendezvous of the Indians.* In fact, winter camps are found in nearly every cañon on the east and south side of Steen's Snow Mountain. On to-morrow morning Sergeant Gates, Company E, First Oregon Cavalry, and a detachment of twenty men will go to Jordan Creek and learn what is going on in that direction. I am almost discouraged at the prospect of being able to accomplish anything very definite by the 1st of October; the country is so vast and the Indians so familiar with it that until the mountain fastnesses are blocked up with snow and they are compelled to seek winter camps I can devise no means of striking an effectual blow. I have already traveled over 1,300 miles, and yet find a vast region to my west and south untraversed, and, as far as I can gather, unknown to the whites. I shall move as soon as my animals have regained strength to warrant a delve into the unknown desert to my west. I arrived at this camp August 12.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,

Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

HDQRS. EXPEDITION INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,

Camp Alvord, Oreg., August 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, for the information of the general commanding district, that since my last letter of the 20th instant I have remained in camp recruiting my animals. Sergeant Gates with

*See p. 328.

his detachment returned this evening. He went as far as Sucker Creek on the Fort Boisé road. Saw nor heard any Indians in that vicinity, and learned from settlers that Colonel Maury had returned to Fort Boisé. Unless my express, which is due to-morrow, brings some orders to the contrary I shall start with 100 men on the morning of the 2d of September, intending to move south as far as Pueblo Mountain, and from thence west to the chain of lakes running near north and south, the largest of which is called Lake Christmas, and perhaps as far west as Lake Abert. Lieut. Col. C. S. Drew, First Oregon Cavalry, with his command encamped near me on the 25th instant. He moves in the morning for Fort Boisé. Colonel Drew informs me that he saw several bands of Indians in the region which I propose to visit, but as he was so encumbered with a large train of citizens, including several families, he could not pursue them into the mountains. I will take with me thirty days' rations, but will endeavor to get back to this camp by the 20th proximo if I can.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,

Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

HDQRS. EXPEDITION INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,

Camp No. 82, Nevada Territory, September 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that on the 2d of September I took up my line of march for the south and west, and arrived at this camp on the evening of the 8th, where I was obliged to halt on account of sickness in my command. The trouble with my men is the bloody flux. I will start in the morning, and if not prevented by the continuance of that disease will carry out the line proposed in my last. At this camp I found one of the bands of Indians seen by Colonel Drew, and found them to be Pi-Utes, and not inclined to do mischief. I would have captured the entire party and sent them to the Pi-Ute Reservation, but the shortness of my remaining time would not permit me to go so far south as that. I think when winter pinches them they will steal stock to live upon, as they are very poor. This camp is situated sixty miles south-southwest of Camp Alvord and about ninety miles from Warner Lake, and about forty miles south of the Oregon line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,

Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

HDQRS. EXPEDITION INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,

Camp Alvord, Oreg., September 25, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding the district that owing to the continuance of the bloody flux in my command I was unable to extend my last excursion as far as I contemplated. I examined the country immediately west of this (Steen's

range of mountains) and returned to this camp on the afternoon of the 16th instant. Since the 16th I have remained in camp, and am now happy to inform you that but few cases of sickness are in camp. In the morning I move with Companies A and E for the head of Malheur River, intending to pass down that stream to its mouth. Captain Barry, with the infantry and ten men from Companies A and E, will start at the same time for Fort Boisé. Lieutenant Pepoon, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence of the expedition, with the wagon train, will go escorted by Captain Barry to Fort Boisé, and join me with his train at the mouth of Malheur River on or about the 12th of October. I think by moving down the Malheur with the cavalry that depredations may be prevented along the Boisé road during the fall. This seems desirable, as formerly that section has been the theater of their atrocities late in the season, and I fear the usual role may be repeated this year unless my presence in that region deters them from their annual excursion in that quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HDQRS. EXPEDITION INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,
Camp No. 104, on Birch Creek, October 16, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding the district that on the morning of the 26th ultimo I broke up camp at Camp Alvord and began the movements as contemplated in my letter of the 25th ultimo. With the cavalry I moved north-northeast along the eastern base of Steen's range of mountains for twenty-seven miles and then crossed over to the west side. In the mountains saw some fresh Indian tracks passing northeast. After crossing the mountains I had to bear along the western base of the mountains in a southwest direction for ten miles in order to find water, which I found in a small creek, one of the head branches of the South Fork of Malheur River. At this camp my scouts reported a well-beaten, newly made Indian trail leading toward the east end of Malheur Lake. Taking the direction of the Indian trail in a north-northwest direction, passing a short distance to the east of Malheur Lake and in sight of it, came to the conclusion that the Indians had divided up, a portion of their tracks turning to the right down the Malheur and the remainder going toward the waters of John Day's River. Turning to the right, I followed along the emigrant road toward the mouth of Malheur. On the afternoon of the 4th instant, after camping, three citizens with twelve head of horses came up the road and encamped about half a mile above me on the river. They stated that they were endeavoring to make their way to Virginia City, Nev. Ter. Early the next morning they came down and reported all their stock stolen by the Indians, and about the same time the packmaster reported four Government mules gone. I sent men out to look for the stock, who upon returning reported Indian tracks after the stock going up the river. Being suspicious that the white men were concerned in the affair, and my stock being much fatigued, I did not deem it advisable to make an extended pursuit, feeling well convinced that not less than five or six days' hard riding would bring me up with the rogues. The three citizens referred to

came back with me to within one day's march of the crossing of the old emigrant road with the Malheur River, and then without notice took to the hills. Upon my arrival at the old emigrant road I learned from the settlers that several days prior to my arrival three white men and one Indian had driven off twenty-six head of horses and mules belonging to the settlers, that they were pursued and thirteen head taken back. This confirmed my first suspicions that these fellows were rascals, and leaves me only to regret I did not arrest them. I have no doubt they are in league with the Indians, but at the time did not feel fully authorized to arrest them. The emigrant road down Malheur River is very crooked, rocky, and mountainous, and in my opinion entirely useless as a wagon road. I arrived at the old emigrant road on the 12th, and on the 13th reached this camp. From Camp Alvord to this place I marched every day excepting one. On that day I remained in camp to rest my animals, because on the previous day I did not get into camp until several hours after dark. Lieutenant Pepoon with the wagon train joined me at this camp on the 13th instant. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant on yesterday. In the morning I take up the line of march for Fort Walla Walla and will arrive there as soon as possible. Lieutenant Hobart with detachment of Company A joined me at this camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HDQRS. EXPEDITION INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,
Camp No. 115, October 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding the district that I arrived with my command at this camp near Fort Walla Walla this day at 12 m. Company A, commanded by First Lieutenant Hobart, First Oregon Cavalry, was sent to Fort Walla Walla to report to the commanding officer of that post. Lieutenant Bowen, First Oregon Cavalry, and detachment of Company F, was ordered to proceed to Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ter. With Company E, First Oregon Cavalry, I will start for Fort Dalles on the morning of the 28th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Edward Barry, First Washington Territory Infantry, of operations August 16–18.

CAMP ALVORD, *August 20, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to you in compliance with Camp Order, No. 19, detailing me with twenty men on detached service. I left

this camp on the morning of the 16th instant, and marched southwest to Horse Creek, a distance of nine miles; thence up Horse Creek six miles and camped. On the morning of the 17th marched ten miles up Horse Creek and camped. There is a good trail from Camp Alvord to Horse Creek. Up the creek it is rough and wild and a hard road to travel. Horse Creek heads between Snow Mountain and Green Mountain in a northeasterly direction, and runs south toward Pueblo Mountain. Plenty of juniper and poplar along this creek. The creek is about twenty-five miles long and sinks in a dry lake. On the morning of the 18th instant I took an escort of men and passed up the mountains on the northwest of Horse Creek. After rising the ridge, found a large open, rolling country, plenty of water and grass, interspersed with groves of timber, consisting of mountain mahogany, juniper, and poplar, which gave to the country an interesting appearance. I should judge this to be the Indian paradise in this section of the country. There are the remains of old Indian villages, which to all appearances were deserted during the last winter or spring. There is a mountain which heads on Horse Creek and runs in a northerly direction about ten miles. It has a beautiful slope to the southwest, and is covered with excellent grass, green as a leek; hence I have named it Green Mountain. Along the base of this mountain is plenty of good water. A number of streams form a junction about five miles from the mountain and make a large stream, which I have named Trout Creek, as those fish appear to abound. The atmosphere was so dense that I could not see more than the outlines of the mountains on the west side of Harney Lake. All of this day was devoted to this district of country within a circuit of twenty miles. It would require twenty days to acquire a perfect knowledge of the country between Horse Creek and Harney Lake. It is large country. This day it was 10 p. m. before I arrived in camp. On the 19th broke up camp on Horse Creek and took up our line of march for Camp Alvord, where we arrived at 12 m. in safety.

All of which I have the honor to respectfully submit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWD. BARRY,

Captain, First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. Detachment.

Captain CURREY,

First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

No. 4.

Reports of Capt. John M. Drake, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding expedition from Fort Dalles.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DALLES EXPEDITION
TO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,
Camp Maury, May 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that on the 17th instant, at a point eight or ten miles below this place, at one of the crossings of Crooked River, the advance guard of the command on the march discovered fresh Indian signs. On arriving in camp, at the forks of Crooked River, some Indian scouts were sent out into the surrounding country to gain information. At 5

p. m. two of their number returned, reporting the discovery of a camp of nine lodges and about twenty or thirty Indians in a northeasterly direction, about twelve or fourteen miles distant. A portion of their number were left to keep watch of the hostile camp. At 9.30 p. m. I sent out a detachment of twenty-six men of Company D and thirteen men of the detachment of Company B, First Oregon Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. S. Watson, the whole making a force of thirty-nine men, commanded by First Lieut. J. M. McCall. The detachment was accompanied by all of our friendly Indians remaining in camp. Lieutenant McCall's instructions were to make a night march, surprise their camp at daylight the following morning, and attack at once without preliminaries. A copy of Lieutenant McCall's report of his operations up to 9 a. m. of the 18th instant is respectfully inclosed herewith.* On the morning of the 18th instant the command resumed the march as usual, intending to halt and encamp at this place, a distance of five miles.

At about 7 a. m., and when three miles from camp, a messenger from Lieutenant McCall arrived, bringing a note from him asking for assistance. Taking forty men of Company G, First Oregon Cavalry, under command of Captain Small, I set out for the scene of conflict at once, giving instructions to the officer next in command to continue the march to this place and establish a camp. On arriving upon the field at 9 a. m. I found Lieutenant McCall's party occupying a small rise of ground nearly a mile distant from the scene of actual conflict. The wounded had all been carried down the hill to this place; the dead were in the hands of the Indians. Surgeon Dumreicher, who accompanied me, proceeded at once to care for the wounded, and as soon as I could get the necessary information as to the exact locality in possession of the hostile Indians, I set out with Captain Small's detachment for the purpose of renewing the fight. Moving slowly, and reconnoitering carefully, over a country so rough as to be almost impracticable for cavalry, we gradually approached the cliff of rocks under which they had taken refuge, but found it abandoned. I subsequently learned from some of our friendly Indians that they left about an hour before our arrival, dispersing into the mountains. Their trails could not be found, as they were on foot, and the surface of the country so excedingly rough as to render any attempt to trail them utterly useless. Our dead had been stripped and horribly mutilated. A Warm Springs Indian killed in the fight had been disemboweled and scalped. The dead were carried down to the place occupied by Lieutenant McCall and party and I then proceeded to make an examination of the position lately occupied by the Indians. It was a very strong one, had been well fortified and barricaded with large bowlders, probably in anticipation of attack at some time or other. On going into their camp we found a very large store of provisions and a considerable quantity of property of every description such as is usually collected about an Indian camp; also clothing, saddles, camp equipage, &c., that had been stolen from the whites. Everything was burned under the supervision of Captain Small, a special detail having been made for the purpose. As far as I can ascertain positively but three Snake Indians were killed; if any were wounded they carried them off. Lieutenant McCall captured fifty head of horses, all they had. Fifty or sixty saddles were burned with their camp, and they are without the means of committing depredations for the present.

* See p. 345.

From what information I can get I place the strength of this party of hostile Indians at forty or fifty in number, well armed; a desperate band, headed by a chief named Po-li-ni, a noted character in the Indian country. This is one of their haunts; our friendly Indians say they have occupied this camp for three or four years; the camp itself bears every evidence of this fact. They are undoubtedly the party that has committed so many depredations on the Canyon City road during the past winter and spring. I sent the captured horses to camp; turned over to the Warm Springs Indians eight of them claimed as their property. I have appropriated five more to remount soldiers whose horses were shot in the action and killed or wounded. Ten others were turned over to the quartermaster, to be used by the herders and packers; the balance of the lot I distributed among the Warm Springs Indians, and will require them to send them back to the reservation. These horses have all been stolen from the whites, and will probably be claimed at some time. With the large quantity of stock belonging to the command to be cared for in a hostile country I deemed a lot of horses of this description an addition that might embarrass us, and have made this disposition of them, hoping it may meet the approval of the general commanding.

Our casualties in this affair are: Second Lieut. Stephen Watson, commanding detachment Company B, First Oregon Cavalry, killed; Privates James Harkinson and Bennett Kennedy, detachment Company B, First Oregon Cavalry, killed; and Corporal Dougherty and Privates Freeman, Henline, Level, and Weeks, detachment Company B, First Oregon Cavalry, wounded. Private Henline is severely wounded in the shoulder and will not recover under two months; the others are but slightly wounded and will be fit for duty in ten or fifteen days. One of our Indian scouts was killed, and Stock Whitley, their chief, dangerously wounded; the surgeon thinks he will recover. The citizen, Richard Barker, named in Lieutenant McCall's report, has been traveling with the command for eight or ten days for the purpose of joining a prospecting party somewhere in this vicinity; I did not know that he had gone out with the detachment until I heard of his being wounded. His wound is a severe one, a fracture of the thigh bone caused by a rifle ball. He has a wife and family living at Salem, Oreg. The killed and wounded were brought to camp during the afternoon and night of the 18th. The dead were interred yesterday with appropriate honors; the wounded are comfortable and well cared for. In conclusion, I would state that the management of this affair on the part of Lieutenant McCall seems to have been prudent and careful; the intended surprise was only partially successful, the Indians taking the alarm in time to make good their retreat to the cliff 300 yards distant from their camp, and in the direction from which Lieutenant Watson was approaching. He (Lieutenant Watson) evidently did not know of the existence of the ledge upon which his platoon made the charge, as the ground was descending and extremely rough. He may have been precipitate and imprudent, perhaps, but his conduct on the whole was gallant and daring.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. DRAKE,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

CAMP GIBBS, OREG., *July 30, 1864.*

SIR: In compliance with your directions that a scouting party be sent to Sheep Rock and its vicinity, I made a detail on the 21st instant of fifty men as follows: Second Lieut. John F. Noble and sixteen men of Company G, twelve men of Company D, ten men of the detachment of Company B, and twelve men of the detachment of your own command left at this camp. The district of country to which the detachment was to march is but little known. The only information that I have ever been able to procure concerning it was from the Warm Springs Indians, to the effect that it was a barren desert. Its exact locality was unknown to any person of my command, and I had no guide to send out with the detachment. In consequence of these facts I determined to take command of the scouting party myself. Leaving camp on the morning of the 22d instant, I proceeded along the timbered ridge immediately in rear of this camp in a course as nearly due west as the surface of the country would permit. I encamped the first night on a small tributary of Crooked River, about eighteen miles west of this camp. While descending the ravine upon which I encamped from the summit of the mountains, a single Indian was seen in the heavy timber of the cañon. A pursuit was made, but he escaped in the thickets. As no signs of Indians were found in the vicinity, I concluded he was a hunter from some distant camp. From the camp my course was pursued due west to the big bend of Crooked River, where I encamped the second night. About fifteen miles west of this camp on Crooked River, on the open desert, stands a cluster of high peaked hills, isolated from any other range of mountains. I supposed this to be Sheep Rock. Accordingly on the morning of third day I continued the march westerly, following the course of Crooked River through the windings of the cañon, six or seven miles to a point where the river makes a short turn to the north. Leaving the river at this point I marched directly west to this cluster of hills, and arrived upon the summit at 2 p. m. These hills are high, rocky, and barren of vegetation except a few clusters of juniper. No water could be found on them, and I was reduced to the necessity of returning to Crooked River or of continuing on to the Des Chutes, about eighteen miles distant, as near as I could judge. I determined on the latter course, and resumed the march at 3 p. m., taking a course a little south of west, aiming to strike the Des Chutes at a point opposite to the Three Sisters. At 10 p. m. I arrived near the river, but did not succeed in reaching it that night. The bank of the river at this point is skirted with a strip of heavy pine timber and undergrowth; the surface of the ground very broken and rocky. In this labyrinth I became entangled in the dark, and notwithstanding the men and animals were famishing with thirst from a long and tiresome march across the desert, I was obliged to halt for the night, having accomplished a march of thirty-five miles. During the night the men in squads of three to five found their way to the river and filled their canteens. The animals were tied up without water or grass.

On the morning of the 25th I proceeded down to the river and halted for the day. On the morning of the 26th the march was resumed. Going up the river three miles a good ford was found, and I crossed the river and proceeded down the river twenty miles and encamped on the west side. The following morning I recrossed the river and returned to Crooked River, intersecting our outward trail at the summit of the cluster of hills before mentioned. During a temporary halt here one of the men found a small spring about two miles north of the trail not large enough to water animals. A camp on Crooked River was reached

at 3 p. m., making the distance across the desert by this route not over twenty-five miles. From this point I continued the march in a southeast direction twelve or fourteen miles, and encamped on Juniper Creek, a tributary of Crooked River, that has its source immediately south of this camp, and arrived at camp at 11 a. m. to-day, having marched during a nine days' absence 165 miles. I found no signs of Indians of any recent date except of the single Indian before mentioned as having been seen on the first day's march from camp. At the cluster of hills which I supposed to be Sheep Rock, there are no Indian signs at all to be found, and I do not think any have ever lived there. There are some evidences of a few winter camps on Juniper Creek and in the bend of Crooked River—perhaps six or eight families in each place. Their camps appear to have been vacated early in the spring. I found the country south and west of the timbered ridge to be extremely barren and sterile in character—in fact, a desert. Except Juniper Creek there is no water to be found this side the Des Chutes. The grass of this desert country is of poor quality and scarce. I am convinced there can be no large number of Indians in any portion of this district of country, from the simple fact that they could not subsist themselves in it, and there is evidently little or no travel on the part of the Indians through it, as no trails or signs of travel could be found. It is possible a few Indians may be concealed in some rugged place fifteen or twenty miles southwest of this camp. If so, their numbers are so small that they would escape all ordinary search. Their capacity to do harm is not sufficient to justify an expenditure of time necessary to hunt them out.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JNO. M. DRAKE,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry.

Capt. GEORGE B. CURREY,
Commanding Joint Expeditions, Camp Gibbs, Oreg.

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HDQRS. EXPEDITION INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,
Camp Dahlgren, Oreg., September 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that Capt. H. C. Small, with a detachment of forty men, carrying twenty days' supplies, marched from this camp this morning, with instructions to proceed to the hilly country west of Lake Harney for the purpose of seeking information as to the present locality of the band of Indians routed by Captain Currey on the 12th of July last. The latest information received concerning Po-li-ni's band was from Captain Currey's expressman, who saw and was chased by five or six of them on his way from Camp Alvord to Camp Gibbs in July last. This was in the mountains, some twenty miles south of Lake Harney, about the 18th of July, six days after they had been driven from this section of country by Captain Currey's command. Whether Captain Currey succeeded in finding them or not on his return to Camp Alvord, they have of necessity continued their flight farther to the southwest, into the only section of country left open to them, the Goose Lake Mountains. The scouting operations of this command during the past month prove that no attempt has been made on their part thus far to re-enter this section, and from the manner in which they were pursued and hunted out of the country I think they will not attempt to return while any troops remain here. Captain Small's scout will settle this point. This country has been their home for many years, but the probability is that they have abandoned it as a permanent place of habitation, and will probably locate themselves for the ensuing winter at one

of the numerous small lakes south of the desert. This will not prevent them from making an occasional raid upon the settlements during the coming winter, particularly if the winter should be open like last winter. These attempts, if they occur at all, may be looked for in January and February next, possibly as early as December. The point they will strike at is the Canyon City road from South Fork west to Cherry Creek, as being the most exposed point in the white settlements. I am led to these conclusions from my knowledge of the former habits of these Indians. It is highly improbable that they will resort to any other means of obtaining a livelihood than such as they have been accustomed to in times past. They are a bold and enterprising banditti, who live on the stock they steal. On securing a band of stock they start it into the mountains. If pursued, they travel night and day, halt occasionally, kill a horse, eat it, and continue their flight. White men, who are obliged to carry provisions with them, pursue in vain. I have presented these facts and conjectures to the attention of the general commanding in consideration of the losses sustained by our people heretofore, and the depredations these Indians are still capable of committing in this part of the country should their attention be directed to this point in future. As a means of protection against any such operations as are herein contemplated I would respectfully suggest the policy of stationing a company of cavalry at Rock Creek or Bridge Creek during the winter. The mere presence of such a body of troops at one of these points would deter them from making any attempts on the road, particularly if the road was patrolled occasionally by small detachments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. DRAKE,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, September 13, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Maj. Gen. I. McDowell, commanding the Department of the Pacific.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Portland, Oreg., September 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General Alvord will take the necessary measures to keep a company in the district of country of which Canyon City is supposed to be the center, for the protection of the inhabitants from the predatory band of Indians who have been committing hostilities during the past season. No expenditures whatever will be allowed, nor will any citizen be hired in consequence of this order. The company must be instructed to either hut themselves on Rock Creek, where it is understood there is an abundance of timber, or live in their tents. The general will report from time to time the measures he takes in the fulfillment of this order.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *November 6, 1864.*

SIR: The military expedition into the Indian country under my command having returned to Fort Dalles and closed the campaign on the 11th of October, I have the honor to submit herewith to the general commanding the following report of the summer's operations:

The expedition was directed in Special Orders, No. 33, headquarters District of Oregon, March 19, 1864, to march on the 15th of April, but owing to some unavoidable delays the start was not made until the 20th of the same month. At this time the command was composed of Company D, First Oregon Cavalry, Capt. John M. Drake, First Lieut. John M. McCall, and forty-five enlisted men; Company G, First Oregon Cavalry, Capt. H. C. Small, First Lieut. William M. Hand, Second Lieut. John F. Noble, and sixty-seven enlisted men, and two staff officers, Surg. C. C. Dumreicher, U. S. Volunteers, and Capt. D. W. Porter, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, making an aggregate of 119 officers and men. A detachment of twenty-five men of Company D, First Oregon Cavalry, under command of Second Lieut. James A. Waymire, stationed at the South Fork of John Day's River, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 19, headquarters District of Oregon, February 23, 1864, were to join the expedition en route, and a detachment of twenty-five men of Company B, First Oregon Cavalry, under command of Second Lieut. Stephen Watson, was sent from Fort Vancouver to the Warm Springs Agency. This last detachment marched from Fort Dalles April 20, was supplied with sixty days' rations, and Lieutenant Watson was placed under my orders. The outfit of the expedition in the way of transportation consisted of eight six-mule teams, and ninety-five pack mules, enabling the quartermaster to transport ninety days' supplies for the whole command, including thirty-nine citizens employed in the quartermaster's and commissary departments, and a party of Wasco Indians that were to accompany the command in the capacity of scouts and spies; also medical stores, ammunition, and camp and garrison equipage for a six months' campaign.

Notwithstanding the season of the year in which the expedition was taking the field, I deemed it advisable that the troops should be well supplied with tents, as the climate of Eastern Oregon, especially the mountainous regions, was known to be severe at times, even in summer, and always uncertain. Every aid and assistance practicable was received from the commanding officer at Fort Dalles, Col. R. F. Maury, in putting the expedition into the field, and I am desirous of expressing my thanks to him for this as well as the interest manifested for its success. In your letter of instructions of the 7th of April I was advised that the main objects of the expedition were to protect the whites in mining operations, to explore and occupy the country not included in the Indian reservations, and to afford all the protection practicable to the friendly Indians of the Warm Springs Reservation. The plan of campaign therein indicated was to establish a depot of supplies at some point in the Indian country from which two circuits of sixty days each could be made, one west and south and one east and south, with full authority to select my own route of travel and a site for the depot. By your letter of instructions dated April 12, 1864, authority was granted to make any deviation from the original plan that my judgment might dictate, keeping in view the main objects of the expedition. This was in consideration of recent Indian depredations near Canyon City. A good deal of pains had been taken by myself and others at The Dalles for several weeks prior to the departure of the expedition to collect information relative to the section of country over

which the campaign was to be conducted. Two persons were found (Mr. Louis Scholl and Mr. George Rundell) who had been employed as guides with similar expeditions into that country in the years of 1859 and 1860. From them I learned that the natural route of travel into the Harney Lake country—in fact, into any part of the country lying south of the Blue Mountains—was by the road traveled by Captain Wallen in 1859 and Major Steen and Captain Smith in 1860, by the valley of Crooked River. This led me to adopt that as the route of travel. A thorough knowledge of the country acquired during the summer's operations assures me that it was a judicious selection. On the arrival of the expedition at Cross Hollows April 26 orders and transportation were dispatched to move Lieutenant Waymire's detachment from the South Fork, to join the expedition at Trout Creek during a temporary halt in contemplation at that place. This detachment did not arrive until the 7th of May, joining at Cedar Springs. Meanwhile Lieutenant Watson's detachment at Warm Springs had been moved across the Des Chutes River and joined the expedition at Trout Creek on the 2d of May. Lieutenant Waymire's party was sent over to the Warm Springs immediately on his arrival to take the place of the troops under Lieutenant Watson. This exchange was made in consideration of the hard service performed by Lieutenant Waymire's men in the early spring, and the jaded condition of his cavalry horses and the necessity of an effective force to guard the depot. The re-enforcement by Lieutenant Watson's detachment increased the effective force of the expedition to an aggregate of 145 officers and men. At Trout Creek the command was joined by a party of ten Warm Springs Indians, and a few days after by eleven more, making twenty-one in all, who agreed to accompany the command through the campaign to serve as scouts and spies.

On the 27th of April, at Antelope Springs, a letter from the general commanding was received by express from Fort Dalles informing me that Captain Currey, commanding an expedition from Fort Walla Walla, had been advised to march at once to the vicinity of Lake Harney, unless important claims should draw his attention elsewhere, and that he had been instructed, "You must order Captain Drake to effect a junction with you whenever you think it advisable;" and Special Orders, No. 70, headquarters District of Oregon, dated May 6, 1864, ordering a junction of the two expeditions at Lake Harney, was received May 10, at Cottonwood Creek. Under these orders and instructions, and with this arrangement of the troops under my command, the expedition moved forward from Cottonwood Creek May 11 and entered the Indian country a few days afterward. A depot of supplies was established on a small tributary of Crooked River, five miles above the forks of the river and about three miles south of the South Fork, at the foot of a timbered ridge extending from the head of Crooked River to its mouth, on the south side. The distance from Fort Dalles to the depot, known as Camp Maury, is 175 miles by our journals. Owing to bad roads and other causes some delays took place during the march to Camp Maury, and the locality selected for the depot was not reached until the 18th of May. The manner in which Indian depredations had been committed during the previous winter on the white settlements on John Day's River and the Canyon City road raised the presumption that a small party of marauding Indians inhabited the country about the head of Crooked River. This presumption was sustained by the opinion of our guide, who from previous experience in the district of country in question had acquired some knowledge, not only of the country itself, but of the Indians who inhabited it.

As the expedition approached the Indian country the usual methods were instituted for the discovery of Indian signs and evidences of Indian habitation, but no discoveries of this character were made until the 17th of May at one of the crossings of Crooked River, four or five miles below the forks of the river. This led to the action on the morning of May 18, in which Second Lieut. S. Watson and Privates Bennett Kennedy and James Harkinson, Company B, First Oregon Cavalry, were killed, and Corporal Dougherty and Privates Weeks, Freeman, Level and Henline, same company and regiment, wounded. One of our Indian scouts was killed, Stock Whitley, chief of the Warm Springs Indians, mortally wounded, and a citizen of Salem, Oreg., named Barker, severely wounded. When Po hi-ni's camp was discovered by our Indian scouts on the 17th of May it was thought to be a small squad of marauders who had made a temporary camp at the place then occupied for the purpose of carrying on their thieving operations. Such was the opinion of the scouts themselves, who reported that a close examination of the camp had been made. For the purpose of breaking up this camp and chastising the Indians I sent out, under command of First Lieut. John M. McCall, First Oregon Cavalry, a detachment composed of two commissioned officers, thirty-nine enlisted men, and twenty-one friendly Indians, with orders to make a night march and surprise the hostile camp at daylight on the morning of the 18th. On making the attack Lieutenant McCall found the Indian camp not only far superior in numbers than had been reported, but well prepared for defense. Three hundred yards above their camp was a semicircular ledge of rocks that had been turned into a fortification with a good deal of labor and skill. The upper side of the ledge was protected by a low wall hastily thrown up along its entire length, and the lower side was thoroughly and effectually barricaded with the large bowlders and loose rocks broken from the face of the cliff by the action of the elements. The place was large enough to contain with ease sixty or seventy men, nearly inaccessible on account of the extremely rugged character of the surrounding country, and could not be attacked except by direct assault. The movement of the troops was sufficiently sudden to surprise the Indian camp, but not to prevent them from taking shelter in this ledge of rocks, when Lieutenant Watson's platoon was received with a fire that repulsed the attack, and forced the assailants to fall back to cover, leaving their gallant leader and 2 of his men killed and 5 wounded upon the ground. The original plan of attack was to surround and capture the hostile camp. With this purpose in view the troops were divided into two parties, to march by different routes and attack opposite sides of the camp, while the party of friendly Indians were to attack midway between the two. The escape of the Indians from their lodges somewhat disconcerted the plans and precipitated the fight with one portion of the attacking forces and caused a repulse before the remaining fraction were within supporting distance. On the arrival of Lieutenant McCall with the remaining platoon it was determined after an examination of the place to secure the wounded, place them in safety, draw off the troops, and send for assistance. The messenger was started at 6 a. m. and re-enforcements arrived on the ground at 9 a. m., to find the fortification abandoned and the Indians dispersed into the mountains. The losses of the Indians amounted to 3 killed, and judging from evidences on the ground, 5 or 6 wounded. These they succeeded in carrying away. Our own wounded were brought away from immediately under the fire of the intrenched savages and carried to a spring nearly a mile distant. Our dead were not recovered until after the

flight of the Indians. On the arrival of re-enforcements Lieutenant McCall's force was found collected at the spring above mentioned, where the wounded had been carried with a great deal of exertion. Their wounds were immediately attended to by the surgeon, and on the discovery of the flight of the Indians measures taken to get them to camp. This proved to be a laborious and tedious task. The camp was fifteen miles distant, over a rugged country, and no means of transportation for wounded men. Two of the wounded had to be carried on hand litters; the others managed to ride their horses. Before removing the killed and wounded the stock captured from the Indians were sent to camp, and the Indian camp, with its lodges and stolen property, destroyed.

At 2 p. m. on the 19th of May the command was formed in procession to render the last office which the living may administer to the dead. On a small hillock 300 yards in rear of Camp Maury, at the edge of a grove of pines three graves were dug side by side, and into these were deposited the earthly remains of our fallen comrades. Let us hope that the wave of civilization as it rolls over that desert country in future years may not swallow up the memory of men whose lives were so nobly sacrified in its cause. The numerical strength of Po-li ni's band developed by this affair induced an apprehension on my part that the Indian marauders living in this region had been underrated. This was particularly the case when our small scouting parties sent out daily from camp into the surrounding neighborhood reported fresh Indian signs of almost every character, in great abundance. During the few days consumed in burying our dead, providing for the wounded and establishing and rendering secure the depot, they appeared to be hovering about the neighborhood in considerable numbers at night. This state of affairs rendered the utmost vigilance necessary for the protection of the large quantity of stock belonging to the expedition, and required that measures should be taken to destroy or drive off these prowlers, and to explore thoroughly the surrounding country before the expedition could move forward to Harney Lake with safety to the depot. With this object in view the country within a radius of twenty or thirty miles of Camp Maury was thoroughly scoured, and what was ascertained to be a small band of night prowlers driven across the Blue Mountains. These operations consumed twenty days and developed the fact that except the small party that had been annoying us at night, the only Indians about the head of Crooked River was the party concerned in the affair of the 18th of May, and that these had dispersed into the mountains lying between Crooked River and the Canyon City road. During this time I ordered forward Lieutenant Waymire's detachment from Warm Springs, which arrived May 29, thus increasing the strength of the command to 165 officers and men. Of this force fifty-seven men, including an escort of twelve men with the wagon train, were detailed as a guard for the depot, and Captain Small placed in command, preparatory to moving forward to Harney Lake in execution of the orders to that effect. The command left Camp Maury on the 7th of June as a movable column, with an aggregate of 108 officers and men, and supplies for forty days. Our cavalry horses and pack animals were in better condition for hard service than at any time since leaving The Dalles, and no apprehensions were felt as to the safety of the depot and line of communications. It was supposed that Captain Currey's command with which I was to effect a junction would reach Harney Valley by the 10th of June, and I was particularly anxious that the junction of the two expeditions should not be delayed on our account, and consequently moved forward from Camp Maury with all rapidity that circumstances would permit. The command arrived at Big Meadows

June 13, and it was ascertained the same day that Captain Currey's command had not yet arrived at Harney Lake. The junction was effected July 1 at a point about thirty miles northeast of Lake Harney, after some considerable marching and countermarching over the eastern part of the valley and adjacent foot-hills. From the 1st of July to the 2d of August the two expeditions operated together under Captain Currey's command, and a detailed account of operations within that period could not be properly embraced within this report.

On the return of the expedition to Camp Maury, July 18, a removal of the depot became necessary on account of the failure of the grass at that place. A site for a camp was selected five miles west of Camp Maury, the removal effected July 21, and the new depot named Camp Gibbs. A second removal became necessary a month later for the same reasons as the first, and a depot was established at Camp Dahlgren, twenty miles northeast of Camp Gibbs. From these two camps the scouting and exploring operations were conducted for the remainder of the campaign, after the departure of Captain Currey's command from Camp Gibbs on the 2d of August. The operations of the two expeditions under Captain Currey's command during the month of July had driven Po li-ni's band of Indians to the south side of the desert. This fact, connected with Captain Currey's proposed plan of operations in returning to his depot, indicated the only practicable course to be pursued during the remainder of the summer for the protection of the frontier settlements, a thorough and continued scouting of all that region of country lying south of the Blue Mountains, and embraced within the boundaries of the mountains on the north, the desert on the west and south, and the Canyon City Mountains on the east. The primary object of this plan was the quick discovery and pursuit of any parties of Indians that the presence of the other command in the country farther south might drive into this region. To carry it out effectually required cavalry horses in good condition, and transportation and other facilities for rapid movements. Our means of transportation was still in good condition for hard service, but the cavalry horses were somewhat exhausted, partly from hard service and partly from a distemper raging amongst them during the summer. Notwithstanding this defect in means, the plan was carried out successfully, beginning with a scout of Captain Small with thirty-two men of Company G into the Blue Mountain Range about the head of Bridge and Rock Creeks, and a scouting party commanded by myself, consisting of Second Lieutenant Waymire and forty-two men of Companies B and D, First Oregon Cavalry, into the mountainous country lying between the Blue Mountain Range and Harney Valley. These parties marched from Camp Gibbs, the first on the 4th of August and the second on the 5th of August, each supplied with fifteen days' rations. The second of these parties returned to camp August 16, having been absent twelve days, and the first returned August 21, having been absent seventeen days. These parties traversed districts of country previously unexplored by either of the military expeditions, acquired a considerable amount of information regarding the country, and confirmed previously entertained opinions that the Indians had entirely abandoned the country. Some other parties were sent out during the month of August into the country west and south of Camp Gibbs, all productive of a like result.

On the 4th of September a scouting party, consisting of a subaltern officer and forty-two men, under command of Capt. H. C. Small, marched with twenty days' rations from Camp Dahlgren, with instructions to proceed to the head of Beaver Creek; thence south to the hilly

country lying west of Lake Harney. As the campaign was drawing to a close, and arrangements for the return of the expedition to Fort Dalles would have to be made by the 25th of September, it became important to know something of the whereabouts of Po-li-ni's band. At this time it was supposed that the troops stationed on the Canyon City road would be recalled about the 1st of December, leaving the road unprotected, hence the absolute necessity of procuring some information in regard to the movements of the Indians before they located themselves for the winter, in order that their plans for winter depredations, if any were contemplated, might be counteracted. Captain Small's scout was intended to accomplish this purpose. His cavalry horses and means of transportation were the best in the command. He received full instructions and clearly understood the object of the enterprise and the importance attached to it. Proceeding with his party to the head of Beaver Creek, about forty miles from camp, the trail of a small party of Indians traveling in a northeasterly direction, evidently a hunting party from all accompanying signs, was discovered, and the main object of the scouting party abandoned for the pursuit of this party of hunters, women and children. This pursuit was kept up in an irregular manner over the rugged and almost inaccessible country about the South Fork of John Day's River for twelve or fourteen days, the Indians, resorting to their habitual tactics in such cases, dispersed, each individual to take care of himself. During this chase some of Captain Small's scouts approached to within twenty miles of Camp Dahlgren, and the whole detachment rejoined the command at camp on the summit of the mountain September 22. It was a matter of serious regret that the principal object of this scouting party was not attained, as the campaign closed with its return to camp, and the expedition was compelled to return to The Dalles without being able to communicate any information whatever regarding the abiding place of the Indian marauders, or intelligence concerning their plans and purposes for the future.

It was generally believed by officers who had performed scouting service in the main range of the mountains north of Crooked River that a practicable route for a wagon road could be found across from Camp Dahlgren. Accordingly, in the early part of September, an exploring party crossed the mountains for the purpose of examining in detail the surface of the country with the view of opening a road if a practicable route could be found. This party returned to camp September 9, having ascertained beyond question the practicability of a route running north from Camp Dahlgren and intersecting the Canyon City road at the Mountain House. The distance was estimated at twenty-three miles. On the 11th of September Captain Porter was sent out in charge of a working party, and by the 18th the road was opened and the party returned to camp. The object of the road at first was to march the expedition over it on the return to Fort Dalles, and to secure an open route of communication between the Canyon City road and the open country at the head of Crooked River for the benefit of the settlements in that neighborhood and to facilitate military operations in the future. The more immediate usefulness of the road became apparent when the orders were received to establish Captain Small's company for the winter at Camp Watson. These orders were received September 18, and recognizing the necessity for immediate action in carrying out the purposes of the general commanding as indicated in those orders, preparations were at once made to move the expedition to the north side of the mountains. Camp Dahlgren was abandoned on the 20th, the command marching to the summit of the mountain, there to await the

return of the detachments of Captain Small and Lieutenant McCall, then absent. These detachments joined September 22, when the expedition moved down to the foot of the mountain on the north side and encamped at Alder Creek September 24. The near approach of cold weather and the absence of any kind of shelter for the troops other than tents at Camp Watson rendered it necessary that Captain Small's company should be relieved at once, that necessary steps might be taken to prepare their camp for winter. This was accordingly done on the 25th of September. Our surplus commissary stores and every article of property in the quartermaster's and commissary departments not absolutely needed on the march to The Dalles was transferred to Lieut. John F. Noble, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence at Camp Watson, and our surplus transportation sent to Fort Dalles. According to the original instructions arrangements were to be made for the return of the expedition to Fort Dalles by the 15th of October. With this purpose in view the command, now reduced to Company D and the detachment of Company B, with transportation reduced to five teams, broke up the camp on Alder Creek on October 4 and started for The Dalles. At Bridge Creek October 5 authority was received by letter from headquarters District of Oregon for the expedition to move forward to The Dalles with dispatch. Accordingly the march was accomplished in eight days, and the command arrived at Fort Dalles on the 11th of October after an absence of six months, less a few days.

At the close of a long and arduous campaign it becomes me to speak of the troops which I have had the honor to command. For them I have none but words of praise. Without the opportunities of personal distinction that mark the history of more serious warfare, they have been patient and enduring in long and fatiguing marches over a mountain and desert country, brave and vigilant in times of danger, and obedient always. Instinctively observing a high standard of discipline, every kind of service was performed with alacrity, as a matter of duty unmixed with hopes of reward. They are entitled to the highest commendation. The district of country explored by the expedition lies between the parallels of 42° 30′ and 44° 30′ north latitude, and between 118° and 121° west longitude, and is inhabited by a few bands and some scattered families of Snake Indians, who roam over a vast expanse of mountain and desert unmolested. It would be difficult to estimate their numbers. Migratory in their habits and averse to intercourse with white men or other tribes of Indians, not much is known of them. Of these bands Po-li-ni's is the largest and most formidable to the white settlements, numbering probably fifty or sixty fighting men, and some women and children—it would be impossible to say how many—and is composed in part of Snake Indians proper, who have united themselves under able leadership for the purposes of plunder, and in part of renegades from other tribes actuated by a like motive. Their home is the upper part of the Crooked River Valley, shifted occasionally to other localities to suit their nomadic tastes and to seek shelter and protection for their families and stolen property after an incursion into the settlements. These are the Indians who have committed the depredations on the Canyon City road, John Day's River, and the Warm Springs Reservation within the past two years. Some other small parties of a few families each, roaming over the country, live concealed in the most rugged and inaccessible places to be found, are possessed of the instincts of the wolf or panther more than those of humanity, rendering all efforts to hunt them from their lairs almost futile. Lieutenant Waymire found in April last at the

eastern base of Steen's Mountain these Indians collected in quite considerable numbers. From the appearance of their camps in the latter part of June they evidently abandoned that section of the country soon after Lieutenant Waymire's attack upon them. No signs were found that would indicate the route taken in their departure, and no information obtained to show where they went. It is probable that on the approach of warm weather they dispersed in all directions. The experience derived from the campaign just closed leads me to believe that these Indians have been vastly overestimated in numbers. Their habits of life enable them to multiply evidences of their existence indefinitely, and at the same time to evade successfully all attempts on the part of the whites to hunt them out and open intercourse with them. A squad of eight or ten families encamped at a small spring about the head of Malheur River in early spring will be at Goose Lake in midsummer, at Steen's Mountain in the fall, and on Crooked River or the Des Chutes the ensuing winter, occupying at least five or six different camps in each locality, and as many more on their route of travel from one place to another. They are indisposed to fight if it can be avoided, and seldom take risks of that nature unless advantages are largely on their side. Their strength lies in the extent and character of the country in which they live and their activity and address in availing themselves of the advantages afforded by nature. To subdue or exterminate them would require time and means beyond the advantages to be gained by such a course. To protect the settlements from their inroads a small military force stationed at the most assailable points is all that is necessary. The rapid advance of the white settlements in Eastern Oregon has so circumscribed their territory that they will be obliged to abandon their country entirely within a year or two at the outside, or go upon some reservation and live at peace with the whites.

Of the district of country embraced within the theater of the summer's operations there is little to be said beyond the mere fact that it is worthless. Presenting to the explorer alternating sections of mountain and desert, it is destitute of attractions for the settler or traveler. A few small valleys occurring at long intervals are to be found in traveling over this vast region that appear to be susceptible of settlement and cultivation. Having a good soil and water and timber in abundance, some of them may be made available for settlement if the climate does prove too severe. The altitude of these places is generally so great that frost, snow, and ice are matters of common occurrence even in midsummer. In the little valleys amongst the Blue Mountains it was found to be so frosty that the mountain grass was bitten off in September, and at Silver Creek on the 11th of June snow fell to the depth of three inches on the low hills inclosing the valley, and covered the bottom of the valley itself. At this place on the day in question the thermometer went down to 24° at sunrise. On the 18th of June, at the head of a tributary of the Malheur, the thermometer at sunrise stood at 20°; at Summit Valley, thirty miles south of Canyon City, the mercury fell to 21°, and at the same place on the 9th of July it fell to 19°, and on the 18th of July, on Beaver Creek, the mercury went down to 16°. The instances here cited are the extremes of cold experienced during the summer, but will indicate the rigors of climate to which the country is subject. It is questionable whether any of these valleys can be made useful for anything but grazing. A marked feature of this part of Eastern Oregon is found in "The Desert," a strip of country extending from the mouth of Crooked River in a southeast direction to the Humboldt Mountains, a distance of 250 miles, and varying in

width from 30 to 100 miles. It separates the Klamath Lake country from the Crooked River and Harney Lake basins, is an undulating plain, ridged irregularly with high ledges of volcanic rock, and covered with a stunted growth of sage and juniper, presenting to the eye a picture of desolation seldom seen in our country. It was crossed in July by a scouting party from Camp Gibbs at a point opposite the Three Sisters, when the distance across was found to be thirty miles, the route pursuing the old emigrant trail of 1845. Southeast of this trail the desert becomes wider and more impassable. From Silver Lake to Mountain Springs by the Yreka trail it is seventy-two miles, and from Saline Lake to Pleasonton's Butte, by the Red Bluff trail, it is ninety miles in width. Another trail crosses it from Goose Lake to Owyhee. The distance across by this route I did not learn, but it is much reduced below the distances by the other routes. These trails are traveled by people emigrating from California and Southern Oregon to the Boisé and Owyhee countries. As routes of travel they are practicable for loose stock only, except the first and last named, which may become practicable routes of transportation. It is said by some parties of prospectors somewhat familiar with that country that the route by Pleasonton's Butte can be improved by a slight deviation to the west, thus touching at some small brackish lakes that occur somewhere near the middle of the desert. Since the return of the expedition information has been received that leads me to believe that a route could be found from the Des Chutes River, twenty miles above the Three Sisters, to intersect the military road at Spring Valley twenty miles south of Camp Maury. This supposition is based upon the fact that a small stream empties into the Des Chutes twenty miles above the Three Sisters from the east. It is probable that from the head of this stream not more than twenty-five or thirty miles of desert would have to be crossed to the chain of hills south of Crooked River. This if found correct would afford a route of communication from the Willamette Valley to all points east of the mountains, nearer than any now known. Should a military force be sent into that country the ensuing summer an examination of this part of the desert with a view to the opening of this route, if it exists, would be altogether practicable, and attended with but little expense.

Next to the desert the Harney Lake basin naturally presents itself to our consideration as a feature worthy of notice in a description of the country. Inclosed on the north and east by some rambling spurs of the Blue Mountains, on the southeast by the Snow Mountains, and on the west by a chain of ridges and isolated peaks that rise out of the desert, the basin is simply a depression on the very apex of a large district of highlands, circular in form, with a diameter of fifty or sixty miles and no outlet; with its sterile, rocky slopes cut into chasms and gorges by volcanic action; with its wide tracts of sage desert and general want of everything that renders a new country attractive, it forms a fitting climax to a most worthless part of our country. The two lakes, which for some unaccountable reason are called the Malheur Lakes on all the old maps of the country, are near the center of the basin and separated from each other by a narrow sand bank. Lake Harney, the smallest of the two, is about ten miles long and four or five miles wide; its waters are clear, but brackish from evaporation. Tule Lake, the most easterly of the two, is a little larger than Lake Harney, and communicates with it by means of a channel or slough. Its waters are shallow and muddy. It is in reality nothing more than the sink of Cricket Creek, a stream that has its source in the high peaks near

Canyon City and flows south to the Harney Lake basin. The country immediately surrounding these lakes affords nothing worthy of notice; high, rocky table lands and almost endless fields of sage comprise the landscape. Thirty miles north of Lake Harney, as Cricket Creek debouches into the valley, a wide alluvial bottom is formed, wet and swampy, subject to periodical overflows, and covered with a rank growth of wild grass. This place was called Big Meadows by Major Steen in 1860. It would afford fine grazing grounds during the summer months, and is capable of supplying large quantities of hay if cut in proper season. The Snow Mountains, so called by Major Steen, who crossed it in the month of August, 1860, forms the southeastern portion of the great rim that incloses the Harney Lake basin. It is simply an elevated portion of the chain that forms the connecting link between the Sierra Nevada and the Blue Mountains. The altitude was not ascertained, but it approaches close to the snow line, as the summit was covered with snow in June, and large patches were distinctly visible in July and August. The eastern face of this mountain is abrupt and precipitous, broken occasionally by great cañons, through which the melting snows of the mountain find an outlet to the desert plain below. The western face descending into Harney Valley wears a barren appearance, is rocky and broken, and entirely destitute of vegetation. From the Snow Mountains eastward to the Owyhee River stretches a broad expanse of desert. It was not crossed by any parties from the command, but was supposed to be about thirty miles in width. From the Main Fork of John Day's River to the Harney Lake basin lies a district of country extremely broken and rugged in character, embracing the main chain of the Blue Mountains and its numerous spurs that shoot out in various directions. The Blue Mountain—so called in the reports of the expedition to distinguish it from the numerous detached ridges in its vicinity—is a single ridge that branches out westwardly from a great mass of mountains east of Canyon City, and terminates in high, rugged table-lands near the mouth of Crooked River. Its northern face, abrupt and precipitous, affords here and there a route of ascent, is densely timbered, and has a moist, damp climate. From the base to the table-lands of the Columbia the country is chopped into struggling foot-hills destitute of timber. The southern face of the mountain slopes gently to the Crooked River Valley, is barren in appearance, with a dry climate, and a temperature considerably warmer than the northern side. It is here worthy of notice that the whole country south of the Blue Mountain wears the marks of an arid climate. An extensive district of mountain country is drained by three small streams—the South Fork of John Day's, Crooked River, and Cricket Creek. The water-courses and springs dry up in the latter part of the summer and vegetation almost ceases to exist. As a mineral country it has afforded thus far nothing that would be at all remunerative to the miner. Gold in small quantities was found by some of the men of the command on Beaver Creek about forty miles southeast of Camp Dahlgren. With this exception no minerals of any kind have been discovered so far as known, although several large prospecting parties have devoted a good deal of time to exploring its gulches and cañons within the past two years. The water-courses of the country, as before remarked, are small and of no importance. Crooked River, the largest, has its source in the mountains north of Lake Harney, flows northeast through broken table-lands, lying immediately south of the Blue Mountains, to the Des Chutes River. Forty miles above its mouth it enters a great cañon marked by precipitous walls of rock on either side, and affording only at long intervals an occasional route of crossing. Its

waters are warm, strongly impregnated with the alkalies of the soil on its banks, and unwholesome for man or beast. The broken table-lands about the head of this stream, called the Crooked River Valley, are characterized by unexampled ruggedness of surface, so rough and rocky that a cavalry horse losing a shoe would be unable to travel in a few hours. This is a fair grazing country early in the season, these rocky table-lands producing bunch grass of superior quality and in great abundance, that ripens in July and parches and dries up in August. The South Fork of John Day's River heads in some rocky ridges about thirty miles north of Lake Harney, and flows north through a great gorge in the Blue Mountains to the Main Fork. The stream in July was a mere brook. Running through a deep cañon nearly its entire length, there are no valleys of any size or consequence on its banks. Cricket Creek, sometimes called Selvie's River, heads near Canyon City and flows south through some straggling spurs of the Blue Mountains to Harney Lake Valley. It has two quite large valleys near its source, and forms the large meadow bottoms in the valley before mentioned. Its course until it reaches the Harney Lake basin is through a densely timbered country, wild and rugged, and abounding in game of all kinds. It abounds in beaver and other animals of that kind, and was a great deal frequented in times past by the employés of the Hudson Bay Company. A few smaller streams of trifling importance complete the history. Among these may be mentioned Bridge Creek, Rock Creek, and Cottonwood Creek, all heading in the Blue Mountains, the two first flowing north to John Day's River and the last west to Crooked River. Silver Creek heads about fifty miles south of Camp Dahlgren and flows south to a brackish lake near Pleasonton's Butte. It forms a valley fifteen miles from the butte of considerable size, with a rich alluvial bottom, producing an abundance of grass.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. DRAKE,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. John M. McCall, First Oregon Cavalry, of operations May 17–19.

EXPEDITION TO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,
Camp Maury, May 19, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders on the 17th instant, with twenty-six men from Company D, thirteen men from detachment of Company B, with Lieut. Stephen Watson and ten Indian scouts, I left Camp No. 17, on Crooked River, at 9.30 p. m., to attack the camp of Snake Indians that had been discovered by the scouts the same day. We proceeded in a northeasterly direction over a high and extremely rocky country for some twelve or fourteen miles, where we found eleven of our Indians who had been left to watch the Snake camp. They reported that the Snakes had been having a regular war dance, singing, laughing, and shouting so that they could hear them two miles, and had only just got quiet. It was now nearly 2 a. m. We moved up a short distance and halted. Four of our Indians then started out on foot to ascertain if possible the exact locality of the Snake encampment,

After an absence of about three-quarters of an hour they returned. We then moved forward about one mile and sent out two more scouts, who returned in a few minutes reporting that the distance to the camp was not over 600 yards. The united report of all the scouts was that we approached the camp from the west; to the north and south was an open flat or bottom running some distance; to the east was a gradually ascending hill covered with juniper trees, the encampment being on the west side of the open flat under some juniper trees. I divided my command into two platoons, Lieutenant Watson in charge of one and myself the other. The Indians were to go to the north, I to the south, while Lieutenant Watson was to go slowly up the center, with instructions to all to capture any horses they might see, so as to cut off their retreat by horseback. As soon as it was light enough we all started. My route was over a very rocky country until I reached the flat, which at that point was very miry—almost impossible to cross. Just as we got over this mire we discovered a band of horses being rapidly driven up by an Indian. We immediately captured them, and I put them in charge of a corporal and two men. We then heard firing to our right, and turned in that direction, but found we were coming directly under the fire of our own men. We turned to the right and came around over the point of the hill and found Lieutenant Watson's party. The Indians had retreated across the flat to a cliff of rocks, where they had a complete fortification. Lieutenant Watson had charged them to the edge of the cliff, where the Indians fired a volley into them, killing Lieutenant Watson and 2 privates of Company B and wounding 5 others, some severely. I also found a citizen, Richard Barker (who I did not know was along until I had started), with his thigh broken and Stock Whitley very severely wounded. Some 3 horses had been shot dead and 5 or 6 badly wounded. The whole of this had been been done in less than fifteen minutes. I soon found that the Indians were impregnable in their position, and the only way for me to save the wounded men and the horses, both of the men and those already captured, was to retreat to a safe place and send for re-enforcements. The attack was made before 4 a. m. At 6 o'clock I started an Indian and Private Barney as express for re-enforcements. At 8 o'clock we reached a safe position about one mile and a half from the field, and you arrived at 9 a. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. McCALL,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry.

Capt. JOHN M. DRAKE,
First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding the department to say that he has read with much interest the reports of Captain Drake and Lieutenant McCall; that he commends the gallantry of the troops and regrets the loss of a brave officer and the noble men who fell in the conflict. He trusts their surviving comrades will avenge their deaths in a summary manner.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Capt. William V. Rinehart, First Oregon Cavalry, of operations June 14–16.

CAMP ALVORD, OREG., *June 21, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with Orders, No. 13, from your headquarters, I marched from Camp Henderson with thirty-two men of my company to the Jordan Creek Ferry, on Owyhee River, and proceeded thence up the west side of the river two miles to a ford, where I crossed over and found moccasin tracks and the trail of the horses stolen from the proprietors of the ferry. Following up the east side of river three miles I recrossed the river at the mouth of the Great Cañon and ascended the bluffs to the high table-lands, from which I could trace with my glass the course of the river, bearing nearly due east. This I found to be the great bend of Owyhee, as laid down upon the [*sic*]. Following a small trail in a southeastern direction for two miles, I turned eastward across a rocky sage plain, and sent out Sergeant Taylor and three men to scout along the bluffs and examine the flats and bars on the river for Indians. In this manner I marched about eight miles, keeping in sight of the scouting party, and far enough out from the bluff to avoid the rocks, which were very bad near the bluff. Here I turned toward the river and called in my scouts, who reported no signs of Indians, and also that the river was entirely inaccessible except at one point about three miles below. It being now 5 p. m. I followed down the river to the place indicated by the scouts, and succeeded in getting down to the river by passing down a rocky gulch to a small bar covered with porcupine and barley grass, where I encamped for the night, having marched full twenty-five miles. On the 15th I resumed the march as before, passing along the margin of the sage plain and taking observations of the river at every opportunity. Having gone about fifteen miles in this manner I halted at a pool of water occasioned by late rains, at 11 a. m., and leaving the command here I took three scouts and passed up the river about three miles to where it turns directly south, and as far as I could trace its course with my glass it appeared to bear a direction nearly due south. Having found no indications of Indians, and our rations being over half exhausted, I returned to the pool, and after grazing an hour started on my way back to Camp Henderson. I passed back by a route farther out from the river through fine grass for ten miles, then through sage and rocks, and found several Indian wick-i-ups five to eight miles out from the river on the dry plain. These seemed to have been summer lodges and had not been occupied lately. I returned to the river at the mouth of the Great Cañon just before dark, having marched about forty miles. The cañon from the Great Bend up to where I last saw it, a distance of twenty-five miles, is narrow and very deep; from 300 to 400 feet the bluffs perpendicular and of basaltic formation. On the 16th instant we marched to Camp Henderson, fifteen miles distant, and finding it evacuated followed the trail to Camp No. 36, making thirty miles. On my return I sent out scouts from the Great Bend to discover the course taken by the party with the stolen horses, and having found that they were taken across toward Jordan Creek, I went and examined the trail, and believe it to have been made by other than Indians.

W. V. RINEHART,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry.

Lieut. JOHN BOWEN,
First Oregon Cavalry, Adjutant Expedition.

No. 7.

Reports of Capt. Richard S. Caldwell, First Oregon Cavalry, of operations July 3–16.

CAMP ON BRIDGE CREEK, *July 10, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I left Fort Dalles with my command on the 3d and arrived at this camp yesterday without any event of interest transpiring. I found the command of Lieutenant Wood at this camp. He arrived on the 5th. He reports having seen Indians upon the hills near here. There have been no depredations on the road since the fight here except a few shots fired at the Mountain House yesterday morning. The stage bound up stopped there for the night. The Indians left before day. I shall move to-morrow for Rock Creek, thirty miles above here, where I shall make permanent camp. I shall leave detachment of six infantry at Alkali, four miles above here, and with the train returning shall send a small escort as far as Muddy, where they will remain, this being the lower end of the route, where every difficulty has occurred. Muddy, Alkali, and Rock Creek are all stations where the stages stop for the night and where packers and travelers will make. The travel upon the road is larger than I had anticipated, and even now families are traveling upon the road. The locality of the Indians and their captured stock is a matter upon which great variety of opinion exists, some putting them upon one side of the John Day's and some upon the other. I hope to determine the matter with certainty before the arrival of Lieutenant Olney's command. The Eugene City trail comes in at this place. I learn the distance is from sixty to eighty miles to where it crosses the road, twenty-five miles below Camp Maury.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. CALDWELL,

Capt., First Oregon Cav., Comdg. Canyon City Road Expedition.

Lieut. J. W. HOPKINS,

First Oregon Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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CANYON CITY ROAD EXPEDITION,

Camp Watson, Rock Creek, Oreg., July 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th instant, with Special Order, No. 94. I am in receipt of no communication from Lieutenant Olney, or of the acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Dalles, as to what transportation and rations he will be supplied with. This command arrived here on the 12th instant, having left six infantry at Alkali, twenty-five miles below. The supply train started back on the 14th with an escort of seven cavalrymen, who will accompany it as far as Muddy, where they will remain for the protection of that station. I did not deem it necessary that the train should have an escort below that point, as no Indians had been seen below there, but learn since of depredations committed at Antelope, twenty-five miles below. On the same day I sent ten men as escort to some families going to South Fork to settle, with orders to scout in that vicinity for two or three days. They will be back to-day. Lieutenant Wood has scouted for ten or twelve miles in the mountains south of this camp, and reports no sign of Indians. A few Indians have been seen about the stage station on the road the last week, but, strange as

it may appear, no travelers report having seen any. Since we have been at this camp the travel on the road has been immense; cattle droves, pack trains, and families from Jackson County, Eugene, and The Dalles have passed, and all report having seen no Indians on Crooked River or on the Eugene trail. I learn that the command of Captains Drake and Currey were twenty-five miles from Canyon City a week ago, and some of the command were at Canyon City. They had seen no Indians on the route. Their destination I did not learn. This camp is on Rock Creek, sixty miles from Canyon City and twenty from the South Fork. Grass, wood, and water are plenty, and shall make this the permanent camp for the season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. CALDWELL,

Capt., First Oregon Cav., Comdg. Canyon City Road Expedition.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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CAMP WATSON, *July 26, 1864.*

SIR: I am in receipt of no communication from your headquarters since mine of the 18th instant. Since that time I have, with the available mounted force of my command, spent four days in scouting over the country for thirty miles below here on both sides of the road, and find no Indians, or any sign of there having been any for some time. Captain Currey, with 100 men, arrived here yesterday from Camp Maury. He struck the road ten miles below here; distance sixty-five miles; good mountain trail. From information derived from him and other sources, I am of opinion that Po-li-ni, with his band, left the road about the time of our coming here, and has gone to Harney Lake or that vicinity, where, in connection with other bands, I think he will infest the roads from Nevada and North California, or else return with increased force to this vicinity. The packers and teamsters travel on this road in large companies now and guard their stock well, and this circumstance and his fight at Bridge Creek has taught him that he cannot steal without fighting, which with his force he cannot afford to do. Lieutenant Olney has not yet arrived, and I have not heard from him. I have directed him to encamp at Bridge Creek, where he will remain and scour the country from there to Crooked River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. CALDWELL,

Capt., First Oregon Cav., Comdg. Cañon City Road Expedition.

Lieut. J. W. HOPKINS,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. District of Oregon,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

No. 8.

Report of Lieut. James A. Waymire, First Oregon Cavalry, of operations July 6–8.

FORT DALLES EXPEDITION INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY,

Camp No. 38, July 8, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to Orders, No. 30, headquarters Fort Dalles Expedition into the Indian Country, and in accordance with instructions received as herein directed from Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon

Cavalry, commanding the detachment of cavalry under my command, comprising thirty enlisted men of Company D, First Oregon Cavalry, marched from this place on the morning of the 6th instant. Passing out of the eastern end of Summit Valley, a plain situated near the source of Selvie's River or Cricket Creek, and about sixty-five miles north of Harney Lake, I passed over a succession of timbered hills, gradually ascending toward the east a distance of four or five miles, and then joining to several irregular chains of mountains, the most prominent of which lay to the north. Taking this prominent ridge I found it to be the dividing range between Canyon Creek to the north and the East Fork of Selvie's River to the south. The general course of this high divide is east-northeast and west-southwest, and it leads directly toward Malheur Butte, the highest point of the mountains, at the head of John Day's River. About three miles after striking the ridge our route intersected a large trail which comes out of the great defile of Canyon Creek, and runs almost due south in the direction of Steen's Mountain, east of Harney Lake. The guide, an old trapper, who is practically acquainted with the country, thinks that this trail was formerly used by the Indian tribes of the Umatilla and Walla Walla Rivers in coming to the mountains of this vicinity in search of game. It may, however, be a thoroughfare to the Harney Lake country. It has not been recently traveled. Following along the divide our route was quite practicable, though rough in many places from rocks and fallen timber. There are two steep precipices of perhaps 300 feet each, about sixteen miles from Camp No. 38. From the last precipice it is six miles to the source of the East Fork of Selvie's River in a cañon a few miles southeast of Malheur Butte. Here the detachment was encamped for the night after a march of about twenty-two miles. Camping facilities were sufficient.

On the evening of the 7th with some difficulty from the steepness of the ascent and rocky nature of the mountain, I moved up two miles to the top of the range. There is a fine spring here with some mountain grass surrounding it on the hill-side. The range here is quite rugged, its northern face forming a cove in the shape of a horseshoe of several miles in circumference. The walls of the cove are nearly perpendicular, are composed of basalt rock, are about 1,000 feet in height, support several very large beds of snow, and rest their base upon a large table-land. On this table land, thousands of feet above John Day's River, the brooks from the walls of the cove form a lake about one and a quarter miles long and half a mile wide. The lake is bordered by rock and a large grove of pine surrounds it. A large stream issues from the lake and runs into John Day's River. Malheur Butte occupies the northwestern end of the cove three miles distant from its center. Leaving the animals at the spring in charge of one platoon, with the other I went to the summit of the butte. The ascent was steep and rocky. The butte is composed of trap rock. It commands a fine view of the country for more than 100 miles around. The Middle Fork of John Day's River has its source in the mountains immediately connected with the butte, to the east a few miles; Canyon Creek five miles to the southwest; Selvie's River or Cricket Creek (East Fork) three miles south-southwest. One fork of Malheur River heads directly east and runs east, and another tributary heads about five miles southeast; runs south perhaps fifteen miles, where it is joined by a stream coming from the west and turns east. All the intermediate country about these streams is mountainous and covered with fine timber, except two small valleys on Selvie's River, one on the tributary of Malheur,

which runs south, and the channel of John Day's River, which is marked by a high rolling prairie of several miles in width, bordered by timbered mountains. The mountains on North Fork of John Day's River to the north, on the head of Burnt and Powder Rivers to the northeast, the Payette Mountains to the distant east, Steen's Mountains east of Harney Lake to the south, and the Cascade Range far in the west were all plainly visible. Leaving the mountains, passed down a gradual slope to the south into a small valley on the tributary of Malheur. It is nearly round, about five miles in diameter, has several groves of pine in it, is surrounded by timbered mountains, and discharges its waters through a cañon to the south. There is plenty of game in the valley, but no Indian sign of this year. Encamped in the valley with plenty of grass, wood, and water. On the morning of the 8th I left the valley at its western side, passing into the timbered mountains in a western direction, for Camp No. 38. The mountains are quite rough for about seven miles to the west. Several large cañons running south, thence passing into the divide north of Selvie's River the descent is gradual and comparatively free from fallen timber (the worst obstacle to marching in that region). Traveling west about twenty miles, reached Camp No. 38 at 2 p. m., having discovered no fresh Indian sign during the day.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. WAYMIRE,
Second Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry,
Commanding Detachment Company D, First Oregon Cavalry.

Capt. JOHN M. DRAKE,
First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition
into the Indian Country, Camp No. 38, Oreg.

No. 9.

Report of Lieut. John F. Noble, First Oregon Cavalry, of operations August 7–16.

CAMP GIBBS, OREG., *August 17, 1864.*

SIR: In obedience to instructions dated headquarters Expedition into the Indian Country, Camp Gibbs, Oreg., August 4, 1864, I left this camp at 7 a. m., on the 7th instant, with a detachment of twenty-one men of Companies B and G, First Oregon Cavalry, and four days' rations. Following a southerly course over the mountains, struck Juniper Creek in about eight miles. Then taking a course about north of west through the timbered ridges, crossing several small creeks, all dry at this season (general course being south and running into Juniper Creek), in about eight miles camped on a creek, but little water and poor grass. Said creek also runs into Juniper Creek. The following morning took a westerly course. In about eight miles struck a creek, running water. Here I halted the pack train and left one platoon with it. I proceeded with the other platoon down the creek southwest about four miles, and ascending the bluffs found said creek emptied into Juniper Creek about two miles beyond. On this creek a large number of Indians had been encamped some time last fall. From the number of old wigwams and signs I should suppose they numbered from fifty to seventy Indians. They had but little stock, apparently. On returning to the train I followed up the creek some four miles. This region is known as Sheep Mountain and hunting grounds of the Snake Indians. Then bearing

off to the northeast crossed a low divide in the mountains to the north side and went into camp in about four miles on one of the tributaries of Crooked River. Grass poor and water scarce. The following morning, taking an easterly course, in about four miles struck another creek running in a northerly direction into Crooked River. Following this creek down to its mouth, some eight miles distant, and then following up on the north side of Crooked River to this camp about twelve miles. No fresh signs of Indians were discovered, only on the first day out. An Indian on horseback had passed down one of the creeks a few days before on the south side of the mountain, traveling south. Most of the creeks on the south side of the mountains which were running in June last are now perfectly dry. There is great scarcity of water and grass upon the south side of the mountains at this season of the year. I am of the opinion that there are no Indians at present, nor have there been any about Sheep Mountain for a long time. The distance traveled about sixty-four miles.

Upon returning to Camp Gibbs I lay over to rest the animals, &c., until the morning of the 12th instant, when I left with twenty men of Companies B and G, First Oregon Cavalry, taking five days' rations with me. Crossed the mountains in a southeasterly course; struck the head of a large valley in about eight miles. Said valley encircles the east end of this range of mountains, running around into Crooked River Valley some fourteen miles east of this camp (Gibbs). I followed this valley down a short distance, leaving it, bearing off in an easterly course over a low mountain. In about eight miles brought us to a fine running creek which empties into the above mountain valley. This creek is about two miles long, the water good, and plenty of grass at this camp. The following morning struck a southeasterly course, passing over the valley, struck the wagon road (Major Steen's), and in about twelve miles came to Alkali Flat, or Spring Valley; crossed the main branch of Crooked River and took the Canyon City road and followed it about ten miles in a northeasterly course and encamped on a creek running into Crooked River. The water very poor and but little of it; the grass very poor. The next morning took a northerly course, leaving the Canyon City road at this point, it bearing off in an easterly direction. In about six miles struck a creek running into Crooked River through a deep and rough cañon. Followed up this creek about one mile and struck the Canyon City road again; but little water. Followed said road about two miles, then bore off to the west of north (here the road took a northeasterly course), and in about six miles struck a creek running into Beaver Creek. I followed said creek down some eight miles—no water in it at this time, but there is a fine, strong spring about six miles up it, southeast from Beaver Creek, and large valley surrounding it—to Beaver Creek, and camped. Water standing in holes and very poor; grass very fine at this camp. The following morning took a direction north of west and passed through two large valleys; fine grass, but no water at the points through which I passed. After traveling eight miles I took a westerly course and crossed over onto Crooked River in about twelve miles and encamped; plenty of water and grass good. I met Captain Small and his command on the southwest side of the battle-ground of May last about noon to-day. He was then moving in an easterly direction, having marched that morning from the north ford of Crooked River. The following morning, taking a westerly course down Crooked River, reached this

camp in about ten miles. I saw no fresh signs of Indians during my scout, and am of the opinion that there have not been any in that portion of the country very recently. The distance traversed on my second trip, about ninety-five miles.

Most respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. NOBLE,
Second Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry.

Capt. JOHN M. DRAKE,
First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition into the Snake Country, Camp Gibbs, Oreg.

APRIL 21–MAY 12, 1864.—Expedition from the Siletz River Block-House to Coos Bay, Oreg.

Report of Lieut. Louis Herzer, First Washington Territory Infantry.

BLOCK HOUSE, SILETZ RIVER, OREG., *May 13, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with Post Order, No. 4, dated Fort Hoskins, Oreg., March 11, 1864, I proceeded on the 21st of last month with a detachment of ten men of Company D, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, in pursuit of Indians who had left the Alsea Sub-Agency. On April 21 our march was by land from this post to the depot branch of the Yaquina Bay. There I procured a large flat-boat, embarked all my men and animals on it, and arrived at the mouth of the bay toward evening, where I disembarked and camped for the night with good grass and water. Distance twenty-eight miles and a half. April 22 our route lay for fifteen miles along the beach to the mouth of Alsea Bay, where we arrived at 11 a. m. On account of the state of the tide we had to wait till evening before we could swim our animals across, a distance of one-third of a mile at low water. We encamped for the night on the south side with good grass and water. Distance, fifteen and a third miles. April 23, marched nine miles along the beach to the Alsea Sub-Agency, where U. S. Indian Sub-Agent A. Harvey, and one of his employés joined me. Distance, nine miles. April 24, marched over very rough, broken, and miry ground, the road being almost impassable from its having rained all the previous night. Camped with good grass and water. Distance, fourteen miles. April 25, followed the beach for six miles, then ascended Cape Perpetua. We were here detained by fallen timber, through which we had to cut our trail. Camped on the south side of the cape, at the distance of one mile, amongst low sand hills; grass poor and scanty, water brackish. Distance, fifteen miles. April 26, marched six miles along the beach, when we reached the mouth of the Siuslaw River, 600 yards wide. Crossed the detachment in canoes, and swam the animals. Followed the beach until we arrived at Ten-Mile Creek, the southern boundary of the Oregon Indian Coast Reservation. Camped five miles south amongst sand hills; grass poor and scarce, water very bad, but it is the only camping ground in this vicinity. Distance, twenty-one miles. April 27, sent one man to accompany Mr. Harvey's employé ahead of the detachment to Coos Bay for the purpose

of procuring boats and ascertaining the location of the Indian camps. The detachment marched six miles along the beach, and reached Umpqua River, near the old fort. Crossed over in boats and swam the animals over, the river being one mile and a quarter wide. Encamped at Winchester Bay. This country being all settled, had to put the animals over to pasturage. Distance, eight miles and a quarter.

April 28, followed the beach for twenty miles and arrived late in the evening at Coos Bay. Encamped in the brush on the north side and immediately sent a detachment of six men in a boat across the bay to an Indian camp, where twelve Indians were captured; distance, twenty miles. April 29, formed camp for a few days, and there being no grass land vacant, had to put the animals to pasturage. From this date to May 4 sent out parties by day and by night all through the surrounding country to every Indian camp I could obtain information of. We captured in all thirty-one Indians, some of whom have never lived on the reservation and some others who have been absent from it two years and over. We could have taken a great many more had the white settlers not interfered, but they sided with the Indians, giving them information of our movements, and assisting to evade our pursuit and hide in the hills, where it is impossible to follow them with such a small force as I had at my disposal. A party of seventeen Indians who had left the reservation last summer, and who had been encamped near Empire City, on learning of our arrival returned immediately to the reservation, preferring coming back of their own accord to being brought back under escort. May 4, started back with the Indians captured by the same road we had come, and made the same marches, there being no other camping-grounds on the trail but those above mentioned. Were much detained by Indians giving out on the road. Arrived at the Alsea Sub-Agency May 10, and turned all Indians taken over to Sub-Agent Harvey. I arrived with my detachment back to this post yesterday evening, having been absent twenty-one days and traveled a distance of 262 miles. I have to bring to your notice the good conduct and zeal displayed by every man of the detachment under my command. They were always ready and willing to turn out for scouting parties at all times of the day or night with great cheerfulness. I would especially bring to your notice Corporal Bensell and Private Plunkett, of Company D, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, who were constantly and always at work and assisted materially in the success of the expedition. I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the white settlers at Umpqua and Coos Bay always took the part of the Indians, assisting them to hide or escape to the hills, where pursuit was impossible. I would respectfully suggest that the only plan of preventing the Indians from returning and remaining in that part of the State would be to make it a penal offense for any white to harbor or aid a runaway Indian, and to authorize the military to arrest without civil process any parties committing such an offense.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS HERZER,

Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg.

Lieut. J. W. HOPKINS,

First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.,

Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

MAY 9–JUNE 22, 1864.—Expedition from Fort Crittenden, Utah Ter., to Fort Mojave, Ariz. Ter.

Report of Capt. George F. Price, Second California Cavalry, commanding expedition.

SALT LAKE AND FORT MOJAVE WAGON ROAD EXPEDITION,
Camp 31, Fort Mojave, Ariz. Ter., Wednesday, June 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith preliminary report of this expedition to this camp. A full and complete map of my route, together with complete history of the expedition, will be furnished as soon as practicable after my arrival at Camp Douglas. It is intended to furnish in this preliminary report sufficient information to enable the general commanding District of Utah to determine how far the expedition was successful, to what extent it succeeded in accomplishing his wishes, and whether a route from the Colorado River to Salt Lake City can be made superior to the present route from Carson City to Salt Lake, or equal to it. In obedience to letter of instructions of May 7, 1864, from headquarters District of Utah, I left Camp Douglas on morning of 9th of May, 1864, with Lieutenant Conrad and sixty-one non-commissioned officers and men, four six-mule teams, and sixty-four Government horses. I arrived at Fort Crittenden on the 11th of May, from which point I was instructed to commence my operations. I here determined to move the column and teams by the San Bernardino road, sending out small parties to the west to explore the country. Upon arrival at Muddy Creek the wisdom of this measure was apparent, for had I attempted to haul my teams on any one of the routes run by my side scouts, would have been destitute of horses and means of transportation long before arrival at Mountain Meadow. I moved the column by easy marches to Mountain Meadow, a distance of 302½ miles, in sixteen days, having good water and grass along the route, with as fine a road as I ever traveled over. To this point six of my horses had become unserviceable and were run in the herd. Two of my teams gave evidence of failing, and I commenced feeding them from my private grain. At this point I also erected a monument in memory of the victims of the Mountain Meadow massacre, which fact was at that time communicated to you in an official letter. From Mountain Meadow to Muddy Creek my stock failed rapidly. I employed every means in my power to keep it up, making short drives, working at the teams whenever a pull was required, and keeping a working party ahead to improve the road. The distance was ninety-eight miles, and I occupied nine days in traveling it, besides resting at Mountain Meadow two days, and then did not get two of the teams into camp at Muddy [Creek] until three days after making the camp; was compelled to pack the loads in and give the mules empty wagons, which then they could scarcely haul. Leaving the Rio Virgin for Muddy, had to rise a large hill, a mile long. At that point was compelled to pack outfit on horses; then place all mules to wagons, and sixty men with ropes in addition to get them on top of the hill. It was not so much the condition of the route which broke down my means of transportation as it was the fact of having old and worn-out mules, who commenced failing on a road which was equal to a turnpike.

I made Camp 24, on Muddy, June 3, 1864, having succeeded in getting all my stock in, excepting one mule and one horse died and one

horse strayed. Total distance from Camp Douglas, 396 miles 6 furlongs and 21 rods. My side scouts from Fort Crittenden to Muddy are as follows: One from Fort Crittenden to Round Valley, via Tintic Valley, Oak Creek, and Sevier River, 101 miles; one from Radford's to Cedar City, via Deseret Settlement, Sevier River, Sevier Lake, Sink of Beaver, and Black Rock Springs; distance, 156 miles. No wagons accompanied either of these scouts. Neither could wagons have accompanied them, the routes being across heavy sand, rank growth of sage brush, no grass, and but little water on routes, and it at long intervals. The third and most important side scout started from Corn Creek, south of Fillmore, taking with it one six-mule team, the best one I had, with twenty days' rations. This scout, after almost superhuman exertions, succeeded in making New Mines, west of Beaver City, and passing down to Black Mountains were forced to come in my route to San Bernardino road at Mountain Meadow. Distance traveled, 350 miles. All of these scouts reported barren, desolate country, and no chance to run a natural wagon road where there could be found wood, water, and grass. A carefully prepared map of each of these side scouts has been made, together with complete daily journal, which will be submitted with final report. By means of these scouts I was possessed with much valuable information, and succeeded in running a complete line from Fort Crittenden to Clover and Meadow Valleys, to within a distance of seventy miles of Muddy Creek, and at one point on the side scout being 115 miles west of Beaver City. The last-named scout joined me at Muddy on 5th June, having occupied twenty days, with team and horses much jaded. It thus became evident to me that I could not continue the expedition with all of my teams and horses, and accordingly left Sergeant Gass with fifteen men at Muddy, having in charge two wagons, nineteen horses, and eleven mules, together with all of outfit not absolute necessary for me to have, and by reducing rations of those who were to accompany me was enabled to leave him rations for thirty days. He was instructed to run line from Muddy to Clover Valley as soon as horses were rested enough to do so, and to await at that point (Muddy) orders from me. None of the horses or mules left behind were in condition to cross to the Vegas; in fact, could not have driven them across the desert loose.

I left Muddy on Tuesday evening, June 7, 1864, with forty-five men, forty-seven horses, and ten teams, having only provisions and water barrels on them. The men were reduced to one blanket and their saddle-bags, each containing one shirt, one pair drawers, and one pair of socks, Mr. Conrad and self doing the same, leaving all our mess kit, bedding, &c., at Muddy. Succeeded in crossing the desert without much trouble, and found at Vegas plenty of excellent water and grass. Had to leave at that place two horses which could not proceed any farther. After resting there until evening of 9th June resumed march from Las Vegas for El Dorado Cañon; distance, forty-four miles. Traveled to Mesquite Springs that night, when halted until daybreak, using the spring water, which was very bad. Next day (10th) resumed march. After traveling up grade eighteen miles halted at grass; mules and horses much exhausted; gave horses three quarts of water each, and men had one quart each issued to them. Wagons and troops then separated, former taking road, latter taking trail. We made water in mountains which stood in pot holes in the rocks, and was only rain water. About dark horses were crazy for water, and had the men been compelled to travel five miles farther some of them would have gone crazy. On this route four horses gave out and had to be shot. Next morning went

down into El Dorado Cañon and made Camp 27. Water enough standing in cañon for stock, but no grass. Teams came in some two or three hours afterward; mules scarcely able to stand in the harness. I remained in cañon until next day in the afternoon, when resumed march for Mojave. Arrived at Lewis' Spring with many of the horses exhausted, men nearly all walking. Upon arrival at spring could not obtain water enough for the stock. Horses arrived there about reveille; team-mules did not get in until middle of afternoon, and then only brought in one wagon. It became evident to me that I would be compelled to leave them. Had taken precaution to send party from El Dorado Cañon to Mojave by river trail, and knew that fresh mules would come out in few days. Left Sergeant Gordon and nine men at Lewis' Spring with the teams; also left with them about all the provisions I had; also left with him ten horses who could not travel any farther. Six additional horses were shot or left en route from El Dorado Cañon to Lewis' Spring, making a total of twelve horses shot or left at water and grass since leaving Muddy. I then started from Lewis' Spring for Rock Springs with twenty-five horses all told, and upon arrival there found no water for stock. Drove them out to Government Hole, where they obtained enough to quench thirst. Found a stray cow and shot her for meat. Next day resumed march for Piute Creek, and from Piute Creek arrived here on the 16th instant completely worn out and exhausted, half the men barefooted, horses scarcely able to walk, not because they were poor in flesh, but because the route from Vegas here affords but little grass and water, and where the grass is there is no water, and where water is found there is no grass. I was very thankful that I had succeeded in getting here. At Piute Creek met six fresh mules going out to meet my wagons, taking also some provisions to the men. From Fillmore to Cedar City the route makes a circle into the east, and I ran three observation lines as follows: One from Corn Creek to Beaver City; one from Corn Creek to Parowan, and one from Corn Creek to Cedar City. None of these are practicable, for want of water and grass. The streams starting out from the mountains do not run down more than from one to six miles, excepting Beaver Creek. I found the maps extant of the country through which I traveled very incorrect. No reliance whatever can be placed upon the maps for any portion of the country south of Fillmore. I ran the distance from Camp Douglas to El Dorado Cañon, 488 miles, and from Camp Douglas to Fort Mojave, 585 miles four furlongs and nineteen rods. The route can be shortened from El Dorado Cañon probably twenty-five or thirty miles, and from Fort Mojave at least sixty miles, which will be done on return trip. On Tuesday (21st) dispatched an express for Muddy, with orders to Sergeant Gass to resume line of march for Camp Douglas. I cannot obtain any fresh teams or horses at this post. There are but few animals here, and they are in but little better condition than my own. The condition of my stock may be stated as follows:

Left at Muddy June 7, 1864, 19 horses and 11 mules, worn out and unserviceable; left at Las Vegas, June 9, 2 horses, unserviceable; shot en route to Rock Springs, 10 horses; left at Rock Springs, 2 horses; left at Lewis' Spring, 12 mules and 10 horses. Total rendered unserviceable en route, including mule and horse died before reaching Muddy and 1 horse strayed, 24 mules and 45 horses. My team mules were driven in yesterday. The stock I have here will not be in condition to resume travel for at least one month, and I doubt my ability to return much of it to Camp Douglas. Plenty of provisions can be obtained here, but I do not purpose taking full supply when starting, only

enough to supply to Mountain Meadow, intending that teams will meet me from Camp Douglas at or near that point. You will be advised fully of my plan of operation in time to meet me at Mountain Meadow, should I so adopt. I repeat that the condition of my stock is not caused so much by the character of the road as it is from the fact that the team mules were old, worn out, and almost unserviceable at the start for a march of such magnitude. The delay of the teams also delayed the troops, keeping it in poor range much longer than it would have been had the teams been serviceable. You will remember that at Camp Douglas I remarked that not less than fifteen of my horses were totally unfit for this expedition. I made the same remark to the general commanding, and was told that he could not do better for me. This I believe, and am satisfied I had as good an outfit as could be at that time furnished. Yet the fact cannot be denied that the outfit was entirely inadequate to the wants of the expedition. As a natural result the route proved severe upon both men and animals, and both frequently suffered intensely from want of water, and also from fatigue incident to misfortune of getting through with broken-down teams. As soon as the teams commenced failing I issued private grain belonging to Mr. Conrad and self amounting to 800 pounds. As regards the route I have fully made up my mind as follows: While I will not yet say that road cannot be opened west of present traveled route until learn result of line run from Muddy to Clover Valley, am decided that no nearer, better or more practicable route can be run than the present one from Camp Douglas to Las Vegas; and having traveled from Carson City to Salt Lake over the mail road, state without any hesitation that the route I have traveled to mouth of El Dorado Cañon is superior in every respect to it, and that the total length of route need not exceed 450 miles. There is no occasion to run the southern terminus of road below El Dorado Cañon. Steam-boats can navigate the river as easily to the cañon or to a point eight miles above it, as they can and do to La Paz, 200 miles south of Mojave. I will locate the southern terminus of road either at mouth of El Dorado Cañon or at a landing eight miles above, running from thence to Las Vegas to Muddy, Virgin River, Clara River, Mountain Meadow, Cedar, Beaver, Fillmore, west side of Utah Lake to Salt Lake City. Nature of road as follows: From El Dorado Cañon forty-four miles desert to Las Vegas, where find most excellent water and grass; from Las Vegas to Muddy forty-seven miles desert, where find good water and abundance of grass; from Muddy to Virgin, twenty miles, good road; on Virgin to Beaver down thirty-two miles sandy road, heavy hauling; from Beaver down to Clara River, good road; from Clara River to Mountain Meadow, heavy road; from Mountain Meadow to Salt Lake City, 302¼ miles, a turnpike road, supplied with wood, water, and grass; longest drive on it without water is twenty-seven miles. Best time to start freight trains from El Dorado Cañon on or about 20th April, as follows: A train of 100 Government wagons, divided into five parts, each part two days in advance of rear, each twenty wagons to have two grain and water wagons along, and every wagon to have water barrel holding twenty-five gallons. Feed grain to Mountain Meadow anyhow, haul water to Muddy Creek; from these two points load grain and water wagons from other teams, and the through trip can be made in twenty-six to twenty-eight days, easy. So well satisfied am I of this fact would be willing to take charge of such a train and stake my commission on bringing it through without loss of an animal, except from natural causes, provided that at the start the outfit was of a No. 1 quality. To start out

any other kind of stock would simply result in delays and losses, and also injure the reputation of the route. It is useless to run a road from the cañon to Fort Mojave. It would make nearly 100 miles additional land carriage over a country poorly supplied with water and grass. The Colorado River can be navigated to El Dorado Cañon with greater ease than the Sacramento River can be navigated from Knight's Landing to Red Bluff, using the same kind of boats as are employed on the Upper Sacramento River. There are no obstructions in the Colorado River excepting the occasional shifting of sand-bars, which is peculiar to the Missouri, Mississippi, and Sacramento Rivers. No approtions of public money are necessary to improve the navigation of the river. Rich mines are located along it from a point seventy miles south of La Paz to the mouth of the Virgin; the country is rapidly filling up with an energetic people, and private enterprises can easily do all that is required and receive handsome profit from any outlay thus made. The so-termed Colorado Steam Navigation Company runs one heavy, good-for-nothing boat to La Paz, which town property is mostly owned by that arrangement. Instead of placing good boats on the river, the company acts as though it wished to retard the opening of the country, and it is my decided opinion that this company is seeking to obtain from the Government a large appropriation for the ostensible purpose of improving the navigation. Steam-boat brought a load of freight to this post on 20th May last and said would return immediately. Mr. Hardy has over 300 tons of freight lying at La Paz awaiting transportation from this model company, and when it is a notorious fact that the river is as easily navigated from La Paz to El Dorado Cañon as it is from Fort Yuma to La Paz, no reasonable excuse can be offered for such conduct on the part of a company professing a great desire to open the river and supply the wants of a region rapidly developing in great mineral wealth. All the steamers they could place on the river could run down every trip loaded to utmost capacity with rock from the many ledges and receive four cents per pound for freighting it. A steam company could make fortune upon fortune at the business of freighting rock down the river. It is scarcely a year since the mines were discovered in this section of Arizona, and now there are over 100,000 persons interested in them. Many of these ledges rival in richness the Comstock and Gould and Curry, of Nevada Territory, and it is my belief that ledges will be discovered all the way from here to Salt Lake City in the mountains of the Colorado, the Virgin, and the Sevier Rivers. The importance of opening the navigation of the Colorado River and establishing good wagon-road communication from head of navigation to Salt Lake City cannot be urged too strongly or impressed too firmly upon the minds of those in authority who have the power within their hands of prosecuting such a work to a successful termination. I passed through numerous bands of Indians from Mountain Meadow to this point, and had no trouble with them. On the contrary, found them the most inveterate beggars I ever met. In conversation with Indians at Muddy they charged the Mormons with the Mountain Meadow massacre, naming John D. Lee and Jacob Hamblin as two of the principal leaders in that affair. I have now communicated about all that I deem worthy of note at present time. The daily journal of the expedition will when finished embody every detail occurring from day to day, which, together with the map of routes, will affor complete information, and will I trust meet the approval of the general commanding, and I desire you to assure him that no effort has

been spared on my part to make the expedition successful and to accomplish his wishes in regard to it. Whatever of hardships and suffering the expedition may have endured amounts to nothing if success, in his judgment, has not been accomplished by it. The health of the command is excellent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. PRICE,
Captain, Second California Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

Capt. M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Utah.

MAY 16–AUGUST 2, 1864.—Expedition from Fort Craig, N. Mex., to Fort Goodwin, Ariz. Ter.

*Report of Col. Edwin A. Rigg, First California Infantry.**

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Craig, N. Mex., September 19, 1864.

Capt. B. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit my report of expedition against the Apache Indians and to establish Fort Goodwin, pursuant to department General Orders, No. 12, current series. This report embraces all except the details of scouting parties, which have already been forwarded to department headquarters.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Craig, N. Mex., September 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report for the information of the department commander that pursuant to instructions and department General Orders, No. 12, current series, I left Fort Craig, N. Mex., on the 16th day of May for Las Cruces, N. Mex., to organize and get into the field the companies designated to form the expedition against the Apache Indians and to establish Fort Goodwin, Ariz. Ter., on the Gila River near the confluence of the Rio de Sauz, the exact site to be located by Lieut. Col. Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector-general, U. S. Army. I arrived with the headquarters First Infantry California Volunteers, Surgeon Whitney, Apache Expedition, and Lieut. W. A. Thompson, First Infantry California Volunteers, adjutant Apache Expedition, at Las Cruces, N. Mex., on the morning of the 18th. On my arrival at Las Cruces I found that all the companies designated in the order had not arrived there. I also found that sufficient transportation could not be furnished without delay, and that the beef-cattle intended for the expedition had not arrived. I, however, set to work to get off such of the troops as were present.

On the 20th, the cattle having arrived, I sent forward a band to rendezvous at the Rio Miembres, in charge of seventeen men of Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers. On the 22d, Company D, First

* See also report of Lieut. Col. Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector-general, U. S. Army, Vol. XLI, Part I, p. 125.

Infantry California Volunteers, marched as escort to Ochoa's train (citizen), which was also ordered to rendezvous at the Rio Miembres or Hot Springs. On the 23d, Captain Wellman, with the men present of Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, left in charge of the balance of the beef-cattle with instructions to rendezvous at the Miembres. 24th, Company C, Fifth California Infantry, and Company H, First California Infantry, with Surg. J. H. Prentiss, First Cavalry California Volunteers, the whole under the command of Maj. J. Smith, Fifth California Infantry, marched with instructions to proceed to the Cienega de Sauz and there await further orders. This command was rationed for twenty days and the men furnished with two pairs of shoes each and 100 rounds of ammunition per man. On the 26th, I received a note from Lieut. Col. Nelson H. Davis, inspector-general, to the effect that he had found no place suitable for a post, and recommended that the command go to the Burro Mountains and Cienega Navajo, making a depot at Cienega Grande, to ascertain from Captain Whitlock, Fifth California Infantry, commanding camp at Rio Miembres, as to the practicability of a route for wagons by express. I ordered Maj. Joseph Smith with his command to halt at the Miembres until further orders, also Ochoa's train. On the 27th, reported to department headquarters that all the companies had gone forward, Companies A and E, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, having marched that day for the Cienega de Sauz, rationed and furnished as the other detachments; Company I, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, had not yet arrived from Fort Union. Also forwarded to department headquarters copies of all orders issued to the command up to that date; also list of stores forwarded for want of transportation. The bulk of the stores still remained at Las Cruces. On the 30th, after being satisfied that my presence in Las Cruces could not be of further use, and directing Lieut. S. R. De Long, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence, to remain and forward the stores as expeditiously as possible, I left in person for the front. Arrived at the Picacho at 9 p. m., and on the night of the 31st arrived at Cook's Cañon.

June 1, arrived at the Rio Miembres and found that Major Smith's command had gone forward, taking the Burro Cañon route. Captain Whitlock, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, was not positive about the practicability of the route suggested by Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, viz, via Burro Mountains. Major Smith having misunderstood his orders and gone on, I sent a detachment of ten men and one noncommissioned officer, Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to follow him, and ordered Captain Wellman with Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, in charge of all of our cattle, to follow on the same route; that if insurmountable difficulties occurred that Major Smith would have abundant assistance to get out. I directed Lieutenant Martin, commanding Company D, First Infantry California Volunteers, to proceed with Ochoa's train by way of Cow Springs and Soldier's Farewell to the valley of the San Simon, either by Steen's Peak or Leitendorf's Wells, as Ochoa might elect, and thence down that valley to where Lieutenant-Colonel Davis suggested a depot should be established. June 2, this morning Companies A and E, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, arrived with O'Rear's Government train loaded with quartermaster's stores. I directed them to move together from the Miembres and to move early to the valley of the San Simon, and thence down that valley to the Cienega Grande, a point designated by Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, inspector-general, as a proper place for a depot. Having started the different detachments and done all that in

my judgment could be done, I preferred to leave myself and get to the front, so that I could ascertain from personal observation the difficulties, if any, that would have to be encountered. June 3, wrote to Lieutenant-Colonel Davis informing him of my whereabouts and the routes taken by the different detachments, and asking that guides be sent me who knew where the Cienega Grande was, or the point selected for Fort Goodwin, impressing upon him the importance of there being no delay, otherwise it would work prejudicial to myself, the time of most of the men in the command being short, and it was necessary to get to work. At 2 p. m. marched with the men left of Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, for Cow Springs; arrived at 5 p. m. June 4, broke camp at 2 a. m.; arrived at Soldier's Farewell at 6 a. m., passing all the trains on the road. Found water in tanks, but little grass. Having no forage for our animals, and these being all old cavalry horses, worked hard before starting, turned out; breakfasted; 12 m. hitched up and moved on to Barney's Station. Little grass and miserable water. June 5, broke camp at 4 a. m. Ochoa's train coming in, and another to follow (O'Rear's), and doubtful of water sufficient for all at Steen's Peak, took the road I traveled in 1861 for Leitendorf's Wells; arrived at 9 a. m.; found water and good grass; grazed until 11 a. m. and moved on to the Cienega de Sauz, where we arrived all up at 5 p. m. Found an abundance of fine grass, and, as is usual here, an abundance of good water.

June 6, turned out the stock to graze until dinner. After dinner sent all forward except a small detachment with instructions to camp as near the San Simon as they could find water and grass. I remained in camp to intercept the mail from Las Cruces and California. Remained until 4 p. m. The mail not arriving, moved down to camp; sent a detail of six mounted men back with our mail, with instructions to go on until the mail party from Las Cruces was met. They met the party, and in a few hours returned with our mail. To-day many Indian fires were seen burning in the Chiricahua Range of mountains south of us. Ochoa's train came in to San Simon Station to-day. No water. Compelled to come up to our camp for water and to fill tanks. June 7, visited Ochoa's camp and consented (their animals having but little water after leaving Soldier's Farewell) to move their camp up to good grass and water and lay over one or two days. Sent a detachment of twenty men from Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to explore for the cienega where Whitlock had his last fight with the Indians, alluded to by Lieutenant-Colonel Davis in his communication of the 16th of May, and to report on the practicability of taking wagons to it, as well as water, wood, and grass. Took from Lieutenant Martin small water-tank, 300 gallons' capacity, and gave him one from Captain Frink's command, who arrived in the interval, and at 1 p. m. moved down the valley of the San Simon or Rio de Sauz. Made dry camp at 6 p. m.; distance from camp eight and two-tenths miles. At midnight Sergeant Grelely[?], of Company C, commanding detachment in search of Whitlock's Cienega, came in and reported having found plenty of water and good grass, and reported Major Smith's command in camp all right. Road practicable for wagons. The safe arrival of Smith's command was a relief. I had fears that he could not get through. June 8, broke camp at 4 a. m.; halted at 9 a. m.; gave the animals water and moved on, using the light ambulance to break the road, which was sandy, and in places hard to pull through. The country became more rolling as we approached the entrance to the small valley leading down from the Cienega Whitlock or Cienega Navajo, or Cienega Pass, as Captain Anderson calls it.

This cienega, or water, is three miles from the main valley. It narrows as you pass up to opposite where Captain Whitlock had his fight with the Indians. The water is impregated with sulphur, but good. June 9, broke camp about 3 p. m. and continued down the valley, leaving a board at the mouth or entrance of the valley, instructing the trains to camp there and send the animals up for water. Camped at 7 p. m. (dry camp.) The roads rough, but no difficulty in getting wagons over it. June 10, broke camp at 4 a. m. Daybreak found us where Mounts Graham and San Marcial (so named by Colonel Davis) could plainly be traced. Rested and grazed our animals for an hour, when we resumed our march. At 7 a. m. found good water in an arroyo and good grass. Turned out the stock and took breakfast. We were now approaching within a few miles of the Gila River and drawing up to it. 9.30 a. m. saddled up and resumed our march; thinking to strike the Gila within a few miles, I took a few men and pushed ahead. Soon struck into the valley of the Gila proper, and Smith's trail. Followed it up until about 1 p. m. Finding the river making a bend off to the north, struck for the river direct. Watered and grazed our animals, and struck off to the southwest, where we came suddenly upon Smith's camp. He informed me that Captain Thayer, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, was out looking for the Cienega Grande. In a short time Captain Thayer returned and reported finding the Cienega Chiquita or Bonita, discovered by Captain Anderson, Fifth U. S. Infantry. Knowing that the Cienega Grande was but a few miles east of that, we all camped near together.

June 11, broke camp at an early hour and hauled up to the small cienega, being anxious to establish the depot and get the troops in the field while our stores were coming up, and awaiting Colonel Davis' report on selection of site for Fort Goodwin. This cienega is south-southeast from the point where we struck the river and seven miles and a half from it. Fine water and perhaps 300 acres of good land that could be irrigated and cultivated. Took four men and rode over to the Cienega Grande. Found it and explored most of it. The surface of most of it was covered with a thick crust of alkali, through which our animals sank into deep sand; again over a thick growth of grass, covering marshy ground. I could find none of the fine land reported by Colonel Davis, and the water was difficult of access. To bring the trains there would involve time, and in my opinion, when there, not a good place for a depot. I ordered the command back to the river, where they all arrived about 5 p. m. and made camp, which I called Camp Goodwin and where I established the depot. June 12, command busy unloading stores and putting up shades. June 13, sent Major Smith, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, with an escort to thoroughly explore the Cienega Grande. His report in detail was forwarded for the information of the department commander. Ochoa's supply train arrived, and not knowing when I could hear from Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, and desirous of getting my troops in the field, I unloaded his train here. At 11 a. m. a guide came in and reported that he came from Captain Shaw, First New Mexico Volunteer Cavalry. Captain Shaw soon reported in person. His orders showed that he had come from Fort Wingate, N. Mex. Copies of his orders and report to me of his scout, together with correspondence, was forwarded for the information of the department and district commanders. At 2 p. m. Captain Tidball, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, arrived in camp with instructions and information as to the site selected for Fort Goodwin. It was unfortunate that the captain did not arrive one day sooner, because

Ochoa's train was unloaded, which involved the hauling of all the stores by our own trains from Camp Goodwin to Fort Goodwin, making in distance the round trip of some sixty-five miles. Captain Tidball also brought Juan Arroyo, guide. Those that I had proved to be entirely ignorant of that country. June 14, Captain Wellman, First Cavalry California Volunteers, arrived with our beef-herd. I sent his command with the herd to Cienega Bonita (I call it Anderson's Cienega.) Major Smith's report on the route by Burro Mountains was promptly forwarded for the information of the district and department commanders. June 15, busily engaged in putting the stores under shelter. June 16, left this morning with Captain Tidball at 5.30 for Fort Goodwin with the light ambulance. Made a plain track for the trains to follow. Camped at 3 p. m. Distance traveled twelve miles. June 17, broke camp at 6.30 a. m. and crossed (short cut) where the River Gila bends again to the northwest. Camped on the river at 3 p. m. near the locality selected for Fort Goodwin. June 18, in company with Captain Tidball and an escort of twenty men explored and selected a site for Fort Goodwin, as Lieutenant-Colonel Davis directed, in the valley of the Tulerosa. The description and sketch of this valley have been forwarded to department headquarters. June 19, Captain Tidball, having accomplished what he was sent for, returned to his post at Fort Bowie, Apache Pass. June 20, took twenty men of the First Cavalry California Volunteers and returned to the Tulerosa. Explored it well up toward the mountains for grass. Found grass scarce; several patches only of grama grass. The valley is the most beautiful one I have seen in Arizona. The spring heads far up and furnishes water sufficient to irrigate all the lands fit to be cultivated. It has evidently been a place of great resort for the Indians. Trails are leading to it from various directions and have the appearance of being much used. The main trail to Sonora passes here leading through Graham's Pass.

June 21, took Lieutenant Lambert, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, and on foot explored lower end of valley. Camped the command on west side of stream under a fine shade made by large mesquite trees. These are the largest of the species that I have ever seen. Some of them are as large and wide-spreading as the oak. Detailed First Lieutenant Lambert, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to survey and define the boundaries and limits of Fort Goodwin, as near as practicable to be six square miles in area, taking as near as possible the site of Fort Goodwin as a center. June 22, command clearing underbrush and making camp comfortable. At 12 m. Lieutenant Thompson and noncommissioned staff arrived in camp. Captains Thayer and Harrover, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, having arrived with their commands, were detailed to lay out the camp. Orders issued for the various calls and rules and regulations to govern the camp were published. June 23, reported to district headquarters that Fort Goodwin had been located. Sent trains and ambulance to Camp Goodwin to bring down the troops. June 24, sent Wagon-master Smith with train to Camp Goodwin to bring down troops and stores. Every man for duty ordered to report to Captain Thayer for police duty. June 25, issued General Orders, No. 3, which related to the government of the camp and preservation of the purity of the water. June 26, directed Captain Wellman, who had arrived with the herd of beef-cattle, to turn the same over to Lieut. S. R. De Long, First Infantry California Volunteers, acting commissary of subsistence. June 27, command engaged in clearing away underbrush and building brush houses for their comfort. June 28, party sent out exploring for grass. June 29, to-morrow being

last of the month, command relieved from duty to prepare for inspection and muster. June 30, inspected and mustered the command to-day at the post. At 5 p. m. proceeded to Camp Smith and inspected and mustered the cavalry in that camp.

July 1, command diligently at work pitching tents and preparing store-rooms for the supplies. July 2, command at work as on day previous. Notified Major Blakeney, First Cavalry California Volunteers, commanding Camp Goodwin, distant east from this post thirty-two miles, that transportation had been sent to his camp to move all the stores there and break camp. Directed him to place a party in ambush around camp, so that if Indians came in after his command had left to surprise and kill them; to keep a party along the river all the way down to Camp Smith, located on the Gila River two and a half miles north of Fort Goodwin. Sent detachment of cavalry in charge of the mail to Fort Bowie to proceed up the valley of the San Simon via Whitlock's Cienega, there to remain until the arrival of the mails from California and Las Cruces, N. Mex.; then to return without delay to Fort Goodwin. July 3, wrote to district commander suggesting that in view of many of the troops of this command going out of service in August that a weekly express be put on to connect with one from Fort Goodwin (at Camp Miembres), schedule time to be arranged at district headquarters. Transmitted to department headquarters through district headquarters journal of march of the headquarters of the expedition from Las Cruces to Fort Goodwin, Ariz. Ter. Reported to district headquarters that on the trip from here to Fort Bowie the mail party were attacked in the Chiricahua Mountains by Indians. They were repulsed, wounding several and capturing four burros. The detachment was commanded by Corporal Hayes, Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers. To-morrow being the anniversary of American Independence, orders were issued that all labor will be suspended by the troops of this command. July 4, at 8 a. m. the troops were paraded, and in the absence of heavy ordnance a volley of musketry was fired, as the flag of our country was elevated on a temporary flag-staff, after which Lieut. John Lambert, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, delivered an appropriate address. July 5, published an order prohibiting the cutting of ash and walnut in this valley. Ordered Maj. Joseph Smith, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to take the field against the Indians for twenty days. The following companies comprise his command: Companies A, Fifth Infantry; D, First Infantry, and Lieut. Porter Haden with fifteen men of Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to be rationed for twenty days, two days of which to be cooked and carried in the men's haversacks, the field of operations to be the headwaters of the Negrito, Bonito, and Prieto Rivers. Copy of order forwarded through district headquarters for the information of the department commander; also directed Captain Thayer, commanding Company C, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to take the field for twenty days, rationed and fitted out as Major Smith's command, the field of operations to be striking west from Fort Goodwin down the south bank of the Gila, and to operate on the San Carlos and its tributaries. July 6, directed Capt. D. B. Haskell, commanding Company H, First California Infantry, to scout through Mount San Marcial for seven days, the rations to be carried in the men's haversacks. Thermometer indicated the weather to-day at 7 a. m. 79°, 1 p. m. 95°, 7 p. m. 87°.

July 7, the usual routine of camp duty. Thermometer indicates the weather to-day at 7 a. m. 79°, 1 p. m. 95°, 7 p. m. 87°. July 8, directed

First Lieut. Charles P. Nichols with twenty men of Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to proceed by way of the head of the Tulerosa Valley and through the mountains to the Valley de los Playas, and define the wagon road suggested by Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, inspector-general, U. S. Army, to connect Fort Goodwin, Ariz. Ter., with the main (overland) road to Tucson, and to make a full report in writing on his return as to practicability for a wagon road, on wood, water, grass, and such other information as he may deem necessary having reference to a good wagon road. He was also instructed that if he met with a transportation train en route to Fort Goodwin to return with it by the most practicable route. Copy of his order in detail sent through district headquarters for information of the department commander. July 9, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence directed to make application for a sufficient guard to protect their herds from Indians, and will see that they are safely corraled at night and properly guarded. July 10, sent Lieutenant Stockwell, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with ten men and one non-commissioned officer of Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, in charge of mail matter for Major Smith's command in the field. He was directed to proceed to Pueblo Viejo (old town), on the Gila River, some fifteen miles above where Camp Goodwin was located, where he would meet an express from Major Smith, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, then scouting on the Negrito, Prieto, and Bonito Rivers. July 11, Captain Haskell returned from his seven days' scout and reported having scouted through Mount Turnbull. Found many deserted rancherias but no Indians, they evidently having left about the time Colonel Davis was exploring this valley for a site for Fort Goodwin. Found but little water, which was obtained by digging. A full report from Captain Haskell was forwarded through district headquarters for the information of the department commander. July 12, directed Lieutenant Smith, First California Infantry, with a detachment of twenty men of Company H, same regiment, to proceed in charge of O'Rear's train to the Rio Miembres for stores, Col. G. W. Bowie, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, commanding District of Arizona, having notified me that stores would be sent there, and from that point I would have to furnish the transportation and escort. Lieutenant Smith was directed to go by the Cienega Navajo (or Whitlock's) and by Major Smith's route to the Rio Miembres. An odometer was furnished this officer to ascertain the exact distance, and instructed to report all particulars in reference to this route.

July 13, Captain Kennedy, First Cavalry California Volunteers, in charge of Government supply train from Tucson, reported by special express his arrival at the cienega beyond Graham's Pass, and requested that water be sent out to meet him. Directed Captain Harrover, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to take twenty-five men of his company to take two water-tanks filled with water in charge, and two Government wagons with as much water as could be hauled in barrels and kegs for the use of Captain Kennedy's command and the animals under his charge; also, a sufficient number of spades, shovels, and picks to make a road through Graham's Pass, if necessary; after meeting Captain Kennedy to return with him to this post. The route taken by Captain Kennedy was suggested by Lieutenant-Colonel Davis as a short route to Fort Goodwin from Tucson. The route proved entirely practicable for wagons. Captain Kennedy's report was forwarded through district headquarters for the information of the department commander. Col. King Woolsey's command of seventy-six miners

arrived to-day from Fort Whipple, via Big Rump Valley, Pinal Creek, San Carlos River, and the Gila. Colonel Woolsey made a report in detail, which was forwarded through district headquarters for the information of the department commander. He reported thirty acres of wheat and about forty acres of corn on Pinal Creek cultivated by the Apache Indians. The wheat being ripe, I thought it would be well to send a force into that section of country at once to prevent the Indians from thrashing and caching it in the mountains for winter use. I directed a command under Maj. Thomas J. Blakeney, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with the understanding that Colonel Woolsey, in command of a company of Arizona miners, should join him on the 30th of July after exploring the headwaters of the Negrito and Prieto Rivers, passing thence along the south base of the Sierra Blanca and Mogollon Mountains to the headwaters of the San Carlos River. His report in detail relating to that scout was forwarded to department headquarters.* The report shows that the San Carlos heads and runs in direction not shown on any map that I have seen. July 14, Captain Kennedy, First Cavalry California Volunteers, in charge of Government train, reported to-day all in good condition. Wagon-master Wingate's train, brought in by Captain Kennedy, was forwarded as directed, to report to Maj. William McCleave, First Cavalry California Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster at Las Cruces, N. Mex.

July 16, reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, assistant inspector-general, the safe arrival of Government trains at Tucson. It is the opinion of Captains Kennedy and Nichols, First Cavalry California Volunteers, that water can be found nearer than the cienega in the valley south of Mount Graham, by digging. The distance from Fort Goodwin via Graham's Pass to first water is thirty miles. Upon further examination it is probable that water can be found much nearer. One problem is settled. A good road for wagons from Tucson to the valley of the Gila through the valley of the San Pedro and Arivaypa is perfectly practicable and a much nearer route to Las Cruces, N. Mex., than the one by Apache Pass. The valley of the Gila is a fine one from the San Carlos to and above the mouth of the San Francisco and Prieto, and can easily be irrigated. The banks of the Gila being steep, the stream can by means of dams be turned on the ground and the whole valley cultivated. If the Rio Negrito and Prieto should prove as rich in minerals as it is expected, then this valley will soon be thickly populated. The locating of Fort Goodwin has settled the reign of the murdering Apaches who have held it so long. Their race is nearly run. Extinction is only a question of time. Published orders in detail for troops to take the field—Company E, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, and Company I, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, and a detachment of Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers. Copies of these orders and instructions to Major Blakeney, First Cavalry California Volunteers, were forwarded for the information of the department commander through district headquarters. July 17, sent party of nine men in charge of Sergeant Harshaw, Company K, First Infantry California Volunteers, to Fort Bowie with instructions to go by Graham's Pass and Ewell's Station, striking the old overland road near the latter point, to observe the character of the road, and on his return to report in writing as to distance, wood, water, and grass. From Sergeant Harshaw's report it will be seen that this route is preferable to the trail through the Chiricahua Mountains or by San Simon, the country being open and small parties not so liable to be attacked by

* See Vol. XLI, Part I, p. 81.

Indians. The route is also shorter. Sergeant Harshaw's report was forwarded to department headquarters. July 18, wrote to Governor Goodwin, Governor of Arizona, in reply to his communication of 9th of June, informing him of the operations of troops from this command. Forwarded Colonel Woolsey's report to department headquarters; also Captain Kennedy's and Captain Nichols', First Cavalry California Volunteers, reports in detail. The report of the latter refers to the valley of the San Pedro and Arivaypa, and is full of interest in view of opening communication by that route to Tucson and Port Lobos, on the Gulf of California. Major Blakeney's command were inspected and marched from Fort Goodwin at 5 p. m. The barrels of the men's muskets were blacked and every precaution taken to get the command to where the Indians were that could be. Major Blakeney was also furnished with good guides, who knew just where to go to find Indians. July 19, it rained to-day nearly all day, which cannot be other than beneficial to the grass in this vicinity, which will also be of great service to our animals. July 20, sent express to meet subsistence train and bring it up, the acting commissary of subsistence being out of the important parts of the ration, and troops expected in from the field. For want of transportation the quantity of stores on hand could not be increased so as to keep troops out as long as was desirable. July 21, with two or three men thoroughly examined the vicinity for six or eight miles for grass. Was successful in finding more than I expected, but not in sufficient quantity to afford grazing for any great length of time for the post herd and furnish hay for cavalry horses. Rain would help grass here very much. July 22, weather warm and showery during the day. July 23, inspected the troops at the post. During the day express arrived in charge of mail. Received Captain Plympton's report of scout made by Captain Pfeiffer, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers; also report of one train (subsistence) being within one day's march of Fort Goodwin. This relieved my anxiety about subsistence.

July 24, the usual routine of garrison duty here, cutting timber and completing quarters and store-rooms. July 25, Maj. Joseph Smith, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, returned from his scout on the headwaters of Prieto, Negrito, and San Francisco Rivers yesterday. He found but five Indians, they having left that section of country. The party he found hoisted the white flag and desired to have a talk with Lieutenant Martin, First Infantry California Volunteers. Major Smith met them. They said that they were desirous for peace and would come in and bring their families, and would go then with him to camp, but moved off in another direction, when Major Smith opened fire on them. Out of eighteen he could count but fourteen who reached the cañon leading to the mountain. Major Smith reports that the region of country has all the appearance of being a gold-bearing country. Copper can be found in inexhaustible quantities. Major Smith's report in detail was forwarded through district headquarters to department headquarters. July 26, verbally notified Major Smith that on the 28th he would be required to take the field again. July 27, having heard that Major Blakeney, First Cavalry California Volunteers, was not successful in accomplishing what he was sent to do, I ordered Maj. Joseph Smith, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, with all the men for duty in Company A, Fifth Infantry, and H, First Infantry California Volunteers, and E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to proceed to the San Carlos on the 28th and join Major Blakeney's command, then at Pinal Creek. Major Smith was to take command of the whole; his

detachment to be rationed for thirty days. Although he had, with Company A, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, only returned from a twenty days' scout on the 24th, every one went to work with alacrity to get off promptly. I also furnished Major Smith with a copy of Captain Plympton's letter and route of Captain Pfeiffer, First Cavalry of New Mexico, against the Apaches from Fort Canby to the Sierra Blanca. With department commander's indorsement thereon instructed him to make a depot on the San Carlos and fit out an expedition as the general commanding directed. Also to have the force left in charge of depot collect the grain found there and stored in wagons to be sent to Fort Goodwin. Copies of orders and instructions were forwarded through district headquarters for the information of the department commander. I also transmitted through district headquarters sketch of the valley of the Tulerosa, in which Fort Goodwin is located. This sketch was made from the then unfinished survey of Lieutenant Lambert, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, together with a plan for a four-company post. This valley is certainly a beautiful one, and with care all the land north of the spring to the Gila can be made to produce crops which will add to (about 600 acres) the lands now fit for growing crops and for gardens. Aside from this, in a strategical point of view, in case of foreign war, the site is a fine one. There is but one pass into this valley or the valley of the Gila within many miles that artillery could be brought through, and that can be easily so fortified that it would require a large force to force it. The water is abundant, yet the volume of it can be increased, and is as pure as any mountain stream I have ever seen. I directed Lieutenant Lambert to survey a reserve for the post, which survey has been forwarded to department headquarters. Near the post a deposit of fine salt was found, the extent of which I had not time to examine at the time. Reports of Major Smith with sub-reports of Captain Frink, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers; Lieutenant Martin, First Infantry California Volunteers, with a journal of his route, were all forwarded to-day to department headquarters. Captain Thayer's report of operations on the San Carlos was forwarded yesterday, and I would take this occasion to say that for energy and perseverance but few officers surpass him. July 28 and 29, nothing of interest. July 30, for several days we have had showers, accompanied by high wind.

August 1, I directed Captain Thompson, First Infantry California Volunteers, to take twelve men of his company and one non-commissioned officer and scout for five days through Mount San Marcial for Indians, the men to carry their rations. Captain Thompson was also directed to report on mineral indications. Captain Thompson's report forwarded to department headquarters. August 2, special express arrived ordering me to send into Las Cruces, N. Mex., in time to be mustered out of service on the 31st instant, Companies D and H, First Infantry California Volunteers; Companies E and C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, and to repair in person to Fort Craig, N. Mex., to muster out commissioned and non-commissioned staff of my regiment. To do this, troops in the field had to be recalled, which I regret, for the reason that they had become acquainted with the country, and guides had been procured that knew where to find Indians. Another month in the field would have resulted in clearing the Indians from the Prieto to Big Rump. As it is, the Indians have for a time (except in small parties) left for Big Rump Valley, the Mogollon, and Sierra Blanca. Major Blakeney's report will show for itself. I cannot help but state that he at least exercised bad judgment. This is my opinion, that if

Major Smith or Colonel Woolsey had arrived in time, from 200 to 500 Apaches would have come in. His zeal for an Indian boy resulted in stampeding the whole rancheria. Maj. Joseph Smith is an excellent officer, possesses energy, and exercises good judgment in handling his men, and at all times ready for any duty. The men under my command did their whole duty cheerfully. No better men could be found in any department. As directed, I turned over the command to Major Smith, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, and started for Las Cruces on the 11th of August, where I arrived on the 21st. Visited Franklin, Tex., district headquarters, on the 22d; returned on the 24th to Las Cruces and continued on that night to Fort Craig, where I arrived on the 27th. For three or four days we had to haul our wagons by hand, and one day made but three-quarters of a mile. The unusual rains had so softened the ground that animals and wagons mired down at every step. It, however, has done much good to the grass. The Gila, San Simon de Sauz, and, in fact, the whole country from Fort Goodwin to Fort Craig, resembles our eastern meadows. The San Simon or Rio de Sauz I found quite a stream, and for many years, this I believe is the first that a running stream has run through this valley emptying into the Gila River. I was obliged to hug the mesas up to and near Whitlock's Cienega to cross it. I had in charge an Apache boy taken by Major Blakeney's command. He seemed to be well contented, and showed no disposition to get away, and was apparently much attached to my servant, but on the fourth or fifth night, near where Whitlock had his last fight, he escaped. No doubt he recognized the locality, and perhaps some of his people were in that vicinity. The results of the expedition are not barren. The Gila Valley and the sources of all the tributaries of the Gila have been thoroughly explored. The Apaches have been run out of that country, and with a few good troops stationed at Fort Goodwin, with a co-operation from the various posts north, this tribe will soon be compelled to surrender.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,

Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. B. C. CUTLER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé, N. Mex.

MAY 25–JULY 13, 1864.—Expedition from Fort Wingate, N. Mex., to the Gila and San Carlos Rivers, Ariz. Ter., with skirmishes (June 7 and 8) on the San Carlos River.

Report of Capt. Julius C. Shaw, First New Mexico Cavalry.

FORT WINGATE, N. MEX., *July 14, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 25th day of May last, in obedience to Post General Orders, No. 18, dated headquarters Fort Wingate, N. Mex., May 20, 1864, I left this post with a command consisting of First Lieut. José Maria Sanches, forty enlisted men of Company F, twenty enlisted men of Company B, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, one citizen (a guide), and myself (total, sixty-three men), with rations (on pack animals) for sixty days, to scout against the Apache Indians in the direction of the Sierra Blanca and the head of the Rio Gila. Consulting the guide I found that I could the most readily reach the Sierra Blanca via the Pueblo of Zuñi. Accordingly

I proceeded in that direction and camped first night at the Jara, distance eighteen miles from this post. May 26, this morning whilst packing up preparatory to leaving camp one of the mules (being loaded) suddenly ran off, which, whilst the men were endeavoring to force it to return to the train, leaped down a precipice, injuring itself to such an extent that I was obliged to abandon it. Reaching the Gallinas, owing to the feeble condition of the mules, there being excellent pasturage at this place, I determined to encamp until the morrow; distance, eight miles. May 27, marched eighteen miles this day and camped at the Tanate [Tinaja?]. May 28, marched eighteen miles this day and camped at the Ojo Pescado. Experienced a heavy rain-storm to-day. May 29, marched sixteen miles and camped at the Pueblo of Zuñi. More rain to-day. Here I determined if possible to hire an interpreter to accompany the expedition, but could not induce one to go. By these Indians I was informed that five days previous to my arrival ten or twelve Apache Indians from the Sierra Blanca met Captain Pfeiffer at this place, and they asserted that the captain made a treaty of peace with the Apaches, and that the Governor of Zuñi himself had taken copies of the articles of agreement to the commandant of Fort Canby. Not choosing to believe this report I determined to continue my journey without changing my course. To me it was clear that the Zuñi Indians were anxious to screen the Apaches of the Sierra Blanca, and if they knew it would probably try to get information to them of my intended invasion of their mountains. May 30, leaving Zuñi at an early hour this morning I marched about eighteen miles and camped on an arroyo. Roads have been very heavy to-day. One of the pack animals gave out and was abandoned, with a possible chance of its falling into the hands of the Zuñi Indians and perhaps thereby being saved to the Government. May 31, marched eight miles and camped at Deer Spring. Owing to the heavy fall of rain last night, which thorougly saturated the men's blankets and other articles, I concluded to remain here the balance of the day and dry our equipage.

June 1, marched eighteen miles and camped at the Arroyo Colorado. Roads very heavy, and with much difficulty I got some of my mules into camp. June 2, marched sixteen miles and camped on the south bank of the Rio Colorado Chiquito. Roads to-day have been nearly impassable. I had to cut timber and construct a bridge before crossing one arroyo. June 3, reached Ojo del Mal Pais, eighteen miles from Colorado Chiquito. June 4, reached Ojo del Oso, nineteen miles from last camp. This spring is situated on northern slope of the Sierra Blanca, and here we found the first indications of Apaches. June 5, marched ten miles and camped at a spring in the mountains, and sent out small parties in all directions to search for recent trails or any other indications of our near proximity to Indians. These parties returned without finding any very recent signs. June 6, marched nineteen miles and camped at Apache Spring, which is situated in the heart of the Sierra. Had parties (acting as flankers) out during the march to day looking for Indian signs, &c. June 7, at 6 o'clock last evening, leaving twenty men in charge of my pack animals and provisions, with orders to follow after at the break of day, I started from camp with the balance of my command for the head of the Rio San Carlos, which stream we reached after traveling probably twenty-five miles, when, judging ourselves in the vicinity of Indians, concluded to wait for daylight to reveal to us their precise locality, at which time we found the rancherias all deserted, apparently not having been occupied for several days. Continuing our route down the western bank of river

until about an hour after sunrise, our attention was attracted by the barking of a dog somewhat to our right rear. Immediately deploying my men as skirmishers, we advanced in that direction at the double-quick, and soon a brisk fire was opened from the center of the line. Hurrying to that point I discovered an Indian rancheria. The men (of which there were several), owing to the dense growth of low timber (cedar) which covered the entire slope of the high ridge on that side, succeeded in making good their escape. Finally, returning from the pursuit, I found at the rancheria one woman and one child (the latter probably ten years old) mortally wounded, both of whom subsequently died. Under the circumstances, and from the long distance from which the men fired, and their being partially concealed, it was impossible to distinguish male from female, or old from young. This will account for the killing of the woman and child, for the men had received orders not to fire knowingly upon any such. Two other children were also found at this place. The woman, who spoke Spanish (and even claimed to be a Mexican, the truth of which I very much doubt), told me that at a short distance from that point I would find a large band of Indians. I at once started in the direction indicated, but after traveling several miles and finding all the rancherias deserted, and my men much fatigued and needing rest, I was obliged to call a halt and await the arrival of my packs, which came up all safe at 1.15 p. m. During my temporary absence from the camp, owing to the neglect of one of the men the largest of the captured Indian children escaped and could not afterward be found. At quite a late hour several warriors bearing a white flag made their appearance on a high ridge not far off and requested permission to come into camp. This I finally granted. They stated that they had for several days been aware of my approach and professed to believe us to be a party of Mexican traders; that they wished very much to purchase powder, lead, &c., telling me that on the morrow a great many Apaches would come in to trade with me. It now being some time past sunset, I thought it best not to undeceive them until the following day, but insisted upon their retiring to their own camp for the night, which they did, sleeping within a mile of my own camp.

June 8, same camp as yesterday. Daylight discovered to me a large increase in the numbers of the Indians, I immediately issued orders to my men to hold themselves in readiness for action at a moment's notice, and was sorely tempted to march and attack them at once, but finally concluded that perhaps by waiting I might get them at a greater advantage, when finally they sent a messenger requesting permission to move their camp closer to the water. I indicated to them a point on the river, distant about 250 yards from my camp, to which they might come, informing them that they must not attempt to cross the stream. Toward this place they soon marched in single file, advancing with a large white flag at their head. Their numbers I ascertained to be (by actual count) seventy-six warriors and four old women, about one-half of which were armed with rifles and other fire-arms. The balance carried lances and bows and arrows, and some also carried slung-shots. In a few minutes more I had summoned them to a parley, when some fifteen of their chief men advanced to within a short distance of my camp, bearing with them their white flag, which they planted in the ground and placed themselves in a semicircle around it, when I advanced, accompanied by Lieutenant Sanches. When all were seated they opened the conversation through their interpreter (one Francisco), a Mexican, who has been with them for many years, by asking what I had to sell, &c. I now told them that my business with them was not

to sell goods, but to fight them unless they complied with certain conditions. This having been duly explained to them, they said that they had not been deceived from the first in relation to the nature of my business in their country, for they had lately returned from Zuñi, where they had been to buy corn, powder, lead, blankets, &c., and that whilst there they had met a captain with whom they had made a treaty of peace, and that they now wished to enter into a contract of the same nature with me. I demanded to see a copy of their agreement with said captain, which somewhat puzzled them, but finally acknowleged that they had none, but said that a certain Zuñi Indian, José Maria, whom they style *capitan*, had given them some such a document, forbidding any soldiers molesting them in any way, &c. This paper they could not produce. Being now at their wits' end, after stating that they had never killed or robbed anyone in New Mexico, but, on the contrary, had assisted in conquering the Navajoes and always went into Sonora to kill and plunder and get their captives, I explained to them that they would no longer be allowed to commit their depredations even in Sonora, which they seemed to think was a legitimate field for any piece of barbarism they might see fit to execute, and could not understand why we should interest ourselves about it. I told them that in less than a year we had subjugated the entire Navajo Nation, and now had nothing else to do but bring them to the same terms. They expressed a desire to be informed how they might obtain peace. I told them only by surrendering themselves and families prisoners until the war with their nation was over. In the meanwhile they would be treated kindly and fed, &c.; that by thus separating themselves from their people we would know that they were our friends. They said that the Zuñis had told them that after the Navajoes surrendered we had killed all the men, and left none alive but the women and children, of whom we made slaves. Of this idea I tried to disabuse them, but with little or no success. After much more talk of a similar nature they finally said that what few horses they had were so poor as to be unable at present to transport even their children, and offered to compromise the matter by letting their animals have one month in which to recuperate when they would all be ready and willing to go to any place that might be required. In the meantime they proposed to send with me immediately one of their capitans and thirty warriors as hostages. This certainly had the appearance of honesty and honorable intentions, and I was flattering myself on the successful termination of my negotiation, when the Indians requested permission to retire to their people for the purpose of deciding and selecting those that were to go with me. I gave them one hour to complete their arrangements. At the expiration of the time specified, having allowed them several minutes' grace, I called to them informing them that the time was up, and demanded the fulfillment of their promise, when I noticed some of the Indians gliding out of camp. These I ordered to halt, but instead of so doing the balance commenced a general movement which I could not understand, and believing that they were about to decamp en masse, I ordered my men to fire upon the whole party. At the first volley fourteen or fifteen Indians fell, my men continuing to fire and advance. The mounted Indians fled across the river and thence down the cañon, those on foot breaking to the left toward the mountains. These latter being by far the larger portion, I, of course, directed my men to their pursuit, and whilst they were crossing an open space of nearly half a mile in width several were severely wounded, but whether mortally so or not I cannot certainly say. Upon gaining the mountains they scattered in several

directions, but a portion of the men continued the pursuit until a late hour, some of them returning to camp after dark; upon returning from the pursuit I visited the scene of the opening of the ball, and was astonished to find not a single Indian on the ground. During our absence the mounted Indians, some eighteen or twenty in number, had evidently returned and borne off the bodies of their dead companions. After the affair I found myself in possession of 1 horse, 5 rifles, 6 lances, and several bows and arrows, some blankets, buckskins, &c., Indian property. The arms were rendered worthless by breaking and afterward thrown into the river. The bows and arrows were burnt. Thus ended my peace negotiation, and yet I am inclined to the belief that a majority of these Indians were anxious for peace, and rather than fight would have complied with my demand, but owing to the influence of one of their chiefs, named Soldado, and the Mexican, Francisco, who has great influence with them, they succeeded in persuading them to resist; and as they outnumbered us, to fight us, and at least attempt the capture or stampede of our mules; but I had them too well secured and probably I opened upon them (the Indians) before they had their plans properly matured. Again I labored under a great disadvantage, having to rely solely upon what Francisco said in the way of interpretation on both sides. Not a man of my detachment received even a scratch in the affair.

June 9, passed the night without any demonstrations of an attack. Leaving camp this morning I proceeded to scout and scour the surrounding country, and finally camped some fifteen miles farther down the stream. The extensive crops of the Indians seen to-day are yet so young as to render it impossible to effectually destroy them, but should I return by this route then it may be done. Saw but few Indians to-day, and them at a long distance off, and in such positions that pursuit would be useless. All the rancherias are deserted, the women and children doubtless hidden in the fastnesses of these mountain gorges. June 10, after vainly trying yesterday and last night to surprise and capture Indians in this vicinity, I this morning concluded to leave them for a time and let them settle down once more, when perhaps upon my return from the Gila I may be able to surprise them once again. Having come to this determination I broke my camp and marched in the direction of the Rio Azul, and after a most laborious march of eight and a half hours over a very rugged piece of country made camp on the south bank of the Azul. Lieutenant Sanches, who was in advance this day, upon approaching the river descried a small party of Indians, and giving chase succeeded in mortally wounding one. This fellow was shot by the lieutenant himself. The nature of the country being so broken and precipitous the remainder of this band got away unharmed. June 11, continuing our journey this day in the direction of the Gila (by the only route known to my guide), having traveled twenty-five miles over country so broken and rough as to defy description, I finally camped at some water-holes. Saw no Indians, but did see many deserted rancherias. June 12, marched thirty-five miles and camped on the Rio Gila. The nature of the country traveled over very similar to that of yesterday. Guide undertook to pilot the command across to the Rio Tulerosa, but getting lost we finally found ourselves on the Gila. Saw no Indians and but few recent indications. June 13, marched twelve miles to-day and camped on the Gila. The mules being very much exhausted from overwork yesterday, I was obliged to go into camp early. June 14, marched twenty miles and camped on the Gila. June 15, marched about nine miles and came upon the camp of Col. E. A. Rigg, commanding Apache Expedition. Having reported to this officer, I received

from him a letter of instructions advising and directing me to retrace my route via the Sierra Blanca, &c. Accordingly, breaking my camp at about midnight I directed my course down the Rio Gila, down which I continued to travel on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of June, when upon reaching the mouth of the Tulerosa I ascended the stream about three miles and camped. June 20, continued up the Tulerosa, marching twenty miles, and camped. Passed several fine fields of corn, some beans and vines this day, but as requested by Colonel Rigg not to destroy any crops on this stream within the vicinity of the site selected for the new post, I did not destroy or disturb anything on this stream. June 21, having found no Indians on the Tulerosa, and the stream becoming very feeble, and the valley having contracted into a narrow, rocky, deep cañon affording no place for planting, consequently but small chance of finding Indians, I left the rio, striking out in a northwestly direction, when finding a fresh Indian trail I pushed on with all possible speed until we arrived at some deep cañons, where the main trail divided or branched into numerous others. Having lost our principal trail, and the signs having become nearly obliterated, our pack train being far in the rear, the men having marched sixteen miles, began to feel the need of breakfast, consequently called a halt for the purpose of preparing that meal. The mule train did not reach us for three hours, when I found that another of the mules had given out, and not being able to get it into camp it was killed to prevent its falling into the hands of the Indians. At 6 p. m. continued our route until it became so dark that we could not possibly proceed in that broken country. Saw three Indians this evening, but they were on the top of a high mesa, between us and which was an impassable cañon. Our guns not being able to reach them, and night being close at hand, I was obliged to let them pass. Having marched at least forty miles this day, we were finally compelled to go into camp without water.

June 22, leaving dry camp this morning when the moon rose, after marching twenty miles we reached the Rio Azul once more, but many miles farther down the stream than where I crossed when going out. Saw no Indians this day, but in passing a narrow defile in a very precarious situation, we suddenly found the only passage completely filled with large rocks which the Indians had rolled into the road for the purpose of delaying our march. This I imagine was done last night, expecting us to continue our route, when, whilst we would have been removing the obstructions before being able to proceed, they could under the cover of darkness have done us a deal of damage without themselves being in the least exposed. At sunset continued our route, and having marched about ten miles made a dry camp and halted for the moon to rise. June 24, starting this morning at 3 o'clock we reached the San Carlos at 7 o'clock, having marched twelve miles. Upon the arrival of the train got breakfast, after which we proceeded to destroy a field of twenty-five or thirty acres of corn. Here we found and broke some farming implements, hoes, &c. At 5 p. m. raised camp and proceeded a few miles down the river. Found another small field of corn, which we destroyed, and camped for the night. June 24, without moving camp this day, at an early hour I sent a portion of my command down the river to scout for Indians and destroy crops. This party traveled down the river twelve or fifteen miles, but found neither corn nor Indians. Meantime other parties have been scouring the neighboring cañons for Indians but found none. June 25, raised camp at an early hour and commenced my return up the river. Marching up the stream about twenty miles, thence up one of its tributaries four

or five miles, went into camp. At this point we found extensive fields of grain, which will require several days to destroy. June 26, camp same as yesterday. Continued the destruction of crops, which consist principally of corn and beans, but a small proportion of wheat. Watermelons, muskmelons, squashes, &c., in large quantities. A Mexican woman, who has for many years been a captive among the Apaches, succeeded in making good her escape some days since and came into camp this day, claiming protection and requesting to be allowed to remain and to travel with the command to the settlements. She stated that she was captured by the Indians many years ago in the State of Sonora. She also stated that the Indians had at this time all gone over onto the Gila; that they had constantly watched my movements since the 8th of June, and when they found that I was returning they had with their families continued to dodge me and finally to get around me, and had escaped, and did not intend to return to their old haunts whilst my command had remained in the mountains. The destruction of their crops she says will certainly cause many of them to perish from starvation, and that the whole nation come to these farms to purchase grain, these Indians of the Sierra Blanca being the most extensive planters in the nation. June 27, without raising camp, continued the destruction of the Indians' crops. June 28, finished our labors of destruction on the tributary. June 29, returned to the San Carlos this morning and proceeded up the stream twelve or fifteen miles, destroying some small fields on the road. June 30, this morning early commenced destroying crops, in which occupation we continued all day without being able to finish.

July 1, finished the work of destruction this day and proceeded up the river several miles and camped. Since our return to the San Carlos I have had small parties traveling in every direction searching for Indians, &c., visiting all the small streams, on most of which they found corn and other crops, which was destroyed. Less than 375 or 400 acres would not cover the amount of corn and other crops destroyed by my command since our return to this vicinity. I now purposed changing my direction and going to the extreme western point of the Sierra Blanca, but my guide informed me that the country was so rough and broken and my pack animals in so poor condition, most of them having long before lost their shoes were very sore footed; that under the circumstances if I persisted in going to that point that I would certainly leave the most of the animals behind. Again by examination and inspection I found that many of my men, besides being nearly naked, were actually without shoes to protect their feet, having worn out two pairs of shoes since leaving Fort Wingate. This was owing to the rugged nature of a great portion of the country over which we had to march. From these circumstances I found I could do but little more, and selecting the men who had the best shoes, I took them and commenced scouting the mountains in a northeastern direction, ordering the most poorly clad to remain as a guard to the train and to travel with them. In this manner and in the same direction passed successfully the 2d, 3d, and 4th days of July, when, meeting with no Indians and finding no crops in this section of the Sierras, and having several men sick, one of whom was unable to even ride on a mule, a pack animal having been given to him, and the condition of my men generally, many of whose feet being perfectly bare were actually bleeding, and besides these men who had undergone great hardships for forty-two days, living on poor diet, having no meat with us except bacon, many of them were evidently greatly enfeebled, having no surgeon along, I thought it best to return to my station and recruit up, preferring to make another

trip to remaining longer (under the circumstances) at this time. Accordingly on the 5th of July we turned our faces homeward, and by slow but steady marching reached Fort Wingate on the 13th, having been out fifty-one days, nine days less than the time for which I had been rationed. By various accidents I had lost some flour, considerable sugar and coffee, and the heat of the sun had greatly reduced my rations of bacon; so much so that upon my arrival at this place there was only left enough for two or three days' consumption. On the 16th July, one day's march below Camp Goodwin, two men deserted, taking their arms and accouterments. The same two men deserted six or seven months ago whilst on scout under Lieut. José Maria Sanches. They are from Mesilla, and have probably made their way to that portion of the country. It is estimated that the warriors of the Sierra Blanca and vicinity will number from 350 to 400, about one-half of whom are armed with fire-arms, and I would respectfully state that I deem (owing to the nature of the country) a force of less than 125 to 150 men inadequate to prosecute successfully a war against them, simply because a less number can not cover simultaneously enough ground. In my case with but sixty men against the Apaches of the Sierra Blanca, who have the reputation of fighting troops man for man, less than one-half of my force could never be left with the packs, and even then, whenever I was away from them for more than six or eight hours at a time I was not without my apprehensions for their safety. Again, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of stationing an officer and say twenty or twenty-five men at the Pueblo of Zuñi, for the purpose of preventing those Indians from trading with the Apaches, who undoubtedly procure from that place arms, powder, lead, blankets, and in short, every article necessary to themselves, giving in exchange horses, mules, and captives. Colonel Rigg, to whom I mentioned these facts, coincided with me that a station should be maintained at Zuñi to prevent this trade, &c. In closing this report I can not in justice refrain from mentioning that from First Lieut. José Maria Sanches I received at all times ready, willing, and most efficient aid, and I cannot too highly commend the willingness and alacrity displayed by the greater portion of the men composing my command to obey all others, and the cheerfulness with which they underwent severe hardships during marches, &c., in pursuit of Indians is well worthy of emulation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JULIUS C. SHAW,

Captain, First Cavalry New Mexico Vols., Comdg. Detachment.

Maj. E. W. EATON,

First Cav. New Mexico Vols., Comdg. Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

JUNE 8–AUGUST 9, 1864.—Expedition from Fort Churchill to the Humboldt River, Nev. Ter.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Charles McDermit, Second California Cavalry.
No. 2.—Capt. Almond B. Wells, First Nevada Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Charles McDermit, Second California Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., September 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith Captain Wells' report of his late expedition up the Humboldt River, also to Smoke Creek and

Surprise Valley. I was in Surprise Valley in 1852 and 1853. It is situated at the east side and at the base of the Nevada Mountains, about 175 miles north of this post, 60 miles east of Fort Crook, and by the Lassen route 200 miles east from Yreka, and about the same distance from Rogue River Valley. It was in the north end of this valley where Captain Warner had a severe battle with the Indians in the year 1849 or 1850. The Indians are not very numerous, but they are expert thieves. The water, grass, and timber are abundant and of the best quality. I think it would be well to have a company of troops stationed in this valley for one or two years, but not permanently, as the country will in a few years be settled, and the Indians either run off or become domesticated. There is a good wagon road from Humboldt River to Surprise Valley, also from Fort Crook and Yreka. If the general commanding would wish me to go to Surprise Valley in October to select a military station I will be pleased to do so. The troops can put up their quarters without any expense to the Government, as the timber is abundant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. McDERMIT,
Major, Second California Cavalry Volunteers, Commanding Post.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento, Cal.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 9, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

Captain Doughty, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, is, by my order, now moving to Surprise Valley for the purpose of examining the country. When his report is received it will be submitted to the general commanding the department.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Almond B. Wells, First Nevada Cavalry.

June 8, 1864, left Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., pursuant to orders from Maj. Charles McDermit, commanding post, at 8 a. m.; traveled east ten miles and camped about 2 p. m.; water and wood plenty. Camp No. 1, June 9, left camp at 7 a. m.; traveled a distance of eighteen miles in an easterly direction and arrived at camp at 3 p. m.; wood and water plenty. Camp No. 2, June 10, left camp at 5 p. m.; traveled a distance of thirty-five miles in a northeasterly direction; arrived at the sink of Humboldt River at 4 o'clock next morning. This was a complete desert, the whole distance being destitute of wood, grass, and water. Camp No. 3, June 11, laid over one day to rest men and animals, they being much fatigued, as also the animals of supply train. June 12, traveled a distance of thirty-five miles; encountered a severe rain-storm, which lasted from 11 a. m. till 3 p. m. Camp No. 4, June 13, left camp at 7 a. m.; traveled a distance of twenty miles and arrived at Camp No. 5 at 3 p. m. Laid over two days in a fine valley supplied with an abundance of wood, water, and grass. Several of

the animals stampeding was the cause of my detention in the camp. However, I was fortunate in recovering the whole of them. Left the camp on the morning of the 14th of June; the command arrived at Star City, in the west range of the Humboldt Mountains, about 2 p. m., traveling a distance of twenty-two miles over a barren country. Thinking it prudent to rest men and horses previous to the many deserts I had to cross, and the place affording the best kind of grass and water, I camped here for three days. Camp No. 6, June 19, here I divided the command, taking fifty men with me to visit the scene of the late massacre; the remaining twenty men I sent with the train, both to form a junction at Camp Pollock, in Smoke Creek Valley; traveled twenty-six miles; crossed the Humboldt River at Basse's Ferry; grass and water plenty. Camp No. 7, June 20, left camp at 5 a. m. and traveled in a northerly direction a distance of fifty miles, thirty miles of which was a desert country without wood, water, or grass; camped at 7 p. m. Camp No. 8, June 21, left camp at 8 a. m. and traveled a distance of twenty-nine miles over a mountainous country. Here was the scene of the late massacre. Country supplied with abundance of grass, wood, and water. Camp No. 9, June 22, left camp at 9 a. m.; arrived at Camp No. 10 at 3 o'clock, having traveled a distance of eighteen miles; wood, water, and grass plenty. Camp No. 10, June 23, left camp at 4 a. m. and traveled in a southwesterly direction a distance of fifty-five miles, the whole distance being an alkali plain, and arrived at Rabbit Hole Station, on the Humboldt and Susanville road, at dark. Grass very poor, water scarce, and no wood. Camp No. 11, June 24, left camp at 7 a. m. and arrived at Hot Springs Station, distance of twenty miles directly west of Rabbit Hole, at 2 p. m.; wood and grass very scarce. Camp No. 12, June 25, left Camp No. 11 at 4 a. m. and traveled a distance of twenty-four miles directly west over an alkali country and arrived at Camp No. 12 6 p. m.; water plenty, but wood and grass scarce. June 26, left Camp No. 12 at 5 a. m. and traveled a distance of thirty-five miles, thirty miles of which is a barren waste, arriving at Camp Pollock at sundown. Here I formed a junction with the train and are awaiting supplies. Remained at Camp Pollock until July 18, 1864.

July 8, sent Lieutenant Littlefield with detachment of ten enlisted men; took up the march to Surprise Valley, a distance of about fifty miles, with instructions from commanding officer to be absent for eight days, at the expiration of which time to report to Camp Pollock. Detachment arrived at camp on the evening of the 15th, having traveled a distance of about 180 miles, traversing nearly all of Surprise Valley (which is about sixty-nine miles in length) without meeting any Indians. This valley is situated at the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, about seventy-five miles from Susanville, Cal., the greater portion of which is in the State of California. Here wild game of nearly all kinds abounds, with an abundant supply of bunch grass and clover. Water of every description, from boiling hot springs to the pure mountain streams, in all parts of the valley. Detachment arriving in good order, the whole command remained at Camp Pollock until July 18, losing one enlisted man by disease and eight by desertion. July 19, left Camp Pollock at 5 a. m.; traveled a distance of thirty miles in a westerly direction; arrived at Camp No. 14 at 6 p. m.; grass and wood scarce; water plenty. July 20, left Camp No. 14 at 5.30 a. m. and traveled a distance of twenty miles in a westerly direction, and arrived at Camp Johns, near Susanville, in Honey Lake Valley, Cal., at 2 p. m. Whole command staid at this camp until July 25, when, pursuant to

orders from headquarters Fort Churchill, a detachment of thirty men with twenty days' rations, under command of Lieutenant Littlefield, took up march for Unionville, in Humboldt County, Nev. Ter. (report of proceedings of detachment is herewith submitted), the balance of the command remaining at Camp Johns. Detachment under Lieutenant Littlefield returned to Camp Johns August 9, after which the whole command [remained] at the camp until August 17, when a detachment of forty men, commanded by Captain Wells, left for the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains with four days' rations, the remaining portion of the command, under Lieutenant Wolverton, removed camp about two miles for the purpose of getting better feed for animals. Arrived at new Camp No. 15 at sundown, and remained here until ordered to report to Fort Churchill, the detachment under Captain Wells arriving on the 20th of August. Whole command remained at the camp until August 24, when we broke up camp and started for Fort Churchill. Traveled a distance of thirty miles and arrived at Camp No. 16 at 6 p. m. Water plenty, grass scarce.

August 25, left Camp No. 16 at 6 a. m.; traveled a distance of twenty miles in a southwesterly direction; arrived at Camp No. 17 at 3 p. m. Wood and water plenty, grass scarce. August 26, left Camp No. 17 at 5 a. m., traveling a distance of thirty-two miles through Long Valley in a southwesterly direction, and arrived at Camp No. 18 at 6 p. m. This camp was at Pea Vine Station on the road from Susanville to Virginia City; but little water and no grass. August 27, left camp at sunrise and traveled a distance of thirty-two miles, arriving at Camp No. 19 at 5 p. m., Virginia City. No grass, plenty of water. August 28, left Virginia City at 6 a. m.; arrived at Fort Churchill at 3 p. m.; distance from Virginia City, twenty-five miles.

Respectfully submitted to Maj. Charles McDermit, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, commanding Fort Churchill.

A. B. WELLS,
Captain Company D, First Cavalry Nevada Territory Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

July 25, 1864, detachment of Company D left Camp Johns, near Susanville, Cal., at 6 a. m. (Lieutenant Littlefield in command) for Unionville, on the Humboldt River; traveled forty miles over dry and dusty plains; arrived at Mud Springs at 6 p. m. Good water and hay for horses. July 26, left Mud Springs at 6 a. m.; arrived at Smoke Creek Station at 10.30 a. m. Good water and hay for stock. Took in Government grain for horses, and purchased beef for men. Heavy showers of rain during the night. July 27, left Smoke Creek at 5 a. m.; watered at Buffalo Springs; arrived at Deep Hole at 4 p. m.; distance of thirty-four miles. Found water and hay for horses. During the night three men deserted, taking with them three Government horses, three saddles and bridles, three revolvers, and two carbines. July 28, left Deep Hole 6 a. m.; arrived at Hot Springs 4.30 p. m; found hay for stock; water bad. July 29, left Hot Springs at 5 a. m.; arrived at Willow Creek at 6.30 p. m. after a hard drive of forty miles. Hay and good water for stock. July 30, left Willow Creek at 6 a. m.; arrived at Saint Mary's, on Humboldt, at 1 p. m. Camped at Humboldt River; plenty water and hay for stock. July 31, Lieutenant Littlefield left camp at Saint Mary's for Unionville, leaving command at camp. Stock and men in good condition.

August 1, still at camp. August 2, Lieutenant Littlefield returned from Unionville at 2 p. m. August 3, still at camp. August 4, started

back to Camp Johns at 5 o'clock, arrived at Rabbit Hole Station at 3.30 p. m.; distance of thirty miles. Found good hay for stock, but water bad. August 5, left Rabbit Hole at 5 a. m. Stock in good condition; arrived at Hot Springs 2 p. m.; distance twenty miles. Found hay and poor water. August 6, left Hot Springs at 5 a. m.; arrived at Deep Hole at 3 p. m., traveling twenty-four miles to-day. August 7, left Deep Hole at 5 a. m.; arrived at Smoke Creek at 4 p. m.; distance thirty-two miles. Good water and hay for stock. August 8, left Smoke Creek at dark, traveling all night. August 9, arrived at Soldier's Bridge at daylight; fed stock and proceeded to Camp Johns; arrived at 9 a. m.

JUNE 24, 1864.—Attack on wagon train on the John Day's Road, near Fort Klamath, Oreg.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles S. Drew, First Oregon Cavalry.

CAMP ON SPRAGUE'S RIVER,
THIRTY MILES EAST OF FORT KLAMATH,
July 2, 1864.

COLONEL: I have to report that on the 24th ultimo the Indians attacked a train on the California and John Day's road about forty miles to the northward of this camp. Two men of the train were wounded, one severely, and seven head of cattle taken and 3,000 pounds of flour destroyed. The train fell back to the John Day's Ford, on this river, a few miles to the eastward of this camp, where it now is. The man that was the most severely wounded has been sent to the hospital at Fort Klamath. The Indians who made the attack are doubtless of the Klamath Lake, Modoc, and Goose Lake tribes. I have directed messengers to be sent to the Klamaths and others in the neighborhood of the fort and at Williamson's Lake, requiring all the Indians there to report at once at the fort. In this way I hope to ascertain who are absent, so that sooner or later I may require the absentees to give an account of their whereabouts at the present time. I shall march slowly toward the Goose Lake country, so that I may be within express distance from Fort Klamath should more troops be required there or in that vicinity. I have directed the issue of rifles and ammunition to the workmen at the fort, if necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. DREW,
Lieut. Col. First Cavalry Oregon Vols., Comdg. Owyhee Expedition.
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
San Francisco, Cal.

JULY 20–AUGUST 17, 1864.—Expedition from Fort Boisé to Boonville, Idaho Ter.

Report of Col. Reuben F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., August 19, 1864.

SIR: As indicated in letter of 19th July, I left this post on the next day, relinquishing temporarily the command to Captain Seidenstriker,

and joined Lieutenant Funk in camp some six miles from Boonville (Owyhee mines). Moved next day to the immediate vicinity of Boonville, and on ascertaining that the party of citizens referred to in letter of 19th had left some six or seven days previously for the Indian camp, from which the first party had been repulsed with the loss of Jordan, a prominent resident of Boonville, distant only forty miles, I determined to lay over the next day with hopes of learning by express directly from them, and to learn by inquiry, if possible, something of the country and obtain the services of some one who had been through it. Failing in both instances, and acting upon the conclusion that the Indians had left the camp referred to and had scattered, proceeding most probably west, I resumed the march on the 24th, going down Jordan Creek, west from Boonville some twelve miles. Here the detachment sent with Captain Currey's supplies joined us. Leaving it and pursuing a southwest course, with the calculation of passing the camp where Jordan was killed some forty or fifty miles to the west, and expecting to strike the Owyhee River 100 miles above the mouth of Jordan Creek and 175 or 200 from its mouth, then to turn east if I failed to discover the Indians or their sign, and search the waters of Middle River (Bruneau); thence north to Ruby City or Boonville. Previous to dispatching the force from the post I had requested, through the citizens who made the representations upon which I acted in outfitting the expedition, that they would not make any demonstrations against the Indian camp until a force sufficient to destroy them could be concentrated; that to get them to fight in considerable force was very desirable; that a premature movement might render the efforts of the military, as well as citizens, valueless; that I would take force and material sufficient, I thought, to beat any party of Indians that could possibly be in that part of the country, however strong their position might be naturally. We continued the march at the rate of ten to fifteen miles per day, examining particularly with scouts the cañons of the streams that flow to the west (our right), and the mountains that divide the waters that run directly to Snake River and the Owyhee (our left). The cavalry performing this duty traveled daily from twenty-five to thirty miles, the country being generally well watered and grass abundant, though terribly rocky and cut up with immense cañons. These running across our course generally, and frequently at the points first touched, impassable for footmen even, gave us much trouble. No Indian trails, old or new, being discovered, showed that the country ahead was rough, if not impracticable; but thinking that when they did move from fear they could not find a more suitable country for defense, I preserved the course first determined upon as closely as possible, keeping up the examination of the country on either side. After making some seventy-five miles old signs became quite common, and on the evening of the 30th a scouting party discovered fresh signs on a mountain thickly covered with cedar. (The Owyhee here bends east almost to the foot of the mountains, the foot-hills and narrow strip of table-land bordering the river being cut every mile or two by cañons, some of which we found utterly impassable.) The party proved to be small, and were camped nearly on the summit of the mountain. The camp was deserted with their meals on the fire, leaving also behind the usual appendages of Indian camps—dogs and skins.

The next morning the scouting party to the right discovered the same Indians, six men and—women, in their flight from the party on the left. Pursuit was made immediately, necessarily on foot, but the Indians succeeded in outfooting the party from one to another of the many cañons

that enter the main Owyhee here. Thorough search was made of all, but we failed to discover them. Not having any animals with them made it more difficult to trace them. The effort being abandoned, and feeling satisfied that they were not (on account of the absence of animals and evidences of the sign in the vicinity) any portion of the main party of which we hoped to discover a sign, we continued our course, though to keep it we were compelled to make a detour north of east some fifteen miles in order to pass these cañons. On again obtaining our course we struck in the evening the return trail of the citizens. Two or three miles to the east we found also their outward trail. From indications in this vicinity I concluded that they had overtaken the Indians and dispersed them. Heavy showers of rain having fallen since their attack prevented any discovery of signs indicating the route by which the Indians escaped, though I concluded on reasonable grounds that they had gone to the Humboldt or Queen's River Mountains, and having reached a point as far south as I expected to go, and from the nature of the force with me, mostly infantry, and from all the attendant circumstances, that it would require several weeks with a force capable of moving more rapidly than that with me to discover their hiding place, I determined, with much disappointment, to move east to determine if possible whether any part of the original band had gone to the waters that flow directly to Snake River, thence north to Boonville, thinking perhaps some might yet be concealed in the mountains. From this camp, distant about 100 miles south of the mouth of Jordan Creek, the Snow Mountains (Steen's) were plainly visible to the northwest, the Queen's River to the west, the Humboldt to the southwest, and the Goose Creek to the south. To the east the mountains break into high table-land, covered with volcanic rock and sage brush, with good grass in frequent places. Our camp was near, I think, the forty-second parallel of latitude, the country in every direction presenting the same general character. Here was the only crossing of the Owyhee accessible to animals that we had found, and in one instance only besides that, a foot-trail to the river, the bed of which, when seen from the tops of the immense walls that inclose it, looks like a small brook. We reached this camp August 2, and reconnoitered sufficiently to determine the condition of affairs. I marched east on the 3d, crossing, as usual, many terrific cañons. A great many old Indian trails and camps were seen, but none presented any evidence of use for the last ten or twelve months. Most of the trails—all, in fact, that were well defined—coming from the south and east and centering toward the crossing of the Owyhee referred to. In all the camps were evidences of much stock having been butchered. On this day (the 3d) we marched some eighteen miles, keeping up, as usual, vigilant scouting, without any discoveries more than those referred to above.

On the 4th scouting parties reported the discovery of the camp where Jordan was killed. I moved to it and camped for the day with a view to determine the probable number who had occupied it, as well as to ascertain if possible whether the band had separated and pursued different routes. Scouting parties of the cavalry under Lieutenants White and Hobart were kept busy the balance of the day, while the camp and its vicinity were minutely examined by the infantry, from all of which I concluded that no separation had taken place; that there were in the band from 300 to 400 men, women, and children, the latter undoubtedly largely predominating, with not to exceed twenty-five head of horses and mules. Evidences, however, of the butchery of many of recent dates were found in this as well as the camp occupied previously. The flight from the camp was evidently precipitated, and took

place some four or five days after the killing of Jordan. From this camp we marched northeast through the mountains and struck the head of Jordan Creek above Silver City on the 8th. Went into camp near Boonville; determined on account of reports from Camas Prairie and Salmon Falls that I could not, as previously expected, establish a camp in Jordan Creek Valley, the limited number of men under my control not permitting attention to both at the same time, while the settlements on the prairie and the travel by Salmon Falls, on account of their proximity and general disposition of the force of the district, were more directly under my charge. Rested one day in camp near Boonville and resumed the march, intending to go on the Lower Owyhee in the vicinity of the fisheries, thinking that the operations of Captain Currey might have driven some from the Malheur to them. On inspection of the infantry I found them all quite or nearly barefooted, having worn out two pairs of shoes each in twenty-days' march. With the exception of the camp at Boonville, the command did not sleep two nights in any one camp. I directed the infantry to proceed to Fort Boisé under command of Lieutenant Funk, and proceeded with Lieutenants White and Hobart and twenty-four men of the cavalry to the fisheries, which we reached on the night of the 12th, making a night march to them with the hope of surprising any party that might be there. Reached their old camps quietly, but found that they had not only not been occupied since last February or March, when they left on account of the approach of Major Rinearson with troops, but that not an Indian had visited that part of the river since. We examined the country for several miles up and down the river without the discovery of any sign except that of the last winter. Found a mule which was abandoned by Major Rinearson's party and two Indian ponies and the fresh sign of two head of cattle. The latter no doubt were abandoned by the Indians in their flight last spring. They were wilder, if possible, than deer, and after spending the best part of a day in ineffectual efforts to capture them returned to camp and left next morning, August 14, for Fort Boisé, which we reached at daylight on morning of 17th, making a night march of thirty-five miles across the desert between Snake River and the Boisé on account of the heat and scarcity of water. We were absent twenty-eight days. No casualties or untoward events of any nature occurred during the trip. The spirit and endurance of officers and men were highly satisfactory and commendable. I have been thus particular, at the risk of being tedious on account of uninteresting details, in order that the general may understand why the expedition failed to accomplish the wished-for results—the destruction of the band of Indians, as well as our efforts to deserve better success.

Although as I learned after my return to Boonville that the party of citizens returned the evening of the morning upon which I left Jordan Creek, I was not apprised of the information they had acquired or their conclusion as to where the Indians had gone. Members of the party informed me that previous to their overtaking the party which they attacked the band had separated, the one which they followed taking all the stock so far as they could determine, the other party going southeast, traces of which we failed to discover on account of the heavy showers of rain before alluded to. The party killed and scalped according to their own account thirty-five. The scalps were brought in. The number of men killed is stated by different parties from 2 to 7, remainder women and children. Some few men were seen to escape at

the first attack which took place about 5 p. m. I could not learn that there was any large number of men. After dark the citizens retired, having lost 2 men killed. The next morning the entire party had disappeared, and pursuit was not attempted. Infants were thrown against rocks and killed. The circumstances of our difficulties with these savages are no doubt very aggravating, but their conduct is no palliation for brutalizing our own race. I conclude that if the general belief as to the number of men belonging to the band, say 125, is correct, which I think is very near correct, and that if the band divided, that the party attacked was composed of the women and children, with only a very few men; also that these Indians are the same which Major Rinearson disturbed last March at the fisheries of the Lower Owyhee; that there was not, except the small party referred to before, any other Indians on the east side of the Owyhee from its mouth to the most southern point reached by us, and that these crossed to the west side, leaving the vicinity of the river. I shall keep the cavalry here busy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

AUGUST 8–12, 1864.—Scout from Camp Anderson to Bald Mountain, Cal.

Report of Sergt. William C. Hillis, Company B, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

CAMP ANDERSON, CAL., *August 13, 1864.*

SIR: In compliance with order, No. 24, I marched at 6 a. m. the 8th with nine men and four days' rations; made my way to Bald Mountain and camped at 4 p. m. Tuesday, 9th, went to Angel's ranch and saw Indian signs. Camped between Angel's ranch and Mrs. Bremer's, in a point of timber, and scouted around until dark and found a beef that had been killed about three days by Indians. Wednesday, 10th, left camp 5 a. m.; made my way to Mad River down through a gulch bearing north-northwest; arrived at the river at 9 a. m. Left four men in camp, and with the rest reconnoitered up and down the river about five miles and saw no signs. At 4 p. m. proceeded to Bark Shanty Prairie, about four miles, and saw the remains of a beef killed by Indians and where they had been picking hazelnuts; signs about three days old. Then proceeded to Barney's ranch, about six miles, and camped at 7 p. m. Thursday, 11th, left camp at 5.30 a. m. Went round by Hart Prairie; from there to Bald Mountain; saw about seventy-five head of cattle in a band; then took the old Redwood trail and marched down the mountain for Redwood; heard a gunshot down on the river. When within 200 yards of the river halted and hid our rations and blankets; then reconnoitered up and down the river and saw tracks going in every direction; then took up the east side of the mountain about a mile and back down to the river. Went down the river a mile and camped back of the river on a small creek at 7.30 p. m. Friday, 12th, at 4 a. m. left four men in camp; with the other five scouted around until 11 a. m.; saw signs leading down the river; followed them to

within two miles of Camp Anderson, when they turned off into the timber in the direction of Hoopa Valley. Arrived at Camp Anderson at 3 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. HILLIS,
Sergt., Company B, First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Commanding Detachment.

Maj. W. S. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding Camp Anderson.

AUGUST 27–OCTOBER 5, 1864.—Expedition from Fort Boisé to Salmon Falls, Idaho Ter., with skirmishes.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Reuben F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry.
No. 2.—Lieut. Charles Hobart, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding expedition.
No. 3.—Lieut. Charles F. West, First Washington Territory Infantry.

No. 1.

Reports of Col. Reuben F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., September 17, 1864.

SIR: Letters to the 14th have been received from Lieutenant Hobart. He was then with the cavalry of his command at Three Islands, about thirty miles below Salmon Falls, and was hastening by night marches to the Upper Bruneau, where he had been informed, through a prisoner captured on the 13th, of a camp of fifteen or twenty lodges with considerable stock. On the 13th the lieutenant found and attacked a considerable camp above the Three Islands, killing five men and wounding others. They were a party that had lately stolen some flour, &c., at the crossing of the Malade River. The flour was found in their camp. I have heretofore neglected to mention that Lieutenant Hobart while en route to Salmon Falls met Mr. Z. Van Orman, the uncle of the Van Orman children, with one of the children—supposed to be—(he obtained it, I think, through the Indian agent, Salt Lake, last winter), and employed him as guide and interpreter. His familiarity with their language, as well as personal knowledge of many Indians, makes him of great service. The Indian killed was from the Owyhee. I hope to hear in a few days the result of Lieutenant Hobart's visit to the Bruneau. The activity and zeal of Lieutenant Hobart and command deserve credit and commendation. Lieutenant West with most of the infantry had gone up Snake River expecting to reach the Great Falls and Rock Creek, where some small thefts have been reported.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

First Lieut. JOHN W. HOPKINS,
First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., September 23, 1864.

SIR: Letters to the 16th instant have been received from Lieutenant Hobart. He was then a few miles above the mouth of Bruneau River, where he had found a camp of thirty or forty Indians on an island. By night marching he had surprised it, and throwing a shell in its midst at daylight succeeded in driving them from the island, where eight of the party were killed. Their camp and considerable plunder were destroyed. From Lieutenant Hobart's dispatches I am confirmed in the opinion that the Indians who have usually resorted to the Upper Owyhee at his season to hunt and fish, have sought the Snake River to avoid the movements of Captain Currey's command. The river was searched equally as closely in 1862 and 1863 as now, but there are evidently many more Indians on it now than then. The lieutenant expected to move rapidly to the head of Bruneau Valley, but it is feared that the escape of some during the last skirmish may alarm the camp supposed to be there in time to enable them to make their escape. The overland escort has been heard from this side of Salmon Falls. All well, and will probably reach this place in a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

First Lieut. J. W. HOPKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., September 28, 1864.

SIR: Nothing direct has been received from Lieutenant Hobart's command since my advices of the 23d instant. Reports have, however, reached me that the lieutenant himself with his mounted men was in the vicinity of a camp of about seventy-five Indians who had offered him battle. This is supposed to be in the valley of the Bruneau. Other reports say that in the conflict which ensued twenty or twenty-five Indians were killed. Lieutenant West had returned to Rock Creek near the Great Falls in consequence of information that more stock had been stolen, probably by the lower party that took the cattle of the Overland Mail Company. The information is that he had discovered their camp and was preparing to attack it. These are only reports, but in the absence of direct information, and knowing the anxiety that will be felt for these small parties, I have thought it best to mention them. Directions have been forwarded to Lieutenant Hobart in obedience to Special Orders, No. 117, current series, from district headquarters. Previous to the reception of this it was in contemplation to keep the command out till 1st November or after. Depredations were extensive and serious last winter by Indians from the west of Snake River. I think they will be equally as bad, if not worse, the coming winter. The means of preventing or punishing for such depredations are totally inadequate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieut. JOHN W. HOPKINS,
First Oregon Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., October 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the reports of Lieutenant Hobart's operations in the vicinity of Salmon Falls, on the west side of Snake River. The conduct of officers (Lieutenants Hobart and West) and men is satisfactory and commendable. The expedition was not so completely effective as was in the first place anticipated, on account of the necessity for their return to this post in accordance with orders to join Captain Currey's command. Lieutenant Hobart's views in regard to the Indians west of Snake River accord fully with my own, and I ask the serious attention of the general to them. The force here is less, certainly not more, than the most ordinary prudence would consider essential for the care and protection of the property at the post. Already reports have reached me of depredations on the Malheur River, near the emigrant road, in the loss of some sixteen head of horses stolen by Indians, and also the loss of several men on the west side of the Owyhee River, on the Humboldt road, a few days after the evacuation of Camp Alvord. Governor Lyon has made a treaty with those who have been living during the summer, through my permission and protection, on the Upper Boisé, and I hope to be able to collect the 200 or 300 who have been in the vicinity of Camas Prairie in time to meet him when he visits that section. These treaties, as removing many difficulties in settling a new country, are very desirable, but without reservations and a small appropriation for their support and means of cultivating the soil they cannot have any very great effect upon the preservation of peace. However, except by misunderstanding, I do not anticipate any difficulty with either of these bands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Charles Hobart, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding expedition.

FORT BOISÉ, IDAHO TER., *October 8, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in conformity with orders received from the commanding officer of Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., I started on an expedition against the Snake Indians. The expedition consisted of twenty-one cavalry and twenty-eight infantry, the latter under command of Second Lieut. Charles F. West, First Washington Territory Infantry. We left Fort Boisé on the 27th of August and arrived at Salmon Falls Creek, on the south side of Snake River, distant 123 miles from Fort Boisé, on the 7th day of September. Soon after arriving I learned that parties of Indians had been stealing stock from near the ferry above Salmon Falls, and that on the night before I arrived fifteen head of mules had been stolen from a man named McFarland, thirteen of which had been recovered. I started a party of men under command of Sergeant Wood, of Company A, First Oregon Cavalry. He followed on the trail of the missing stock and came upon the Indians on the north side of the river about twenty-five miles

above Salmon Falls, and succeeded in killing three warriors, one of whom I have since learned was named Ebigon, a medicine man among the Owyhee tribes, and in recapturing 1 mule, 1 horse, and a work ox. On the return of Sergeant Wood I sent the surplus stores and supplies to a place on the north side of Snake River nearly opposite Salmon Falls, leaving in charge a party of eight of the infantry, reserving twenty days' rations for eighteen cavalry and four infantry, which were mounted on mules, and reserving fifteen days' rations for fifteen infantry who were to start with Lieutenant West. Lieutenant West was instructed to proceed up Snake River to the Shoshone Falls; from there to the head of Rock Creek and the adjoining country. Lieutenant West's report is herewith respectfully transmitted. I left the Salmon Falls Creek and camped at Salmon Falls. Started next morning at 2 o'clock, and about daylight came upon the remainder of the Indians of Ebigon's band, and in a running fight killed six and wounded some who escaped across Snake River, and who I learn have since died. After being sixteen hours in the saddle we camped at Mountain Camp. The next day we had one or two slight skirmishes with the Indians and succeeded in killing one and wounding another. We camped that night at the Three Islands, and early next morning sent parties up on both sides of Snake River to capture parties of Indians who had fired at us from the opposite side of the river. After the return of these parties, without being able to accomplish their object, having received information that a party of Indians were on an island in the river ten miles below us, I started at 1 in the morning, and succeeded in killing eight of them. I had them surrounded, and had it not been for the haste and excitement of the men sent on the east side of the river would have killed the whole party. After returning to Three Islands I started for the Bruneau, having learned from the statements of prisoners that a large party of Indians was there. I marched at night and reached the Bruneau at daylight, but found that the Indians had left. Returning to Salmon Falls from the Bruneau, I had intended to make a trip to the Goose Creek Mountains, but receiving orders to return to Fort Boisé, I arrived there on the 5th of October. In conclusion, I would state that it is my opinion and firm belief that most of the Indians have established their winter quarters in the Goose Creek Mountains, and that from that point they will totally deprive the country of stock from Fort Hall to Old's Ferry, unless measures are promptly taken to prevent their movements.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HOBART,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry.

First Lieut. F. B. WHITE,
Adjutant First Oregon Cavalry, Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Charles F. West, First Washington Territory Infantry.

FORT BOISÉ, IDAHO TER., *October 1, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my action whilst in command of a detachment from your command:

On the 13th September after leaving Salmon Falls Creek I went with a detachment of fifteen men of my company and camped that night on

a creek about nine miles distant. Next day continued traveling up Snake River, camping at the point where the emigrant road runs down to the river; distance, twelve miles. [On the] 15th marched about sixteen miles up Snake River, where I found it impracticable to get any farther, as the river runs into a deep cañon, where neither men nor animals could get a foothold. At this place I found four lodges quite recently vacated. On the 16th retraced my steps and endeavored to go up a creek called Rock Creek, but found it impossible to get the animals through on account of the roughness of the place. I therefore had to return to my camp of the 14th instant, as no chance to get out of the cañon presented itself before. On the 17th got out of the cañon and went to the station known as Canyon Station, on Rock Creek; distance, about fourteen miles. On the 18th continued traveling up Rock Creek, and at night camped above the next station; distance, nineteen miles. On the 19th left the animals at camp, but sent a party up Dry Creek to see if any signs of Indians could be discovered about that place. The party returned about 9 p. m. without success. On the 20th sent a party out to some prominent points of the road to the right, whilst I went to the left toward Snake River. Both parties returned to camp on the next day equally unsuccessful. As my rations were giving out I commenced retracing my steps. On the 21st camped on the crossing of Rock Creek, and on the 22d on Snake River. Whilst camped at the crossing of Rock Creek I went with a detachment of men over to the falls, situate about six miles due north from the crossing of the creek. Found them to be three falls, the first of twenty feet, the second about twenty-five feet, and the third ninety-six feet, making a total fall of 141 feet. On the 23d returned to Salmon Falls. Whilst there I received information that on the day after my departure a lot of stock had been run off from the upper station on Rock Creek. I made my arrangements to start back that night, but on examination I found nearly all my mules barefooted, and as Captain Crawford kindly offered me the services of his blacksmith, I laid over until next day at noon. I arrived at Rock Creek with nine men on same day at noon; distance, forty-five miles. About 9 a. m. next day started up Rock Creek and traveled about twenty miles above the station, but found nothing to induce me to believe that the cattle had been run in that direction. I returned about six miles and turned up a creek running into Rock Creek, but found no signs whatever. I camped there that night, and on the 26th made over the hills in the direction of a fire that had been started that morning. I found, however, that it had been made by a couple of men who had started out the night before in quest of the cattle. These men found the cattle about eight miles from camp and returned with them to the station at Rock Creek. I therefore retraced my steps to the station, and thence to Salmon Falls, arriving at the latter place on the 28th instant. I am under many obligations to Capt. Le Roy Crawford, assistant quartermaster, commanding emigrant escort, for his kindness in furnishing me with saddles, &c., and for shoeing my mules on my return to Rock Creek.

I have the honor, sir, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. F. WEST,

Second Lieut., First Washington Ter. Infty., Comdg. Detachment.

First Lieut. CHARLES HOBART,

Commanding Expedition Against the Snake Indians.

SEPTEMBER 1-29, 1864.—Scout from Camp Grant to the North Fork of the Eel River, Cal.

Report of Capt. John P. Simpson, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

CAMP GRANT, *October 1, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of scout after Indians on headwaters of Eel River, being a continuation of scout by detachment of twenty-one men of Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers (infantry), California Volunteers, which left Camp Grant July 19, 1864, under my command, report of operations having been forwarded to 31st August:

September 1, moved camp ten miles and camped at Three Lakes, near Middle Fork of Eel River, Camp No. 13. Laid over in camp three days; sent out scout accompanied by Indian interpreters, who brought in five Indians, which increased the number to seventy-three. September 4, moved camp eight miles, No. 14. Laid over in camp two days; no Indians to be found by scout. September 7, moved camp ten miles and camped on a tributary of North Fork of Eel River, No. 15. September 8, moved ten miles and camped on North Fork of Eel River, No. 16. September 9, remained in camp; started pack train to Round Valley for supplies for Indian prisoners. September 10, moved camp eight miles to Coyote Valley, No. 17. September 11, 12, and 13, remained in camp and sent out scouts to hunt Indians, but found none. Pack train arrived from Round Valley with provisions for Indian prisoners. September 14, moved camp eight miles to Lake Mountain, No. 18. September 15, remained in camp; sent out Indian scouts to find Indians. They returned about 10 o'clock at night and reported having found a rancheria on main Eel River near the mouth of the North Fork. Immediately started with twelve men of my command and one citizen; also a number of Indians, and after traveling about twelve miles came to the rancheria at daylight in the morning, when, after making a careful examination of their location, I found the rancheria to extend some 300 or 400 yards up and down the river, the place being surrounded by high and rocky banks and very difficult to approach. I immediately divided my men in squads and surrounded them to the best advantage. I then told them through Indian interpreters to surrender and they would not be killed. They did not appear satisfied to surrender, but after a few ineffectual attempts to escape they gave up. They were disarmed and counted, numbering eighty-eight in all. They had slaughtered a considerable number of cattle, hogs, and sheep, and had a large quantity of dried beef in camp, numerous sheepskins, and offal of slaughtered cattle were lying about camp, and one live sheep picketed in camp. After explaining to the Indians that they were to be taken to the reservation they appeared well satisfied and willing to go. I then started for my camp on the mountain, where we arrived about 3 o'clock on the 16th. September 17, 18, and 19, laid over in camp waiting for pack train from Camp Grant with rations for company. September 20, pack train arrived with company's rations. September 21, started for the Round Valley Reservation, where I arrived on September 24, and turned over to Austin Wiley, superintendent of Indian affairs for California, 161 Indians, taking his receipt for the same. September 27, left Round Valley and returned to camp at Lake Mountain,

where I arrived on September 28. September 29, broke up camp and started for Camp Grant, where I arrived on the 30th of September, 1864, having been absent two months and twelve days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. SIMPSON,
Captain, First Battalion Mountaineers (Infantry), California Volunteers, Commanding Camp.

First Lieut. A. W. HANNA,
Adjutant First Battalion Mountaineers (Infantry), California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fort Humboldt.

SEPTEMBER 1-DECEMBER 3, 1864.—Operations in the Trinity River Valley, Cal.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Capt. Abraham Miller, First Battalion California Mountaineers.
No. 2.—Lieut. Thomas Middleton, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

No. 1.

Reports of Capt. Abraham Miller, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

CAMP NEAR BURNT RANCH, TRINITY COUNTY, CAL.,
September 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of Company C, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, from the 1st to the 15th of September, 1864:

On the evening of the 1st instant I received information from the mail rider that hostile Indians had made a raid into Hyampom Valley. On the 2d instant I sent Sergeant Alexander with fourteen men to that place, with orders to find out, if possible, the amount of damage done, what Indians were concerned in the robbery, and their number. The sergeant with his detachment returned to this camp the 5th instant and reported that all the men living in the valley were absent at the time of the raid, and that the Indians were seen by only one squaw living in that place, who says they were not Hoopa Indians; that they came from the direction of Hay Fork and went in that direction; that they numbered about thirty, but men who saw the trail shortly after they left think there were no more than eighteen. The Indians took from McKay's house a double-barreled shotgun and some blankets. They entered other houses, but took nothing of consequence, the whole amount of damage done not exceeding $40 or $50. Lieutenant Middleton and Sergeant Wilson, who had been absent since the 28th of August in search of deserters, arrived at this camp on the morning of the 5th instant, bringing with them as prisoners Privates Kelley and Powers, who deserted from this company last June. I inclose report of Lieutenant Middleton. On the 6th instant I sent Sergeant Alexander and Private Leece to Fort Gaston, having in charge the deserters brought to this camp on the 5th, with orders to deliver them to the commander of that post. On the 9th instant I ordered Sergeant Leonard with sixteen men to proceed to Hyampom, the detachment, with the exception of two men who returned on the 12th with pack train, to remain encamped

at that place until further orders. On the 14th Lieutenant Middleton left this camp for Weaverville and vicinity to find out the position of several Indian ranches near that place, preparatory to an attempt to bring the Indians under military control.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM MILLER,

Capt., First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg. Co. C.

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CAMP NEAR BURNT RANCH, TRINITY COUNTY, CAL.,
October 16, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an expedition under my command, undertaken for the purpose of bringing the Indians living in Hay Fork Valley and on Trinity River under military control:

September 17, I sent Sergeant Eastman with ten men to Hyampom to join a detachment of fifteen men under Sergeant Leonard, stationed at that place since the 9th instant. On the 18th I left Burnt Ranch with thirty men from Fort Gaston under Lieutenant Herrick, of Company D, First Battalion of Mountaineers, California Volunteers. I arrived at Hay Fork with this detachment the 20th instant. On the 22d Lieutenant Middleton (who had left Burnt Ranch on the 14th instant for Weaverville and Hay Fork to find out the position of several Indian ranches in that vicinity) reported in person to me. On the 23d I sent Lieutenant Middleton to Hyampom to take command of detachment at that place, with which he was to undertake the capture of the Indians living in Hay Fork Valley, and with Lieutenant Herrick's command I proceeded to mouth of Rush Creek on Trinity River, capturing all Indians found at this place, also those living in the neighborhood of Douglas City. On the 24th instant Sergeant Leonard (who had been sent by Lieutenant Middleton who had been sent with a small detachment to Arkansas Dam, on Trinity River) reported to me on Brown's Creek, fourteen miles from Hay Fork, with eight prisoners. On the 25th I returned to Hay Fork with Lieutenant Herrick's detachment and thirty-eight prisoners, including those taken by Sergeant Leonard. Lieutenant Middleton reported forty-one prisoners taken by his command in the valley, seven of whom, from sickness and other causes, it was necessary to leave behind. On the 26th instant with the different detachments and prisoners left Hay Fork. On the 27th arrived at Hyampom. On the 28th Lieutenants Herrick and Middleton with the detachment from Fort Gaston, having in charge the Indian prisoners, left Hyampom en route to Fort Humboldt. Same date I sent Sergeant Leonard and nine men with pack train to Burnt Ranch for supplies.

October 2, Corporal Hathaway and five privates, having in charge train with supplies, arrived at my camp. On the 4th instant left Hyampom with my command. On the 6th camped on Plummer Creek about twenty miles in a southerly direction from Hyampom. On the 7th and 8th, with a portion of my command I proceeded through the South Fork Cañon; found no Indians. On the evening of the 8th instant Lieutenant Middleton reported to me with orders from district headquarters. On the 9th instant, leaving ten men with Lieutenant Middleton, I proceeded to Burnt Ranch, arriving on the 10th. On the 11th instant I dispatched Sergeant Alexander and two privates with train, &c., to Fort Gaston for supplies. The train with rations returned on the 13th. On the 14th I sent Sergeant Eastman with nine privates, with pack train carrying thirty days' rations for twenty men, to Lieutenant Middleton's camp at Hay Fork. A part of my command was paid off

October 2. First Lieut. John A. Watson left this camp October 8 to relieve First Lieut. William H. Pratt in the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Gaston (extract from Special Orders, No. 49, headquarters District Humboldt, October 5, 1864).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM MILLER,
Capt., First Batt. of Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg. Co. C.

First Lieut. A. W. HANNA,
Adjutant First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Humboldt, Cal.

No. 2.

Reports of Lieut. Thomas Middleton, First Battalion California Mountaineers.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL., *November 5, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report in accordance with Special Orders, No. 48, I left Fort Humboldt on the 5th day of October and arrived at Captain Miller's camp on the 8th day of October, on the ridge between Hay Fork and the South Fork of Trinity River, four miles south of Indian Valley. On the 9th I left Captain Miller's camp with ten men and four mules; arrived at Hay Fork 3 o'clock same day. Camped at Hay Fork on 10th and 11th, to gain information in regard to Indians. On the 12th I left Hay Fork with seven men and three mules; camped on Redding Creek; traveled about twenty miles. On the 13th I camped on the headwaters of Brown's Creek; traveled that day about sixteen miles. On the morning of the 14th I captured twenty-one prisoners, and started for Hay Fork; camped on Brown's Creek; traveled about twelve miles. On the 15th camped on Redding Creek, capturing three prisoners; traveled about six miles. On the 16th arrived at Hay Fork with twenty-four prisoners; traveled about twenty miles; found Sergeant Eastman and nine men, with rations to the 15th day of November; also nine mules. On the 17th I sent two men up Salt Creek and captured one prisoner. On the 18th I left Hay Fork with ten men and five mules; camped on Brown's Creek; traveled about sixteen miles. On the 19th I left Brown's Creek and camped on Rush Creek; traveled eighteen miles; captured one prisoner. On the 20th I left Rush Creek; followed Indian sign and overtook two Indians on the divide between Trinity River and French Gulch; followed the sign into French Gulch and lost it; camped on French Gulch after traveling about twenty-five miles. On the 21st left French Gulch; camped at Eastman's diggings, on Trinity River, capturing two prisoners; distance traveled, about twenty miles. On the night of the 21st I took five men and one Indian up Papoose Creek and captured six prisoners; arrived at camp at Eastman's diggings on the evening of the 22d; traveled about eighteen miles. On the 22d left Eastman's diggings; camped at Ferry Bar; captured three prisoners; traveled fourteen miles. On the 24th left Ferry Bar and camped at Summit Creek; traveled about twelve miles. On the 25th I left Summit Creek; arrived at Hay Fork same day with fourteen prisoners; traveled about twelve miles. On the 26th camped at Hay Fork on account of rain. On the 27th detained on account of drying blankets. On the 28th left Hay Fork for Fort Humboldt with thirty-nine prisoners, twenty men, and thirteen mules; camped on the

mountain between Hay Fork and South Fork; distance traveled, nine miles. On the 29th camped at Hyampom; traveled eleven miles. On the 30th camped at Pilot Creek; traveled ten miles. On the 31st camped at Alder Springs; traveled eleven miles.

November 1, camped at Three-Mile Creek; traveled twelve miles. On the 2d camped at Booth's Run; traveled ten miles. On the 3d camped at Jim Brown's ranch; traveled nine miles. On the 4th arrived at Fort Humboldt at 2 p. m., and delivered the thirty-nine prisoners to the commanding officer of that post; distance traveled, fifteen miles. By the information I could gather, there are about fifteen Indians in the vicinity of Trinity Center that were run off by some white men to avoid being taken; also about forty-five squaws kept by white men in the county.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MIDDLETON,

Second Lieut. Co. C, First Batt. of Mountaineers, California Vols.

Lieut. A. W. HANNA,

Adjutant First Battalion of Mountaineers,

California Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HAY FORK, TRINITY COUNTY, CAL., *December 4, 1864.*

SIR: I left Fort Humboldt on the 8th day of November at 11 a. m. on the second trip; arrived at Hay Fork on the 14th at 1 p. m. Found four Government animals at B. M. George's that were lost by Captain Miller's party. On the 15th left Sergeant Eastman in command and started for Trinity Center for information in regard to Indians; arrived there on the evening of the 17th. On the 16th Corporal Downer and nine men left Hay Fork with twelve days' rations and four mules and reported to me on the 19th instant. On the 20th sent Corporal Downer and two privates to New York House, fourteen miles north of Trinity Center; they took 3 prisoners; they arrived the same day at camp. On the night of the 21st traveled southeast ten miles, capturing 15 prisoners; arrived at camp at 4 p. m. on the 22d. On the 23d left Trinity Center with eighteen prisoners; arrived at Minersville at 4 o'clock, traveling fifteen miles through the storm. On the 24th left Minersville at 8 a. m.; camped at Rush Creek at 4 p. m., capturing 1 prisoner. Traveled about fourteen miles. On the 25th laid by at Rush Creek on account of storm and captured 2 prisoners. On the 26th I left Rush Creek at 10 a. m. and traveled through the storm all day; arrived at Douglas City at 4 p. m. On the 27th camped at Douglas City on account of the storm. On the night of the 27th lost 2 prisoners about 1 o'clock. On account of the darkness of the night and the storm it was impossible to capture them again. On the 28th I left Douglas City at 6 a. m.; arrived at Hay Fork at 3 p. m. with nineteen prisoners. Arriving at camp I found that Sergeant Eastman had captured 1 prisoner on the 18th instant. From the 29th of November to the 3d of December stormed every day, and is still storming. I found it impossible to bring the prisoners to Fort Humboldt on account of the snow and high water.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MIDDLETON,

Second Lieut. Co. C, First Batt. of Mountaineers, California Vols.

First Lieut. A. W. HANNA,

Adjutant First Batt. of Mountaineers, California Vols.,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Humboldt, Cal.

JANUARY 1–NOVEMBER 30, 1865.—Operations on the Canyon City Road, Oreg., with skirmishes.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Capt. Henry C. Small, First Oregon Cavalry.
No. 2.—Lieut. William M. Hand, First Oregon Cavalry.

No. 1.

Reports of Capt. Henry C. Small, First Oregon Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CANYON CITY ROAD EXPEDITION,
Camp Watson, Oreg., January 17, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you of a scout made to Cottonwood Creek, on Canyon City road. On the morning of the 11th instant, at 2 a. m., an express was sent for me to hasten with all possible speed to the stage station on Cottonwood, as the Indians had shown themselves the previous evening, and, from representations, would doubtless attack the settlers before I could reach there. I started immediately with Lieutenant Hand and ten men, leaving ten behind with the pack train. I arrived at Cottonwood at 8 a. m. and found that a party of six Indians, armed with four rifles and two bows and arrows, had shown signs of attacking a couple of travelers, who encountered them two miles this side of the station, but had escaped unhurt to the house. The Indians then came down in sight of the house, and seemed to be in no hurry about leaving. My impression was, when I left here, that they could be easily tracked, but, to my surprise, I found that the snow had entirely disappeared and the ground frozen very hard, which rendered pursuit impossible. I went as far as the South Fork, crossing at the foot of the timbered ridge, and returning down to the mouth on the east side, having been out three days and two nights, traveling a distance of fifty-five miles. Lieutenant Hand, with a detachment of ten men, leaves in the morning for the South Fork with ten days' rations.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

H. C. SMALL,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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HEADQUARTERS CANYON CITY ROAD EXPEDITION,
Cottonwood, Oreg., April 21, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the colonel commanding the District of Oregon that on the morning of the 18th instant I sent a detachment of ten men down the river after Lieutenant Hand's detachment, with instructions for him to proceed at once to this place. Leaving nineteen men in charge of the horses, I proceeded with the acting assistant surgeon, D. Walker, and the wounded men to camp, having previously sent to the post for a team. After having the wounded comfortably cared for, the acting assistant surgeon and myself started from camp on the 20th at 2 p. m. for this place, intending if Lieutenant Hand had returned to proceed up the South Fork to where we had the engagement of the 16th instant. When within about three miles and a half of this place, it being near sundown, I saw an Indian on horseback to the right of the road riding in this direction. I told the surgeon that our only chance of escape was to put our horses under full speed and run past,

which we attempted, but after proceeding a short distance we suddenly came within forty yards of twelve or fourteen who were within twenty yards of the road holding their horses, who had not discovered us. Thinking it too hazardous an undertaking, we retreated about fifty yards, when they raised the war whoop, and three or four came after us at full speed, and we only escaped by a precipitous flight, they following us some three miles. We returned to camp, and at 1 p. m. with an escort of three we started for Cottonwood again. When a little beyond where we saw the Indians the previous evening we found three citizens who had been killed, two of them scalped and horribly mutilated. The names of the unfortunate men, as far as I can learn, are a man by the name of John W. Potter, and an old man who had been staying with him at the Mountain House, name at present unknown. The other, name unknown.

Arriving at the station at sunrise, I sent out a team, had the murdered men brought in, and have just buried them. I immediately sent a detachment in pursuit, fearing the Indians had come down the South Fork, and were the same encountered by us on the 16th instant. The detachment remained out all day, having gone as far south as the foot of the timbered ridge, which is still covered with snow, and found that the Indians had come from the North and not from the South Fork. As far as could be ascertained the Indians had gone down the road in a northwest direction. I suppose them to be the same band the citizens found down the river a short time since, and that they number fifteen or twenty warriors. The detachment sent for Lieutenant Hand has just returned and found nothing of him. They report traveling down the main John Day's River, through a very rough mountainous country a distance of sixty-five miles, and returning by way of Alkali, having traveled 170 miles in four days. They report finding fresh Indian sign along the route, but saw none. In the morning I sent a detachment of ten men to Rock Creek to escort the Canyon City stage to this place, and citizens who are waiting there. From what I now know respecting the Indians, I fear the forces under my command will prove insufficient to afford the necessary protection to travelers and settlers, as they are known to be scattered along the road for sixty miles, and while after one party another follows in my rear. I respectfully suggest that the forces may be increased on this road, at least for the present. I could easily manage them with the number of troops I have if they would remain together, but they scatter in all directions, rendering it impossible to trail them with any degree of certainty. Both men and horses are much fatigued, having been almost constantly in the saddle for the past eight days. I will write again if Lieutenant Hand should arrive before I can send this off, as the stage will not go down until the 24th.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. SMALL,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

HEADQUARTERS CANYON CITY ROAD EXPEDITION,
Camp Watson, Oreg., November 20, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the colonel commanding the department that on the morning of the 13th instant I ordered a detachment of twenty-two enlisted men of Company G, First Oregon Cavalry,

under command of First Sergt. George Garber, of same company and regiment, on scout after Snake Indians, who had recently been committing depredations in the vicinity of Cottonwood, on the Canyon City road. On the 15th instant they found fresh sign of Indians on the head of Cottonwood Creek, at the foot of timbered ridge, and sent the pack train back after more rations. They followed upon their trail, and about 11 a. m., the 17th instant, came upon a ranch of about twenty-five or thirty Indians camped upon the west side of the South Fork of John Day's River, near the upper crossing on the road leading from Yreka, Cal., to Canyon City, Oreg. Sergeant Garber being in advance of the train with eight men, attacked them and fell mortally wounded on the first fire. Corpl. William Starkey, who was behind in charge of the train, then went forward with the remainder of the detachment and joined in the fight, which resulted in the killing of four or five Indians and wounding eight or nine, capturing three horses, two guns, a large amount of ammunition, blankets, skins, trinkets, and burned their camp containing 5,000 or 6,000 pounds of dried meats, &c., completely destroying everything they had. Late in the evening of same day an express reached camp for the surgeon. I started immediately with a detachment of eight cavalrymen for the scene of action with a view of following them. After traveling all night through a fearful storm I reached Cottonwood and sent a party to meet them, who arrived at 4 p. m. with the wounded sergeant. Finding the jaded condition of my animals and the awful state of the weather would not permit of my going out again, I returned to camp, arriving at 12 p. m. The next morning Sergeant Garber died of his wounds; an honest, upright, brave, and good soldier. I have ordered his remains sent to The Dalles for interment. They will arrive there about the 29th or 30th instant with instructions to the acting assistant quartermaster of that post to forward to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., if possible.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. SMALL,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

No. 2.

Reports of Lieut. William M. Hand, First Oregon Cavalry.

CANYON CITY ROAD EXPEDITION,
Camp Watson, Oreg., January 28, 1865.

SIR: Pursuant to Orders, No. 4, I left this camp on the morning of the 18th instant with eight men of Company G, First Oregon Cavalry, mounted on mules, and proceeded up John Day's River, a distance of sixty miles. Since the six Indians were seen near the Cottonwood House on the 10th instant, thirteen head of horses that had been running all winter on John Day's River, six or eight miles above the Cottonwood House, have disappeared, and are supposed to have been stolen by these same Indians. The settlers along the road apprehend considerable trouble this spring. Owing to the severity of the present winter they think the Indians will be compelled to commence depredations early. I should have returned by some other route, but it was

impracticable on account of the snow. I returned to Camp Watson on the 27th instant, having traveled 120 miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. HAND,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry.

Capt. H. C. SMALL,
Commanding Canyon City Road Expedition.

COTTONWOOD HOUSE, *March 17, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 7th instant a party of twenty-four citizens left here in search of a band of Indians who have been engaged in stealing stock from this neighborhood for some time past. They continued down to John Day's River, driving the Indians before them. On the 12th they induced several of the Indians to come into their camp, and through them on the 14th nineteen warriors, five squaws, and four children came into their camp. The citizens intended to bring in the whole band, the chief agreeing to the arrangement and apparently perfectly satisfied, but instead of doing as he promised, at the first opportunity he gave a signal when they all broke and ran. The citizens then commenced firing on them, killing 12 and wounding nearly all the rest. Two squaws were accidentally killed besides. The citizens captured 23 horses and mules, 3 guns, and about 50 pounds of ammunition. None of the whites were injured. I believe it would be well to leave this detachment here for the present, for should the Indians be able to gather a sufficient force to attack the road, this would very likely be the first point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. HAND,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry.

Capt. H. C. SMALL,
Commanding Canyon City Road Expedition.

FEBRUARY 1–20, 1865.—Operations about Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., with skirmish (15th) in the Bruneau Valley.

Reports of Capt. Frederick Seidenstriker, First Washington Territory Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., February 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the commanding general that advices from the expedition in the field under Captain O'Regan were received yesterday under date of the 11th instant. The news is very gratifying, as he reports that a detachment of his men encountered a party of thieving Indians, and succeeded in killing 5 warriors and in capturing 4 head stolen cattle, and some women and children, which they took to camp. On a previous scout they killed 3 Indians. The captain sent in requesting subsistence for the support of his prisoners, but owing to the large demands now made upon Government for subsistence for destitute emigrants and Indians in this vicinity I directed the release of the Indians. The command is now encamped on Catherine Creek awaiting supplies. These were dispatched from the post to-day. I sent subsistence to the 20th proximo,

and instructed Captain O'Regan to return to the post by that time. I also sent four pack animals for the use of his command. The demand for subsistence by destitute emigrants still continues. Numbers of them visit the post every day, many of them in a starving condition. The winter in this vicinity has been so long and so severe that the most of the cattle in the neighborhood are dying for want of fodder, except the Government animals, which are well provided. Yesterday we had another severe snow-storm, which covered the ground with about four inches of snow, and it is generally believed that if the season does not break up shortly the citizens in this valley will lose all their stock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SEIDENSTRIKER,

Captain, First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. Post.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DISTRICT OF OREGON,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., February 20, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the commanding general the receipt of a letter from Captain O'Regan bearing date February 17, 1865. On the 13th instant information was received that eight head of cattle had been stolen from the vicinity of his camp. Acting on this information a detachment of six soldiers and four citizens was sent out under command of First Sergt. John Storan, Company I, Washington Territory Infantry, to track and if possible catch the Indians. The party followed the tracks and came upon a camp on the evening of the 15th instant in a cañon about eight miles from Bruneau Valley. The Indians numbered about eighty, and were engaged in dressing and curing the carcasses of the eight steers. The little party immediately attacked the Indians, who resisted most strenously, and after a sharp fight of about an hour and a half gained the field. The casualties present a favorable aspect, as there were thirty warriors killed and none of our men even wounded. Nothing but the judicious management of the non-commissioned officer in charge could have caused such a signal success, as eighty-three shots were fired, and the indications, such as bloody tracks, &c., were numerous. The captain is of opinion that at least thirty were wounded besides. The fight was discontinued only when it was too dark to pursue and a heavy rain set in. The men were tired out, and the rations were all consumed, they having only three days' provisions at the start. The sergeant in his report awards considerable praise to the men of his detachment, and is himself highly commended by Captain O'Regan. The captain was expecting to do some good service, and was very anxious to get some more animals. These, as already reported to the commanding general, had been started from this post on the 12th instant. It appears from a former report that quite a number of animals are in their vicinity, but totally unserviceable, as they were unshod. To obviate this difficulty I sent a supply of shoes and nails, and also a blacksmith, so that the command is now well equipped for any emergency. As the captain represents the danger which might arise from releasing the Indians captured (as they are now fully aware of our strength, projects, &c.), I have so far modified my orders as to allow them to be sent to this post with the return wagons. I purpose sending an express to that effect to-morrow morning. On their arrival here I will keep the

Indians in confinement until the return of the expedition. The weather here is still very unfavorable, snow falling almost every night, but where the command is now encamped they do not appear to have the mild weather we are enjoying in this valley. This is, however, much to our advantage, as the Indians are more readily tracked. I have also to report that yesterday I discharged three of my men on expiration of term of service. I will have to discharge two more on the 24th, and four on the 4th proximo. The weather is such as yet as to preclude the possibility of sending them below. In conclusion, I would express my satisfaction at the results so far obtained from the expedition, and am very anxious to see its operations terminate as favorably as they have commenced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SEIDENSTRIKER,
Captain, First Washington Territory Infantry, Commanding.

Lieut. W. I. SANBORN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

FEBRUARY 17, 1865.—Skirmish at Fort Buchanan, Ariz. Ter.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Bennett, First California Cavalry.
No. 2.—Capt. John L. Merriam, First California Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Bennett, First California Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter., February 25, 1865.

COLONEL: On the 17th instant the Apache Indians, to the number of about 100, attacked Fort Buchanan. They shot one soldier through the leg. The soldiers, after the Indians fired the roof, made their escape. The Indians got about 200 rations, suits of clothing of six men, 250 cartridges, six cavalry horses and equipments, and some arms from the cavalry detachment near the post. They murdered Mr. Wrightson and Mr. Hopkins. Missing, 1 soldier stationed at Buchanan, supposed to be killed, and the Mexican boy with Mr. Wrightson. Of course everything they had fell into the hands of the Indians. I suppose Captain Merriam will make to department headquarters a detailed report of all this. Mr. Hughes, of Tucson, recently found at the cienega a man recently murdered, horribly mutilated, and he reports seeing fresh Indian tracks at the road near Dragoon Springs, where Indians had apparently been waiting. At Sulphur Springs fresh tracks of Indians with a large number of horses and mules. The men at San Pedro report seeing Indians frequently. The mail is not considered safe the way it is now carried by one man. Mr. Davis, the quartermaster's clerk, just informed me that he was afraid neither of these expressmen would make another trip. The service is a very hard one. They are all good men and if they quit there is no way to carry the mail except by cavalry until they can be replaced. I think it will be difficult to replace them. Lieutenant Norton, First Cavalry California Volunteers, says the cavalry horses captured at Fort Buchanan were good ones. The

expressman would not go by Buchanan; he said the other route was more open and a better road, and not much difference in the distance. There is another consideration—I am informed Jones is paid $125 a month, and these men $75, and I would employ either of these men before Jones. I should be sorry to have these men leave; they are good men, sober, trustworthy, and take good care of their animals. In any event, I will have the express carried in some way. Killing these murderous Apaches will have to be systematically and energetically carried on before there will be security for life or property in this Territory.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry California Vols., Commanding.

Col. J. C. MCFERRAN, U. S. Army,

Chief Quartermaster, Department of New Mexico.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. John L. Merriam, First California Cavalry.

TUBAC, ARIZ. TER., *February 22, 1865.*

Capt. B. C. CUTLER,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose report of an attack made on the vedette station at Fort Buchanan, Ariz. Ter., on the 17th instant.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN L. MERRIAM,

Captain, First California Cavalry, Commanding Post.

TUBAC, ARIZ. TER.

February 18, at 9.45 a. m., received information from Doctor Lock, of Santa Rita, that Indians had attacked the vedette station of six men, at Fort Buchanan, on yesterday (one of the men from Fort Buchanan having reached Santa Rita), and that Mr. Wrightson, superintendent of the Santa Rita mines, Mr. Hopkins, and a Mexican boy had left Santa Rita on the morning of the 17th for Fort Buchanan. I started with a detachment of twenty-four men of my company for Fort Buchanan at 10 a. m., arrived at Santa Rita at 11.25 a. m., rested half an hour, and arrived at Fort Buchanan at 2.40 p. m. While at Santa Rita received information from my men who had escaped that the Indians had captured the station, and probably killed three of the men. No account of Messrs. Wrightson and Hopkins. A short distance from the fort found their bodies; they had evidently been attacked from behind and no opportunity of making any resistance. Found the house had been fired before the men left. The Indians had captured 6 horses and horse equipments, 2 carbines and equipments, all the subsistence, &c., except a portion of the corn, the pork, coffee, soap, and candles, also all the clothing belonging to the men. Ordered one sergeant and five men to proceed to the vedette station at San Pedro Crossing, and remain there, judging that station too weak (six men) if attacked by a large force of Indians. Ordered the abandonment of Fort Buchanan station. There is no use trying to follow the Indians. Their tracks show that they have scattered in small parties in every direction. They numbered

about seventy or eighty men. February 19, returned via Santa Rita to Tubac, found that the corporal in charge of Fort Buchanan and one man had reached there. The corporal is shot through the thigh. One private and the Mexican boy still missing. Corporal Buckley, who was in charge, makes the following statement:

No signs of Indians for some time back. On the morning of attack one man went hunting (he is still missing), and in the afternoon two men went, as usual, to cut hay for the horses. I was sitting at the door of the house when an Indian shot me through the thigh. This was the first knowledge we had that the Indians were around. I drew my pistol and shot the Indian, at the same time Private Berry shot another. The Indians now closed in large numbers (seventy or eighty) round the house, and soon had it on fire. We kept them off until the roof began to fall in, (cannot tell whether any more Indians were killed or not, for the smoke), when I saw that the only chance for saving our lives was to force our way through the Indians. We broke from the house amidst a shower of arrows, and by showing front to them whenever they got too near, kept them off till we got to the hills, when they gave up the chase, and we made our way safely to Santa Rita. The two men who were cutting hay, hearing the firing at the fort, hastened there, but found it surrounded by Indians and on fire; they then went to Santa Rita. None of us knew anything of Mr. Wrightson being near.

JOHN L. MERRIAM,
Captain, First California Cavalry, Commanding Post.

MARCH 12–19, 1865.—Expeditions from Fort Churchill to Pyramid and Walker's Lakes, Nev., with skirmish (14th) at Mud Lake and affair (16th) near Walker's Lake, Nev.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Capt. Almond B. Wells, First Nevada Cavalry.
No. 2.—Capt. William Wallace, First Nevada Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Capt. Almond B. Wells, First Nevada Cavalry.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 30, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith you will receive copies of the reports of Captains Wells and Wallace of their expeditions to Pyramid Lake and Walker Lake, with details of the affair at Mud Lake between the command of Captain Wells and a body of thirty Indians, and the capture at Walker Lake, by the command of Captain Wallace, of the two Indians who murdered Stewart and Rabe. The murderers have been turned over to the civil authorities for trial.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

CAMP NYE, NEV., *March 19, 1865.*

SIR: In obedience to instructions from headquarters Military Sub-District of Nevada, Fort Churchill, Special Orders, No. 15, dated March 11, 1865, I have the honor to report that on the 12th of March, with fifty men, I traveled a distance of ten miles in a northeasterly direction

and camped for the night. At 6 o'clock the next morning broke camp and marched a distance of forty-eight miles in a westerly direction, arriving at Pyramid Lake at 6 p. m. I immediately ascertained from good authority that there was a band of Smoke Creek Indians encamped about eleven miles below; that they were continually stealing cattle from the ranchmen and herders. I placed a guard over the Indians encamped around me and gave orders not to let one escape. The next morning (the 14th instant) at 3 o'clock I left camp with twenty-nine of my men and two citizens, Messrs. T. W. Murch and W. H. Wilson, who volunteered their services as guides, for the purpose of arresting the guilty Indians. We came within sight of their encampment about 5.30 a. m. I divided my command into three squads under Sergeants Wadleigh and Besat, ten men remaining with me. I then approached their encampment intending to arrest them, but when within about 150 yards they commenced firing upon me. The first shot took effect in Corporal Dolan's shoulder, wounding him slightly; the second passed through the cape of my overcoat. I then ordered a charge with sabers. The Indians fell back to the bushes on both sides of the slough. By this time the men under Sergeants Wadleigh and Besat came up and a general engagement ensued. The Indians fought like veterans. I killed twenty-nine in all; but one escaped. I destroyed several guns, a quantity of powder, fresh beef, &c. I pursued and fought them for about ten miles up into the mountains. Some of my men had hand-to-hand conflicts with them. Several were beaten on the arms with the Indians' guns. I also captured nine horses, but as they were very poor I did not deem it necessary to bring them in. Throughout the battle my men behaved with a valor and fortitude rarely equaled. Without an exception they were as cool and collected as though on an ordinary skirmish drill. My acknowledgments are due Messrs. Murch and Wilson for the benefit of their experience as guides and for the aid they afforded throughout the conflict. After the battle, Winnemucca, chief of the Pi-Utes, called on me and expressed himself as highly pleased with the result. He told me through the interpreter that he had been talking to them all winter, telling them not to steal the white men's cattle, and he thought that the punishment they had received would teach them a lesson.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. WELLS,
Captain Company D, First Battalion Cavalry Nevada Volunteers.

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Commanding Sub-Military District of Nevada.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. William Wallace, First Nevada Infantry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev., March 11, 1865.

I. Capt. William Wallace, Company A, First Battalion Nevada Infantry, with thirty-five men of his company, is hereby detailed on detached service. He will provide himself with fifteen days' rations, and will proceed at 6 a. m. to-morrow to Walker River [and] Lake and arrest the Indians that recently murdered the two white men in that vicinity and bring them to this post.

II. Lieut. William H. Clark, Company E, First Battalion Nevada Volunteer Cavalry, with fifty mounted men of his company, will report to and accompany Captain Wallace.

* * * * * * *

IV. Captains Wallace and Wells will report to the commanding officer for instructions.

By order of Maj. C. McDermit, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, commanding post:

DANIEL VANDERHOOF,
First Lieut. Company C, First Nevada Vol. Infty., Post Adjutant.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV., *March 20, 1865.*

I have the honor to report that in accordance with the above order I took up the line of march at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant. I had along with my command twelve friendly Indians and a white man to act as guides. My whole force was thirty-seven infantry of my own company and fifty cavalry Company E, Nevada Volunteers, under Lieut. William H. Clark. I arrived the first day at Mason's ranch, on Walker River, distant from Fort Churchill eighteen miles. I was there joined by about twenty friendly Indians who wished to go along with the expedition. I informed them that I had no use for them and no supplies, and they then turned back. I started from Mason's ranch at 6 a. m. on the 13th, and traveled up the Walker River fourteen miles to the junction of the East and West Walker; thence up the West Fork four miles to the crossing; crossed the river and camped on the east side at Wilson's ranch, a distance of eighteen miles from Mason's ranch. Left Wilson's at 5 a. m. of the 14th; traveled fifteen miles and camped on Wheeler's ranch on the west side of the East Fork of Walker River. The settlers here said that the murderers of Stewart and Rabe and their friends, about 300 strong, were camped at the foot of Walker Lake, but knew nothing of my coming, having thus far misled them by saying that I was on my way to Aurora. To get to where the Indians were at the foot of the lake I had to cross a range of mountains where it was impossible to get teams over and the trail was very little traveled. The Indians' camp was distant from this point (Wheeler's ranch) thirty miles, twenty miles to the lake and ten miles down to the camp, and no food for our animals on the way. I had no packsaddles with me, and on the morning of the 15th I sent out men and borrowed five saddles of the settlers. I then ordered the men to provide themselves with two days' cooked rations, as I did not wish to build any fires after leaving camp until the Indians could be surrounded. I was getting everything ready for an early start in the morning when about 11 o'clock an Indian courier arrived with the news that he was sent by Josephus (a friendly chief), who was watching out for the murderers at the head of the lake, to let me know that they had come up there the night before. Placing full reliance upon this information, I immediately acted upon it, and left Wheeler's ranch at 12 m. Went one mile down the East Fork of Walker River and crossed. From here I sent the infantry, under command of Lieut. G. J. Lansing, across by a trail with a guide, and I took the cavalry and went around by the road a distance of twenty-five miles. The infantry made it in fifteen miles to a tollhouse on the Wellington road, which had been uninhabited for some months. It was situated in a very deep cañon two miles from the mouth and eight from the head of the lake. I arrived at the tollhouse about 8 in the evening, and the infantry came in about fifteen minutes

afterward. I halted here until 2 a. m. of the 16th. I had attained a correct idea of the location of the Indian camp and made my arrangements accordingly. I moved out the cavalry and infantry together to the mouth of the cañon. In coming out of the cañon one of my wagons upset. I left a guard with it with orders to right it up and follow on. I had ordered the cavalry, under the command of Lieut. William H. Clark, to go up the lake road three miles, then to take a trail to the left and cross the river about two miles and a half above the lake, and then as the land was level and sandy to go half a mile from the river, and then down close to the lake, so that when they had formed in line and deployed the right would rest on the river and the left on the lake or close to it. The country was all open to the left and rear, and it was impossible for the Indians to have made their escape in that direction. Lieutenant Clark had orders to wait in that position until I gave the signal with my bugle for him to advance, which was to be about daylight. He was then to march his command up to within fifty yards of the Indian camp, and if not fired upon to await further orders. If firing was commenced by the Indians not to let one of them escape him. The Indian camp was on both sides of the river where it emptied into the lake. Along the river for three miles from its mouth is a thick growth of underbrush, willows, and cottonwood, and at the camp the river is thirty or forty yards wide and about two or three feet deep. The cavalry arrived on the ground about thirty minutes before daylight. I took the infantry up the lake within about half a mile of the mouth of the river, then deployed and covered the ground from there to the river, my right resting on the lake and my left on the river, and the whole camp of Indians on the south side of the river within easy range of my rifles. I took this ground about fifteen minutes before daylight. Just at the break of day the Indian Josephus, I had down at the Indian camp, came out to me and told me that one of the men was in camp on the other side of the river and the other fifteen miles down on the east side of the lake. I sent Josephus back across the river and told him to stay with the Indians and send back a guide. In about ten minutes an Indian came back, and (I had an Indian interpreter with me so that I could converse with him) he said that Josephus was with the murderer. I had kept five mounted men (cavalry) with me to use in case of necessity. I had sent one to the rear to stop the wagons, the others I took with me, and we started for camp on the other side of the river with the Indian guide, who had first come out to me to cross the river. We had to go through the camp on the south side next to the infantry, but our guide, myself, and the four men being well mounted, we went through the camp on a run. We could see the Indians running in every direction and making a great deal of noise, but there was not a shot fired. At this time it had just got to be fairly light. We crossed the river, and I found that the camp on the north side was about 100 yards below and more on the lake. I ordered my bugler to sound the call for the cavalry, and sent one of the men to have Lieutenant Clark bring his force down in order. By this time the guide had got half way to camp; the Indians commenced to yell. After I crossed the river I saw the Indians who acted as guides to Lieutenant Clark leave his lines and start for the camp, hallooing to the Indians to lay down their arms or they would all be killed; that we had them surrounded, and they could not get out. I now saw Josephus about the center of the camp. I rode up to him and asked him which was the man we were after. Just then and before he had time to answer an Indian jumped out of the campoode (Indian hut) with a gun in his

hand, when Campbell, the sub-Indian agent, who had just come in with the Indians from Lieutenant Clark's lines, leveled his revolver and told him to lay down his gun or he would shoot him. Josephus told me that he was not the one we were after. His gun was taken away from him, and the Indian that we were after pointed to me. I dismounted and tied and placed him in charge of twenty-five of the cavalry, with orders to move up to the bridge two miles above. The infantry, under Lieutenant Lansing, was ordered to the same point. I then took the remaining twenty-five cavalrymen and started around the east side of the lake, with Josephus as a guide and a brother of the man we were after in custody. When I had arrived within about one mile of the camp I sent ten men around to the head of the ravine in which the Indians were camped, and halted the command in order to give them time to get into position. From where we had halted we could not be seen by the Indians in camp. After I had given the ten men sufficient time to take their position to guard the head of the ravine, I ordered a forward movement on the camp. We had not proceeded more than 200 yards before I saw an Indian running up a small ravine some half a mile ahead. I deployed the cavalry and pursued him. His brother and Josephus hallooed to him not to run or he would be shot. Before we got within shooting distance of him he stopped. When we came up with him I took his gun away from him and tied him. I then had the recall sounded, and started back for the head of the lake at 7.30 a. m., and arrived at the bridge at 10 a. m. I found about 300 warriors assembled here, but without arms, and they all appeared to be friendly except the relatives of the two men we had taken. I found my teams here all right and moved up the river about three miles to Camp Josephus, where the grass was good, there being none at the bridge where the infantry halted. We all got into camp at 12 m. I now informed the Indians that I must have the saddles and pistols that belonged to the murdered men, and that if they did not bring them in I would go after them. They said that the things were at the foot of the lake. I sent the brothers of the prisoners for them and told them to bring them to this post. They arrived here to-day. I left Camp Josephus at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th; crossed over to the north side of the river, and traveled up fifteen miles to the Reservation house, on the main Walker River. I here found about 100 warriors of the same tribe as those on the lake (Pi-Utes), but all friendly. It was this part of the tribe that rendered me so much assistance as guides and interpreters. A large number of them spoke English, and kept me posted of the whereabouts of the Indians. I left the Reservation house at 6 a. m. of the 18th. Went fifteen miles up the river. Camped with the infantry at Smith's ranch. As there was no grain or hay to be had at this point, I sent the cavalry on five miles to Mason's ranch. Left Smith's ranch at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and arrived at Fort Churchill, distance twenty miles, at 11 a. m. The cavalry left Mason's at 8 o'clock and arrived here at the same time. On arriving at this post I placed the two Indian prisoners in the guard-house, under charge of the sergeant of the guard.

Before closing this report I desire to say that Lieut. William H. Clark, Company E, cavalry, and Lieut. G. J. Lansing, of my own company, deserve great credit for the prompt manner in which they fulfilled all orders. The men, both cavalry and infantry, at the critical moment when the advance was made by the cavalry on the Indian camp were perfectly steady and behaved like veterans. If at this time there had been a shot fired on either side we would have had a desperate fight, as the Indians were ready for a fight, and had sent us word

that they would not give up the murderers, and it was only by taking them by surprise and having them completely surrounded that we succeeded in taking the criminals without great loss on both sides.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

WM. WALLACE,
Capt. Company A, First Nevada Vol. Infty., Comdg. Expedition.

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Commanding Sub-District of Nevada.

APRIL 5–18, 1865.—Expedition from Camp Bidwell to Antelope Creek, Cal.

Report of Capt. James C. Doughty, Second California Cavalry.

CAMP BIDWELL, CAL., *April 24, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to the general commanding the District of California that on the 5th instant I left this camp with thirty-five men of Company I, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, en route for Pine, Deer, Mill, and Antelope Creeks for the purpose of arresting the Indians that have been committing depredations in the vicinity of those creeks. After arriving at Deer Creek I sent a detachment of fifteen men under the command of a sergeant to scout in the neighborhood of Deer and Mill Creeks, employing Mr. Hi Good (a citizen) as a guide to accompany them. At the same time I continued on to Antelope Creek with ten men, leaving ten men on Deer Creek to be sent to either party if required, and to guard the horses for the first-named party at Antelope Creek. I employed Mr. William Morgan (a citizen) as a guide to go with me on the mountains near Antelope and Dry Creeks and north of Mill Creek, some thirty-five miles north of this post. After remaining in that section, scouting the country over night and day up to the 15th instant, when I received notice of the assassination of Lieutenant Levergood, at this post, I returned to this camp, leaving the men as I had distributed them, with a sergeant in command of each detachment, until the 18th instant, when I called them in. While I was out I found a great many signs of Indians, which convinced me that the Indians were in that section gathering food of different kinds; but the country being very mountainous and covered with underbrush I was not able to see them; at the same time they could observe every move that I made from their hiding places. I traveled several nights trying to find them by their fires without success, except once they were discovered about 8 o'clock at night by the guide and one man, who immediately returned to the detachment and gave the information, but before they got the Indians surrounded they had evacuated their position. On the 15th one of the detachment secured a horse that the Indians had left in the hurried flight and brought the same to camp, which was turned over to the quartermaster. I have no doubt but the animal was stolen from some of the settlers in that neighborhood. Becoming convinced that the Indians had scattered in different directions, I deemed it necessary to order the men to camp until the Indians would collect together, when I would send a detachment out after them again.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOUGHTY,
Captain, Second California Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of California, Sacramento, Cal.

MAY 3–JUNE 15, 1865.—Expeditions from Fort Churchill to Carson Lake and Truckee and Humboldt Rivers, Nev.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Charles McDermit, Second California Cavalry, commanding Sub-District of Nevada.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF NEVADA,
Fort Churchill, May 9, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that settlers at Carson Lake and also on Truckee River requested me to send troops to those localities, informing me that they anticipated trouble with the Indians. On the morning of the 3d of May I left this post for Carson Lake, taking with me First Lieut. D. Vanderhoof, Company C, Nevada Infantry, Second Lieut. D. H. Pine, Nevada Infantry, and detachment Company E, Nevada Cavalry, consisting of fifteen men, with six days' supplies; arrived in camp at Cottonwood Station, on the overland road, at 3 p. m., having marched twenty-six miles. 4th, left camp at 4.40 a. m.; arrived at Taylor's ranch, on the Carson River, near the lake, at 9.30 a. m., that being the place previously designated by me to meet the whites and Indians. 5th, a large number of Indians and some twenty settlers met me at Mr. Taylor's house. In conversation with the Indians I soon learned that the excitement was caused by the peaceable Indians from the Humboldt coming to the Carson Lake to avoid trouble, and the Indians living in the vicinity, not knowing the cause of so many coming in, supposed that a general war of extermination was about to commence, and to confirm them in this belief some reckless white men had told them that I was coming with soldiers to kill them all. They had commenced sending away their squaws and children and burning their wigwams. The white settlers seeing these movements on the part of the Indians in turn became alarmed, and dispatched a messenger to me in great haste; but through my interpreter, Richard A. Washington, I soon learned the facts in the case, and they assured me of their great desire for peace with the whites. I talked with the whites and Indians about three hours, assuring them that I would protect the good and at the same time punish the bad of either party. At 5 p. m. I left with the command for Saint Clair Station; arrived there at 6.15 p. m., where we camped during the night, having marched five miles. 6th, took up line of march direct for Truckee River at 5 a. m. Having procured an affidavit that a citizen named Cook had been exulting over the death of President Lincoln, I dispatched Lieutenant Pine with one enlisted man to arrest Cook and deliver him over to the commanding officer at Fort Churchill, which was done. Arrived at Reservation house, on Truckee River, at 1.15 p. m.; distance, twenty-eight miles. 7th, had talk with the Indians, who informed me that the agent had told them lies and otherwise treated them badly, having hired the reserve to white men to keep their stock on it, receiving the money for the same and appropriating it to their [his] own use; and when the Indians would ask the agent for something to help them procure subsistence or clothing, he would tell them that all the money he received had to be turned over to the Indian Department, and if they gave any trouble he would send to Fort Churchill for troops and clean them out. Upon an investigation of the treatment of the Indians by the agent I am really surprised to know that they have borne all these impositions so patiently. Last year $25,000 was appropriated for the purpose of cultivating the Truckee and Walker River reserves. The money has disappeared, and

not one pound of anything is being raised on either reserve for the Indians, and the agents are determined to continue their impositions further by herding stock on the reserves and consuming the grass, the seed of which, if permitted to mature, would afford them a great part of their subsistence. I told the Indians to remain peaceable and injure no white man, and now since the war is over our Great Father at Washington would do something for them; and in the meantime if any of the whites abused them not to resent it, but come to me and make their complaints, and I would investigate the matter and punish the guilty party. I also requested the whites to take all their stock off the reserve. I talked to the Indians about four hours, and they appeared much pleased with all I told them. 8th, I left camp on Truckee River at 4.30 a. m.; arrived at Fort Churchill at 12.45 p. m., having traveled thirty miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McDERMIT,
Lieut. Col. Second California Cavalry, Comdg. Sub-Dist. of Nevada.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento, Cal.

[Indorsement.]

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Sacramento, May 17, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters, with recommendation that copy be furnished to the Congressional Committee appointed to inquire into Indian affairs on this coast.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF NEVADA,
Camp No. 10, June 9, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that on the 30th of May I left Fort Churchill in company with Governor H. G. Blasdel, Surg. A. F. Mechem, Lieut. C. C. Warner, and an escort of thirteen cavalry from Company E, First Battalion Nevada Volunteers. On the 2d of the present month we arrived at Austin, Leander County, and on the afternoon of the 3d instant the Governor and myself had a talk with about 100 Indians (all we could collect on so short notice), telling them to come into the settlements and separate from the hostiles, be peaceable, and they would be protected. They appeared quiet and peaceably inclined. On the morning of the 4th, leaving the Governor at Austin, we started for the Humboldt River, traveling mostly due north through a mountainous country with a number of small ranches and dwellings, but mostly deserted on account of the hostile Indians. On the evening of the 4th instant Lieutenant Seamands, of Company B, First Nevada Infantry, with twenty mounted men, an interpreter, nine friendly Indians, and a 12-pounder howitzer from Fort Ruby, joined my escort. On the evening of the 8th instant I struck the river at a point seventy miles north of Unionville. On the morning of the 9th instant I undertook to cross the river, but failed on account of its swollen banks, and deemed it best to move down the river to a bridge eighteen miles distant, where I found Capt. William Wallace, Company A, First Nevada Infantry,

with his company of seventy-three men and a 12-pounder howitzer. Most of the ranches along the river are deserted. I propose moving to-morrow morning to a suitable camp up the north side of the main Humboldt River to await the arrival of Captain Doughty, Second California Volunteers. In the meantime I will be joined by Captain Wells, Company D, First Nevada Cavalry, eighty-two men, and Captain Payne, Company E, same battalion, fifty men, when I propose moving upon the Indians, who are reported to be in the vicinity of Gravelly Ford, in strength and hostile. If we can catch them we propose to give them a whipping which they will remember. Since leaving the fort we have traveled a distance of nearly 330 miles in eight days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. McDERMIT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento, Cal.

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HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF NEVADA,
Camp No. 15, June 15, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: For the information of the general commanding I would respectfully report to district headquarters that I left Camp No. 10, where I made my last report, at 5 a. m. on June 10, 1865; crossed the main Humboldt River and arrived at the Little Humboldt River at 7 a. m. Crossed the stream on a ferry-boat procured by Capt. W. Wallace, Nevada Infantry, at Dun Glen; succeeded in crossing all property, &c., without accident, and camped on the opposite side of the stream. Remained at this camp during Sunday awaiting the arrival of Captain Wells' command, consisting of his company and detachment Company E, forty-two men. Captain Wells having joined us, we left this camp the morning of June 12; traveled east fourteen miles, camping in Littlefield Valley, where we found good grass and water. Left the latter place (Camp No. 12) with fifty cavalry, Captains Wells and Payne, Asst. Surg. A. F. Mechem, and Lieutenants Littlefield (Nevada Cavalry) Seamands, Warner, and McGowan (Nevada Infantry), Interpreter Butterfield, with four Indian scouts, taking six days' rations in our haversacks, and leaving the balance of the command with all the teams at Camp No. 12; traveled to Camp No. 13, where we arrived at 1.10 p. m., course northeast; traveled through a level sage-brush country without road. Distance to Camp No. 13, twenty-five miles. My object in this expedition was for a reconnoitering tour and to visit the battle-fields of Lieutenant Littlefield and Captain Wells. Left this camp at 10 a. m. and arrived at Camp No. 14, in Valley Wells, having traveled fourteen miles, which camp is situated opposite Fort Redskin, where Lieutenant Littlefield's fight took place May 7, 1865. I visited the cañon and mountain where the Indians were posted, and their rifle-pits among the rocks which were ingeniously constructed, and capable of containing about 200 Indians. Here we found most excellent grazing ground. Left Camp No. 14 at 8.30 a. m. June 15; traveled northeast; saw upon the route many Indian signs; also where they had grazed their stock about five weeks ago; country level and fine grass all the way. Arrived at the camp (No. 15, twenty-five miles distance) at 3.30 p. m., it being at the foot of the Table Mountain, where Captain Wells had his fight of May 20, 1865. This camp is within twenty-five miles of the headwaters of the Owyhee River, and near the boundary line of the

States. I shall reconnoiter this vicinity for the ensuing three days to find the position and strength of the Indians, at the end of which time our supplies and the remainder of the command will be up to this camp. I am determined to pursue them until I catch them or run them out of the State. Have traveled 108 miles without seeing a stick of timber which would measure six inches, and no place suitable to establish a military post. Have also traveled sixty-five miles without a road, but have seen nothing to delay our train of supplies.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES McDERMIT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second California Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento, Cal.

MAY 25–JUNE 15, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Ruby to the Humboldt Valley, Nev., with skirmish (May 29) near Austin, Nev.

Report of Lieut. John U. Tolles, First Nevada Infantry.

FORT RUBY, NEV., *June 22, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that pursuant to Post Special Order, No. 16, we took up our line of march on the 20th of May, 1865, the command consisting of myself, forty non-commissioned officers and privates, and ten friendly Indians, with one piece of artillery, the whole under the command of Lieut. W. G. Seamands. After marching the distance of about 135 miles by the usual Overland Mail road, we arrived at Camp No. 7, sixteen miles north of Austin, this being the point at which the most of the recent Indian depredations were committed. While here the men purchased sixteen head riding animals, and there being four with the command, made twenty in all. Lieutenant Seamands here divided the command, himself taking the twenty mounted men, the Indians, and the artillery, and marching with Lieutenant-Colonel McDermit, Second California Cavalry, to the recent battle-field of Captain Wells against the Pi-Ute and Bannock Indians. On the 29th ultimo while at this camp a citizen came running down to the camp, informing me that the Indians were up at the foot of the mountains, about two miles distant, running off some of the cattle that were being herded at this place by Mr. Worthington. Lieutenant Seamands being absent at Austin, I immediately started in pursuit with some fifteen men. Upon the summit of a small rise, some 300 yards from camp, I discovered there were three Indians (two of them mounted) with some eight or ten head of cattle, driving them toward a large ravine in the mountains. The Indians being upon the elevated lands, it was impossible to approach them without being discovered, which was the case, and started on the run up the ravine into the mountains toward Grass Valley. It being a very rough place for the Indians to get their horses through, some of the men succeeded in getting near enough to fire a few shots very close to them, as one of them stated afterward, so I was very credibly informed by Mr. Klemp, a citizen of Austin, who told me that he was in Grass Valley when the Indians came into that place, and said the soldiers had shot at them. Mr. Worthington, the owner of the cattle, found where they had just killed two a short time before our arrival. From these facts and other information I believe it is the

Indians about Austin, Grass Valley, and the immediate vicinity that have committed the recent depredations in the Reese River Valley. We broke camp on the morning of the 6th of June and marched in a northerly direction down Reese River Valley to Mr. Tenant's ranch, a distance of sixteen miles; camped for the night; grass and water good, this being the sink of the Reese River. June 7, marched from Tenant's ranch in a northerly direction to Warm Springs, passing through Reese River Cañon, which opens out upon a large sage-brush and alkali plain, which continues down to the Humboldt River. Camped at the springs; grass and water good. Distance, twenty-eight miles. June 8, continued the direction, marching from Warm Springs to Hay Ranch, eight miles from Humboldt, and camped; grass and water good. Distance traveled, twenty-eight miles. June 9, marched from Hay Ranch down to the old emigrant road on the south side of the river, ten miles; thence east up the river to Klemp's ranch, six miles, and camped. Water warm and riled. Grass not very good on account of the river being so high; the best of it was covered with water. Distance traveled, sixteen miles. While on the route we were overtaken by the previously mentioned citizen, Klemp, who went with us down to his ranch for purpose of looking after his property and one of his hired men, whom he supposed the Indians had killed about one month previously. As he (Klemp) was at the ranch about that time, and was shot at some seven or eight times, and not seeing anything of his hired man, he concluded the Indians had killed him. After arriving at the ranch and looking around, we found the missing man's pants, boots, and hat a short distance from the house, the pants being stiff with blood and having two ball holes in them, one evidently having passed into the left hip and the other in the small of the back near the buckle on the pants, no doubt causing almost instant death. The body was not to be found, no doubt having been cast into the river.

June 10, marched from Klemp's ranch about southeast up the valley of the Humboldt and camped on the river. Distance traveled, sixteen miles. Grass and water same as at last camp. June 11, at this point, which is some four or five miles below Gravelly Ford, we left the river, taking a blind road that leads in a southeasterly direction to Ruby Valley, passing to-day over two ranges of mountains, the first being a wide range of rolling hills, the second a very high, steep mountain, the road leading up a long, steep cañon. After passing over this second summit about three miles found a spring to the right of the road; camped; grass and water good. Distance traveled, eighteen miles. June 12, marched about five miles and came into what is called Pine Valley; traveled up the valley about eight miles; crossed it and passed over another range of mountains. After passing this summit about one mile came to a spring to the left of the road; camped; grass good, water scarce and not very good. Distance traveled, twenty miles. June 13, marched about four miles and came into Diamond Mountain Valley. Crossed the valley and passed through Diamond Mountain by what is known as Railroad Cañon, and came into Mound Valley. Camped on a small stream that runs through the same; grass and water good. Distance traveled, fourteen miles. June 14, the team mules (of which I had six) not being shod, and some of them having become foot-sore, remained here one day for rest. June 15, resumed the march; traveled five miles and came to Overland Mail Route, five miles east of Jacob's Wells Station; thence ten miles to this post. Total distance traveled, 168 miles. I will state that we saw no Indians on the route, nor any signs of them, except at the point where the

murder was committed. The country traveled over is a barren, desolate waste of sagebrush and alkali plains, producing no vegetation whatever, except in Reese River Valley there are some few good hay ranches, and on the Humboldt River, the valley of which is from five to ten miles wide, the greater portion of it very rich and fertile, and will eventually be of very great value to this State. But very little water on the route except at the points mentioned. No timber whatever but a little scrubby pine on the mountains surrounding Pine Valley.

The above report is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN U. TOLLES,
Second Lieut. Co. B, First Nevada Infty. Vols., Comdg. Expedition.

Capt. GEORGE A. THURSTON,
Commanding Post, Fort Ruby.

JUNE 13–26, 1865.—Expedition from Dun Glen to Fairbanks Station, Nev.

Report of Lieut. Richard A. Osmer, Second California Cavalry.

FAIRBANKS STATION, HUMBOLDT [COUNTY], NEV.,
July 7, 1865.

COLONEL: In obedience with your instructions contained in letters of June 13 and 26, I have the honor to make the following report of my movements since my departure from Dun Glen: I left that place on the morning of the 3d instant, and proceeded to this station without delay. Arrived here on the 4th instant. I had learned that the gentleman who keeps this station (Mr. Fairbanks) could both inform and, if necessary, guide me to a camp where some fifty or more hostile Indians, who had stolen much cattle from this vicinity, were camped. I made it my business to inquire from Mr. Fairbanks the particulars regarding this band of Indians, and he informed me of their many hostilities and depredations. Whereupon, on the night of the 5th instant, I took with me Second Lieut. W. G. Overend and sixty-five enlisted men, together with Mr. Fairbanks as the guide, and proceeded to the range of mountains lying east, called the Second East Range, where I understood from the guide he had seen this band and the stolen cattle. Having traveled a distance of over twenty-five miles of a very rough and barren section, I arrived at daybreak to where the camp stood. I took all the necessary measures and precautions to surprise them and make the attack while they were unprepared, and after searching the camp I found, much to my disappointment, that I could find none in it, notwithstanding the place was well fortified and much time and labor must have been given by the Indians to make it so formidable. I then made a thorough scout for them on foot for miles around in the different cliffs and rocky mountains which abound in this section, but with as little success; however, the place bore their tracks in some parts, and I followed them until hidden from view. While returning to this place I dispatched squads of my men in different directions to scout, and on their arrival in camp reported that no Indians could be seen. It is my intention to start from here to-morrow for Summit Spring, situated in Golconda Range, and scout for several days in that section, and give my particular attention to the surrounding country until, in obedience to your orders, I will bring my company to Dun Glen for inspection on the 20th instant. At the earnest solicitation of Mr. Fairbanks and

other settlers, I will leave a squad of ten men at this place to protect them against an invasion, which they expect daily.

Hoping, colonel, that my movements will meet your approval, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

R. A. OSMER,
First Lieutenant, Second Cav. Cal. Vols., Comdg. Company B.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers,
Commanding Humboldt Expedition, Camp No. 16.

JUNE 26–JULY 6, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Bowie to the Gila River, Ariz. Ter., with skirmishes (July 3) at Cottonwood Creek and (4th) at Cavalry Cañon, Ariz. Ter.

Report of Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Bennett, First California Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bowie, Apache Pass, Ariz. Ter., July 6, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the 26th of June at 7 p. m. I left this post with a command consisting of thirty enlisted men of Company L, First Cavalry California Volunteers, ten men of Company M, and three of Company F, same regiment. Mr. George Cox, Charles Kenyon, and Mr. Dysart, citizens, volunteered to accompany me. I had as guides Lojinio, the Apache boy, who so successfully guided Colonel Davis and Captain Tidball against the Apaches, and Merehildo, the guide at Fort Bowie, both good guides. I started west on the road leading out of the pass. Near the mouth of the pass I turned to the right on an old Indian trail, and followed along the west of the Chiricahua Range of mountains in the direction of Dos Cabezas. The trail runs over very rough ground, passing through cañons nearly the whole way. Beyond the Dos Cabezas north about three miles I turned northeast through the mountains, through a kind of pass over broken hills. About five miles in the pass reached a deep cañon with wood, water, and grass in good quantities. Camped at 4 a. m. on the 27th. Lay over at this camp during the day, which was exceedingly hot. Just before dark I moved down the cañon, which was narrow and very rocky, bad trail for horses, for about two miles. Two horses fell, considerably [injuring] their riders. About six miles from first camp I found a little cañon in which there was cold, clear water of excellent quality, as are all those mountain springs and streams. Here I camped. Called it Camp No. 2. Distance from Fort Bowie twenty-five miles. Waited here for darkness, so that emerging into the more open country my command would not be discovered by Indians. As soon as it was sufficiently dark I resumed the march, trail leading in a northerly direction. Continued until about 3 a. m. Halted a short distance from water to go in at dawn of day in case it should be used by Indians. Upon halting I found one man absent. Last seen he had dismounted to fasten his saddle on more securely. I sent back, but failed to find him. At dawn I camped in a deep cañon. Water obtained by digging in the sand; not in great quantity; wood and grass. Day excessively hot. It was impossible for man or beast to procure rest. Lay over at Camp No. 3 the 28th. Distance from Camp No. 2 twenty-five miles. Now on the east side of the Chiricahua Range in broken hills, and a

very rough country. As soon as dark on the 28th started on the trail. Night rainy with drifting clouds of fog, rendering it very dark, and the trail difficult to find. The guides proved their excellence on this and similar occasions.

At 3 a. m. 29th stopped about one mile and a half from cienega. Moved on it at dawn hoping to surprise a rancheria, but there had not been a track there for more than a week. Distance, thirty miles. Large cienega, running water. Remains of brush shanties used by the troops from New Mexico last year during the campaign against the Apaches. A portion or all the beef-cattle were grazed near this cienega. Encamped in the mesquite brush during the day, and as soon as dark resumed the march. The trail was discoverable with great difficulty. If I had not had the very best of guides it would have been impossible for me to have found and followed the trail that night. It led into and up one of the worst cañons I have ever taken horses through. Persevered until 3 a. m., when I encamped. Sent the guides and a detachment to hunt for the rancheria. They, after making a thorough reconnaissance, found a large rancheria capable of containing between 200 and 300 Indians. It had [been deserted] for a week; had no fresh tracks about it. Moved down the cañon at dawn about three miles and stopped for breakfast. Cold mountain stream in a deep cañon. Sides nearly perpendicular rendered us secure from observation. The distance made during the preceding night I estimated at six miles, and I am inclined to believe this is rather over than underestimated, but the guides had repeatedly to follow the trail on their hands and knees. As I was now within thirty miles of Fort Goodwin in a direct line, my horses and mules requiring shoes, some of my men being nearly barefoot, and likely to need provisions before reaching Fort Bowie, I determined to march directly for Fort Goodwin, cutting across the cañons near the mouth of each and give a thorough reconnaissance as I went. At 9.30 I found a long mark in the sand across one of the Indian trails. The guides said that was to indicate the Indians had gone to the other side of the mountains, and, as on the west side, the mountains were perpendicular walls of rock on the east side, I determined to strike northeast for the river. I would then cross all trails going toward the mountains that I would pass going to Goodwin, and my animals would suffer greatly for water, as the day was excessively hot, and they were tired from traveling nearly the whole of the previous night. At 12 m. I reached the Gila River about twenty miles above Fort Goodwin. I rested two hours, then moved to the post that night. My command arrived about 10 p. m. Estimated distance by the trails I followed, 120 miles from Fort Bowie to Fort Goodwin, but I had been around mountains and into cañons considerably out of a direct line between the two posts. Upon my arrival at Goodwin I made application to the commanding officer to have my horses shod. He informed me he had by orders from department headquarters discharged his blacksmiths and could not have my horses shod. Fortunately Mr. Dysart, who had accompanied this command as a volunteer, was an excellent blacksmith, and I hired him to shoe the horses and mules of my command, and ordered the acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Bowie to pay the account. I remained at Goodwin until the night of the 2d of July. I set out with four days' subsistence and instructions from General Mason, commanding, to push on to Fort Bowie with all practicable dispatch. I left Fort Goodwin about 7 p. m.; reached Cottonwood Creek, distant twenty-one miles, at 3 a. m. Found very little water in holes in the rock; good grass and wood. Want of water

compelled me to move on. About 10 a. m. on the 3d found a fresh foot-print of an Apache hunting. I kept in to the left along the base of the mountains as much out of sight as practicable. In about half an hour found another track, also hunting, indicating the proximity of rancheria. I sent the guides to the top of a mountain to our left. They discovered seven bucks going slowly west. I moved on to a deep arroyo, dismounted, unpacked, secured the horses well, posted the guard over the animals, and crept over the side with the remainder of the command into a cañon that ran north and south. Moved south until we got below the Indians; then moved parallel to them. About six miles from where I left the horses I discovered the rancheria. I got my command within about 200 yards of it behind a high ridge. The rancheria was surrounded by a thick growth of scrub oaks, and just at the mouth of three cañons. I charged from the top of the ridge. The rattling of stones probably alarmed the Indians. They fled, leaving everything in the rancheria. Every time an Indian was seen in the openings in the oaks he was fired on. None were killed that I know of, though it was believed that some of the shots took effect. In the rancheria I found a McClellan saddle, broken, bridle bits of Government pattern cut down, a hatchet, tin cup, and an awl taken from Fort Buchanan at the time of the murder of Mr. Wrightson, Mr. Hopkins, and the soldier in February last. Found soldier stockings, blouse, large quantity of mescal prepared for food, a brass kettle (now in possession of Company L, cavalry), hides of all kinds, a great many; large number of old saddles, panniers, &c. I burned the rancheria and everything it contained, first putting sand and ashes into the cakes of mescal, then put them into the bonfire. As there was a fine stream of clear cold water at this place I sent for horses and pack animals and made dinner in this cañon, which was about forty miles from Fort Goodwin, nearly due south from Eureka Springs, and a number of miles from it. This attack could have been, if made at dawn of day, a perfect success, but it was impossible for me to delay that long, for the two Apaches hunting would cross my trail on their return before night. The squaws and children were out gathering acorns and we would be discovered before the next morning. As it proved, the hunters discovered the horses just as I charged the rancheria and gave the alarm. That the Indians escaped with their lives nobody regrets more than I do. After grazing the animals until near sundown I made a thorough examination to see that everything was destroyed, then started in the direction of Fort Goodwin and continued until after dark. A cold drizzly rain set in accompanied by a thick fog. I then turned about and followed the base of the mountain around to the left, first west, then south in the direction of Apache Pass. Marched hard all night on Indian trails. At dawn of day approached a large cañon, cottonwood trees extending from it far into Sulphur Spring Valley. Rained furiously at times. Reached the mouth of cañon, and upon crossing it [found] that horses running had within ten minutes gone up the cañon. I charged on after them. About three miles up the cañon charged another rancheria, but the Indians had been alarmed and were seen in every direction, from 500 to 1,000 yards, ascending the mountains. A brisk fire was opened, and I thought two shots that I particularly noticed took effect. This was the notorious Francisco's band. He made his appearance on the mountain and abused everybody; declared he never would make peace with the whites, and said the Apaches did not intend to. I then moved down the cañon, which I called Cavalry

Cañon, into the plain. About six miles below the cañon I found twenty-seven head of cattle. The Indians herding had discovered me and run up on the opposite side of the cottonwoods and gave the alarm. It was nearly dark by the time the cattle had been got together. I moved out into the plain, killed one of the cattle for my command, grazed the animals, and got supper. This cañon is a rendezvous for the Indians, heavy trails leading to it. A great deal of stock has been kept there, and those mountains in that vicinity are the permanent home for a number of hundred warriors.

At dark on the 4th of July I started with the cattle nearly direct for the Dos Cabezas. Distance preceding night, twenty-five miles. I traveled until 3.30 a. m. July 5; rested until 5 a. m.; then continued on, and at 2.30 p. m. arrived at Camp No. 2, crossing this time from the west to the east, going southeast. My object was to show the mountains to my men so they would know them, particularly as Company L was to be stationed at Fort Bowie, and also to see which side of the mountains was preferable in going from Fort Bowie to the Dos Cabezas. At dark I resumed the march, having marched thirty-five miles to Camp No. 2. Traveled until 12 o'clock. My men and horses were exhausted. I stopped until daylight. Moved into the fort in the morning. Distance from Camp No. 2, twenty-five miles. Turned over twenty-six head of cattle to Lieut. Thomas Coghlan, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Bowie. It was rainy during my trip, and the ground being soft I made a deep, well-defined trail. The men learned the mountains, as I made a thorough reconnaissance of the Chiricahua Range between Apache Pass and Goodwin. The men performed their duty cheerfully and well, and were enthusiastic to be kept on this service of hunting and punishing these long-time murderers. The numerous trails well beaten, lately used, leading through the passes and into the many cañons, indicate a large number of Indians. The cartridges, made of envelope paper, issued to the men of my command would break, and finally it became necessary at each halt to replace broken cartridges. The average loss from this cause was from one to four per man a day. The large cartridge-boxes hit on the cantle of the saddle and break both cartridges and boxes. The cloth cartridges do not break in carrying; none have thus far. The McClellan saddles in the heavy rain-storms [were damaged]. The rawhide soaked and became slack, the wood swelled, and many of the saddles spread and hurt the backs of horses. The hot sun drying the rawhide rapidly over the swelled wood cracked the rawhide. The saddles are old and well worn, and will many of them have to be replaced by new ones. On such a trip the wear and tear on clothing is very great. On my return the distance from Fort Goodwin to Fort Bowie [was] 125 miles, but not a few miles of this was out of the direct line of march. The trail from Fort Bowie to Dos Cabezas is far preferable on the east side of the mountains. In my opinion, vigorous efforts should be made to annihilate the bands of Cochise and Francisco and the other Indians infesting those mountains west of Fort Goodwin. On this scout I took every possible precaution to insure success, and under the circumstances I think I did as well as possibly could have been done. I do not expect much success in killing these Indians until the severity of winter is upon them. Housed in the cañons with their winter stores, then they cannot escape so easily. The deep snows and bitter cold on the mountains will be far different from this pleasant summer breeze. The trails that I followed as a general thing were excellent.

I trust the results will be satisfactory to the general commanding the district.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
Lieut. Col. First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN GREEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Vols., Hdqrs. District of Arizona.

JULY 2–13, 1865.—Expedition from Camp Lyon, Idaho Ter., to the Malheur River, Oreg., with skirmish (9th).

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Lieut. Col. John M. Drake, First Oregon Infantry, commanding Sub-District of Boisé.

No. 2.—Lieut. Charles Hobart, First Oregon Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Lieut. Col. John M. Drake, First Oregon Infantry, commanding Sub-District of Boisé.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF BOISÉ,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., July 18, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the information of the colonel commanding the district, a copy of Lieutenant Hobart's report of an action with the Snake Indians near the headwaters of the Malheur River on the morning of the 9th instant. The Indians received a pretty severe punishment, and will not be apt to attack that command again. The wounded man, Private Phillips, of Company B, First Oregon Cavalry, has been brought to this post and is doing well. From the locality of this affair I judge the band of Indians to be the same that have been depredating on the Boisé road, along Burnt River, and in the vicinity of Auburn. From inquiry made along Burnt River while en route to this post, I learned that the rumors current along the Columbia River a few days ago, to the effect that an extensive Indian raid had been made on Auburn and the adjacent settlements, was without any other foundation than the capture of a pack train near Shaw ranch on the night of the 7th instant. I believe the rumor to have been circulated designedly for some sinister purpose. A portion of Lieutenant Hobart's command, twenty-five men, under command of Lieutenant Gates, were dispatched by Lieutenant Hobart July 1 to Surprise Valley, or to such point on the California road where a detachment of troops from Fort Bidwell could be met, the object being to patrol the road in conjunction with the troops stationed at Fort Bidwell, as directed in General Orders, No. 36, current series, department headquarters. The number of troops at Camp Lyon is insufficient for the duties prescribed—the protection of the mining settlement and patrolling two California roads. The road to Paradise Valley will have to be left to the care of the troops stationed there, unless the garrison at Camp Lyon is increased.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Infantry, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Charles Hobart, First Oregon Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Lyon, Idaho Ter., July 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the expedition consisting of forty-four enlisted men of Companies A, B, and D, First Oregon Cavalry, under my command, left this post on the morning of July 2, 1865. About 11 a. m. we came upon the trail of the stock stolen from Jordan and Reynolds Creeks and followed it to the Malheur River, arriving there on the 7th. The trail was very hard to follow and we experienced great difficulty in following it. It went in a very circuitous direction and every method had been used by the Indians to blind it. On the day of arriving at the Malheur the scouts in advance incautiously exposed themselves and were seen by a party of three Indians who were gathering berries. They fled to the brush, leaving their horses. On the arrival of the command every effort was made to find them, so that they would be unable to transmit intelligence of our presence to the main body of the Indians, but they concealed themselves so effectually that it was impossible to do so. The train was camped and the command, with the exception of the camp guard, was pushed rapidly forward on the Indian trail, hoping to reach the camp of the Indians and surprise them. On our way up the river three mounted Indians were seen and chased by the advance and their horses captured, the Indians escaping to the brush. We kept on the trail till late in the afternoon, riding most of the time at a trot or a gallop, passing several recent camps, until the trail became blind, the stock appearing to have been scattered in all directions. The command was then divided into several parties and the country within a circuit of several miles thoroughly scouted, but without attaining our object. We returned to camp after dark. The next day small parties went out, but could find no traces of the Indian camp. Our camp was on a little flat situated where a small creek joins the Malheur, bounded by the Malheur on the front and left, the creek on the right, and a high precipitous mountain in the rear. On the opposite side the mountains rose in broken ridges directly from the river. This was the only camp in several miles, there being no water in the mountains and the bunch grass being high up on the divides.

About an hour and a half before daylight the picket guard reported Indians near camp. The stock was driven in, the men called to arms, the horses ordered saddled, and the howitzer got into position. While this was being done the Indians, finding themselves detected, opened a heavy fire on the camp from all sides, but heaviest from a bench on the mountain in rear of the camp. A charge of canister was immediately thrown among them and they fell back. It was then reported that ten horses and a number of mules had broken from the men and ran in the direction of the mountain in the rear. A party under Sergeant Wallace and Corporal Walker, of Company B, were instantly sent to charge the hill and recover the stock, the Indians in the rear having fell back, shouting as they did so to the party opposite us. In front they commenced a rapid fire, by which Private Jones of Company D, First Oregon Cavalry, was wounded in the arm, and prepared to make an attack on the camp, but a few discharges of spherical case and canister caused them to retreat over the mountain. The stock having by this time returned to camp, re-enforcements were pushed forward to the party of Sergeant Wallace, which was still in pursuit of the Indians.

The Indians were pursued five or six miles, a running fight being kept up all the time till they managed to escape down a steep, rocky cañon, leaving in our hands the body of one Indian whom they were unable to take off, his arms and ammunition, and nine horses. Three other dead Indians were carried off by them, together with their wounded; how many in number I could not say, the country being so cut up with cañons breaking off from the main ridge that an Indian could elude pursuit by going into them. The horses captured were covered with blood, and I think quite a number of Indians must have been wounded, as the fire of our men was quick and well directed. During the pursuit Corporal Walker and Private Phillips, of Company B, separated from the main body in chase and, the Indians coming out the cañon behind, turned and fought their way back through the Indians. Private Phillips was seriously wounded. Corporal Walker turned back and killed an Indian that was just going to knock Phillips off his horse. The Indians did not pursue them farther. By this time others had come up and continued the pursuit till the Indians separated and escaped into the cañons. The number of Indians cannot be correctly estimated. The mounted Indians numbered about seventy. The Indians on foot kept on the high points and in the heads of the rocky cañons and must have been in large numbers. I think white men must have been among them, for they told us in good English to "come on, you sons of bitches, we can whip you anywhere." They had considerable soldiers' clothing among them and appear to have plenty of arms and ammunition. I am of the opinion that some of the Boisé Indians were with them, as the gun captured is one of those that were stored in the quartermaster's storehouse at Fort Boisé. The place where we had the engagement is about twenty-five miles in a southeast line from Pilot Rock, a high mountain forty miles south of Canyon City, near which the roads from Canyon City to Boisé and California separate. I think that there is a large body of Indians in that section of country and that they have made that part their base of operations. Returning from the Malheur River, we arrived at this post to-day. In conclusion, I would speak in the highest terms of the bravery and judgment shown by Sergeant Wallace and Corporal Walker, which aided greatly in the successful issue of the day. Our loss is 2 horses and 1 mule. The horses got away during the engagement and we were unable to find them afterward. The mule was severely wounded and unable to travel and was shot by my order.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HOBART,

Second Lieut., Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Camp Lyon, Idaho Ter.

Lieut. Col. J. M. DRAKE,

First Oregon Infantry, Commanding Sub-District of Boisé.

JULY 10–21, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Bowie to Maricopa Wells, Ariz. Ter.

Report of Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Bennett, First California Cavalry.

MARICOPA WELLS, ARIZ. TER., *July 21, 1865.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in compliance with the orders of General J. S. Mason, commanding District of Arizona, I left Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter., to examine, measure, and report upon the wagon

route via Croton Spring, Fort Breckinridge to Maricopa Wells. I left Fort Bowie, Apache Pass, Ariz. Ter., at 4 a. m. on the 10th of July, 1865. Followed the old overland road to Ewell's Station. Road is over rolling hills nearly the whole distance. Camped near the station. Distance 13 miles 887 feet. Sent the animals in the direction of Dos Cabezas for water, three miles distant, and but little of it. At 6 p. m. resumed the march nearly west, across an alkali plain. At 12 o'clock found miry ground and had to await daylight before going to Croton Spring. At daylight on 11th moved up to Sulphur Spring, or Croton, as it is better known. Distance from Ewell's Station 11 miles 3,540 feet. At 3 p. m. left Croton Spring. Went nearly south three-quarters of a mile, then west about two miles and a half. Roads fork. Took right-hand fork. At 7 p. m. had to stop and wedge on wagon tire. Distance from Croton Spring 10 miles 4,039⅔ feet. Resumed the march at 9.45 p. m. Tire broke. Distance 4 miles 13$\frac{3}{10}$ feet. Immediately sent an express back to Fort Bowie for another wagon, two days' forage, and rations. Camped in a little arroyo. Bad place for Indians. Road good up to this point. July 12, lay over awaiting wagon. Rained hard, furnishing water in rocks for men and animals. Fresh tracks of Indians found of twelve or thirteen bucks on one trail. July 13, laid over until 3 p. m. Wagon arrived with an escort of Company L, First California Cavalry Volunteers. The escort started back, having brought an extra wheel, and I immediately moved on toward the San Pedro. Every possible precaution was taken to guard against being surprised by Indians. The road runs over rolling hills and then descends to the San Pedro, a steady descent of between four and five miles—a hard pull for teams laden going east. Reached the San Pedro Valley at evening. Lost all traces of the road. Worked my way about one mile and a half down the river and camped for the night. Distance from broken-wagon-wheel camp 9 miles 5,188 feet. Quails in great numbers near this camp. July 14, marched at 6 a. m. Nooned at 12 m. Second camp 10 miles 859½ feet. At 1.30 p. m. moved on. Worked on. Sun terribly hot. Filled up gullies and arroyos and cut through brush. Made 4 miles 3,160 feet. Then had to cut eighty yards to the river through driftwood and brush. Third camp, and a bad one, surrounded by brush. July 15, marched at 5 a. m. Had to cut four miles through thick brush. Day very hot. Camped at 12. Mules nearly tired out. Fourth camp 8 miles 5,209 feet. At 1 p. m. moved on; road had to be worked in places. Fifth camp on San Pedro, 9 miles 105 feet. Found a trail of nearly 100 Indians. Lojinio says it is a war party, and they have killed some one, and an open question whether they will attack us. Trail going in the direction of Arivaypa Cañon. Left camp on 16th at 6 a. m. Road generally good. Worked at times. Fine bottom land along the San Pedro. Rained hard. Kept on. Arrived at Fort Breckinridge at 3 p. m. Distance 24 miles 4,163 feet. Road good. Saw plenty of Indian tracks. Had rather seen their bones. The valley of the San Pedro, like the Santa Cruz, opens out in a series of fine valleys; rich farming land; some of the richest land I ever saw. One of the cavalry horses snagged.

July 17, Monday, crossed the San Pedro at this post at 6 a. m. Work commenced. Ran up a cañon southwest. Very heavy sand. Narrow cañon; sides rocky and nearly perpendicular. Two miles and a half came to a large walnut tree on the right side of the cañon. Here leave this cañon, turn to the right and follow up a cañon west. Deep sand and the heat in these cañons can be properly appreciated only by traversing them in midsummer. Distance to top of divide, 10

miles and 80 feet. Road gradually descends over gravelly ground. About three miles from top of ridge water to the left of road about one mile distant. Large bowlders. At the water is one large cottonwood tree. Dug in the sand about 100 feet below this tree and got water. Distance from Breckinridge, 13 miles 3,005 feet. Good grama grass. Rolling hills around. Few Indian tracks. July 18, Tuesday, left lone cottonwood 5 a. m. Entered a cañon and traveled down it. Heavy sand for the last thirteen miles. At its mouth came out into a small flat and about as uninviting a section of country as can be found. Here turn to the right and go down a cañon toward the Gila for water. Distance to the middle of this flat, 23 miles 3,611 feet. Started down to water on the old wagon road. Broke the odometer. About three miles and a half came to the water, after going down a cañon all the way of the very heaviest sand, and to make it worse it was terribly hot. Found the water stagnant, green, strong of alkali, and unfit for man or beast. Cleaned out the water holes and waited from 1 to 5 p. m. for water to drizzle in. Got three-fourths of a bucket of water for each of the mules, none for the horses, and started up this cañon to the turning-off point. Continued in a westerly direction. Road fine, gravelly. Halted at 3 a. m. until daylight, then moved to the Gila. Estimated distance twenty-five miles. Camped at White's ranch at 7 a. m. 19th. Fed the animals cornstalks. Watered them three times in six hours. At 5 p. m. left camp. Road good down the Gila. Reached Sacaton Station at 11.30 p. m. Found Captain Ledyard encamped there. Rested until 1 a. m. Moved forward to the Pimas. Estimated distance from White's ranch, thirty miles. Laid over July 20, Thursday, at White's Mill. Drew grain for horses and mules for 20th and 21st and hay for one day. July 21, Friday, started the command at 6 a. m. for Maricopa. Arrived at 10 a. m. and encamped. Distance twelve miles. Distance from Fort Bowie to Maricopa Wells via Fort Breckinridge and Croton Spring, 211 miles 2,220 feet. Distance from Croton Spring to Maricopa Wells via Breckinridge, 186 miles 3,173 feet. Distance from Breckinridge to Maricopa Wells, 104 miles 1,338 feet. The alkali plain east of Croton Spring I think will be found impassable in wet weather, as well as portions of the San Pedro Valley above Breckinridge. I had twelve cavalry, and considering the Indian trails I passed, the numerous Indian tracks, indicating the close proximity of large numbers of Indians, in getting through safe I consider I did very well. The road should be cut out and a good one made up the San Pedro Valley as soon as circumstances will permit. My men were on guard every night. Worked hard during the day, and this cheerfully. Every precaution was taken against Indians. This forced me to camp early enough to get through cooking to have the fires all out before dark. Carbines, pistols, and ammunition were put every night in readiness for a fight before the morning. No fires were lighted until it was fairly day and it had been determined no Indians were in ambush. The same complaint I have to make on this trip in reference to the cartridges. They will break up in the boxes when carried on horseback. New saddles are needed. One cavalry horse died the night of the 16th at Fort Breckinridge. The road via Tucson I consider preferable for freighting to Forts Bowie and Goodwin.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,

Lieut. Col. First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN GREEN, U. S. Volunteers,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters District of Arizona.

JULY 17, 1865.—Skirmish on the Owyhee River, Idaho Ter.

Report of Lieut. Charles Hobart, First Oregon Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF BOISÉ,
Fort Boisé, August 11, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a report by Lieutenant Hobart of an affair with Indians on the Owyhee that occurred on the 17th of July. This report is dated July 18. It was not received until the 8th instant, having been delayed by being sent through some channel at Ruby City other than the one usually adopted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Lyon, Idaho Ter., July 18, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Sergeant Wallace with his command returned to-day. They followed on the trail of the stock stolen from Jordan Creek, and yesterday found the Indians in a cañon of the Owyhee, about forty five miles south of this camp. The sides of the cañon were about 800 feet high, and was only passable for stock by a narrow trail by which the Indians had driven the stolen stock down. The horses of the command were left under guard on the table-land, and the remainder of the command divided into two parties, one entering the cañon below and the other above the Indians. There were twelve or fifteen warriors in camp. The party led by Sergeant Phillips was enabled to get to their station before the party led by Sergeant Wallace (on account of having the longest and roughest road to follow) could get to theirs. The intention was for Sergeant Phillips not to commence firing until he heard the guns of the other party, but being discovered by two Indians who were washing in the river, he was obliged to commence the attack. The other party soon came up, and the results were 4 Indians left dead on the field, some others who managed to get across the river, but were seen to be severely wounded, 1 ox (the only one left alive of the band stolen), 2 horses, a number of bows and arrows, ammunition, several hundred pounds of dried meat, a large amount of dried berries, trinkets, &c., robes, furs, blankets, and all the stuff in their camp, 2 revolvers, parts of a Henry rifle, and empty shells for it, so that there is no doubt that this was the party who killed McCummins and McGregor last winter. I think that but very few of the party—not more than two or three—got away unhurt. The camp and everything it contained was burned, and the command returned to Jordan Creek last night, and arrived at Camp Lyon about 2 p. m. to-day.

Great credit is due Sergeant Wallace for the energy and bravery shown by him in surprising and destroying this band of thieves. The sergeant speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HOBART,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Lieut. Col. J. M. DRAKE,
First Oregon Infantry, Commanding Sub-District of Boisé.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.—Skirmish in the Harney Lake Valley, Oreg.

Reports of Capt. Loren L. Williams, First Oregon Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SELVIE'S RIVER EXPEDITION,
Camp Wright, Oreg., September 24, 1865.

Col. GEORGE B. CURREY,
First Regiment Oregon Infantry,
Comdg. Dept. of the Columbia, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Inclosed find official report of engagement of yesterday; also list of casualties in the engagement. The scouts consisted of ten men of Company H, and two men of Company F, First Regiment Oregon Infantry.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. L. WILLIAMS,
Captain, First Oregon Infty., Comdg. Selvie's River Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS SELVIE'S RIVER EXPEDITION,
Camp Wright, Oreg., September 24, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of an engagement between twelve men under my command and 75 or 100 Indians of Harney Lake Valley, which action commenced at 12 m. on September 23, and ended at 7 p. m., same day.

On September 23, 1865, I set out with twelve men from camp on Selvie's River to scout a few miles down the valley to locate a permanent camp, and search for a place to cut hay. Proceeded down the valley seven miles, when we discovered the fresh trail of two Indians on foot going in the direction of Harney Lake. Following the trail a short distance, the Indians were discovered about one mile distant entering an extensive sage plain. We immediately gave chase, not expecting to overtake them, but soon discovered one of them to be a boy of about nine or ten years old, which impeded their progress, so that we soon found ourselves gaining upon them. After a pursuit of about seven miles, and when within long range of our guns, they were met by two mounted Indians from the opposite side of the sage plain, and were taken up and made good their escape. We had been marching at double quick over the sage plain for seven miles, and consequently the men were very tired. I therefore ordered a rest, placing two sentinels in a conspicuous place. We rested for an hour, and that hour's delay came near proving fatal to the scouting party. We were now sixteen miles from our camp. A solitary Indian mounted on a fine iron-gray horse now appeared in sight, and riding about at full speed circling around us, then rode off to a distance of half a mile and fired his gun, and sounded the war whoop. Directly we discovered thirteen mounted Indians approaching, and as that was just our number, we had no fears for our own safety. As they came up they encircled us on every side, and firing was at once opened by them and promptly returned. We now turned toward camp and steered straight for a high mountain point which lay direct between us and our camp, which would make the distance much nearer than to go round. The Indians kept up their firing and howling, and were very soon re-enforced by twenty or thirty horsemen and twenty-five or thirty footmen, who joined in the conflict. Their forces were placed on every side of us, horse and foot mixed up promiscuously, and now firing became very brisk from front, flank, and rear, but the Indians were kept at a distance of from 250 to 500 yards by our long-range guns. We were still moving direct for the

mountain, believing that we would be perfectly safe if we could gain the mountain; at least, if it gave us no other advantage, it would be the most direct route to our camp, where we could obtain relief. The firing was brisk on both sides. The bullets were whizzing among us. We were not sufficient in numbers to protect all sides at one time. When within half a mile of the mountain some twenty or twenty-five horsemen fell in ahead of us and ascended the mountain at the very place for which we were striving, and we had the mortification of seeing them take position in the rocks to cut us down if we advanced. At this time I could see but one alternative, and that was to turn direct to the right and travel parallel to the mountain, and make for Selvie's River, some five miles off. The men were tired, nearly exhausted, their lips parched with thirst, and the whole distance to the river was one level sandy sage plain. As we turned, nearly all the footmen and two-thirds the horsemen pursued along the foot of the mountain to our left. I now placed Corporal Johnson to guard the left flank and Private McPherson to guard the rear, the places from which the most danger came, and the men were then ordered in single file, fifteen paces apart and parallel to the mountain. In this manner we marched to Selvie's River with a constant shower of bullets falling among us or whistling over our heads. The sage-brush in many places, being of heavy growth, gave the Indians favorable opportunities, and many shots were fired at us from a distance of from 75 to 100 yards, the Indians generally dodging down and avoiding our shots. On approaching the river, Private Alexander Griffin, of Company H, First Oregon Infantry, was severely wounded in the left hip, but not disabled. As we reached the willows on the river the Indians struck the river above and below us. My men were so tired they could scarcely travel, and nearly choked with thirst. My mouth was so parched that I could scarcely give command. I at once ordered three men through the stream without a moment's pause to protect our front. Three others were faced about to guard the rear, while the remainder took a hasty drink of water and relieved them. Our delay at the stream was not over one and one-half minutes, and at the command "fall in on the east side," every man was instantly at his post, and we marched at double-quick for about 300 yards from the willows along stream to an open level plain. A few horsemen were in front but the bulk of the Indians had halted along the stream. We now turned up the valley northward in the direction of our camp, firing still kept up briskly by the Indians from the river on our left. Private Smith, of Company F, First Oregon Infantry, was at this time slightly wounded in the left foot. It was now about sundown, and our camp still four miles off—so far that we could not hope for them (the men in camp) to hear our guns. After sundown a mounted Indian with a blazing torch struck out from the river and fired the grass on a line for two miles in length, and crossing at right angles through the prairie before us, and betwixt us and our camp. We still pushed on (heavy firing all the time kept up on both sides), passing through the fire line, and aimed to strike the river three miles or two and a half below camp. The ground was level; no very high grass, and but little sage-brush. We were soon expecting a re-enforcement from camp. We thought we were safe unless some random shot from the willows should strike us, and there was much danger, for whole volleys were occasionally fired at one time, and would strike in the grass or whistle past us. At this time I was stunned by a volley of five or six rifles from a dry gully four or five feet deep directly ahead of us. I looked around expecting to see one-half of my men fall dead, but none were injured. The men were at once ordered into a sink at our left of sufficient depth to hide them.

From this position we had three or four good shots, not over sixty yards distant, at those who had fired the last volley. This was the last firing on either side. I rested the men a half-hour, and it now being dark (except light from fire which now extended up and down the river for some distance), so that it was impossible for us to move in the direction of camp without placing us directly between the Indians (in the willows along the river), and the blazing fires on the prairies. I could see no other avenue of escape than to double up on our track, which was accordingly done, and we double-quicked it out of our position and soon placed the fires betwixt us and the mass of Indians along the stream. We traveled four or five miles in a course directly opposite from camp and made a large circle to the northward and gained our camp at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, having traveled forty-five miles without food or rest, seven hours of which being under a heavy fire from the Indians, who outnumbered us at least six to one. From the place where the fight began to its termination was about fifteen miles, three-fourths of which was a sandy sage plain. The attack upon us was made at about 12 m., and was kept up without any cessation until about 7 p. m., during which time it is certain that fifteen Indians were killed and several horses crippled. Our two wounded men were safely brought in. The men all acquitted themselves creditably. Not an order or command was given but what was instantly obeyed. Corporal Johnson and Private McPherson are entitled to great credit for their valuable services, without which the whole detachment might have been cut off. Our long-range guns and superior marksmen gave us advantages that rendered their superior numbers far less formidable than if we had been armed with common rifles.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. L. WILLIAMS,
Captain, First Oregon Infantry, Comdg. Selvie's River Expedition.

Col. GEORGE B. CURREY,
First Regiment Oregon Infantry,
Comdg. Dept. of the Columbia, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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CAMP WRIGHT,
On Selvie's River, Oreg., September 26, 1865.

SIR: On September 18, I arrived at Selvie's River with twenty-four men of my command, and on 23d, while scouting with twelve men, I scared up a hornet's nest of 75 or 100 Indians, who surrounded us, and for seven long and weary hours we fought in the center of a living circle, and finally dodged the Indians after dark and reached camp at 2 o'clock next morning, having traveled forty-five miles without food or rest, fifteen miles of which was under as heavy a fire from Indians as men ever withstood and came out of alive. I had one man severely wounded in the hip and one slightly wounded in the foot. It is certain that fifteen Indians were killed and several horses crippled. I will give you the official report in detail soon. I have no blanks for post returns. Orders, No. 7, as far as I am concerned, I think will be carried out, the opposition of a large band of Indians to the contrary notwithstanding.

In great haste, your obedient servant,

L. L. WILLIAMS.

Col. G. B. CURREY,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

P. S.—I can get good hay and have named my camp after General Wright.

L. L. W.

[Inclosure.]

Return of the casualties of the Selvie's River Expedition at an engagement with the Indians in Harney Lake Valley, Oreg., on the 23d day of September, 1865.

Names.	Company.	Rank.	Killed.	Wounded.		
				Mortally.	Severely.	Slightly.
Griffin, Alex. *a*	H, First Oregon Infantry	Private	.....	.....	1	.....
Smith, Thos. F. *b*	F, First Oregon Infantry	Private	.....	.....	.....	1
Total			.....	.....	1	1

a Ball lodged in left hip; small bullet. *b* Ball passed through shoe, grazing left foot.

I certify that the above is a correct return of the casualties of the detachment of Companies H and F, of the First Oregon Infantry Regiment, at an engagement with the Indians in Harney Lake Valley, Oreg., on the 23d September, 1865.

L. L. WILLIAMS,
Captain, First Oregon Infantry, Comdg. Selvie's River Expedition.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS ON THE PACIFIC COAST, JANUARY 1, 1861, TO JUNE 30, 1862.*

UNION AND CONFEDERATE.

Abstract from returns of the Departments of California and Oregon, commanded respectively by Lieut. Col. Benjamin L. Beall and Col. George Wright, for the month of December, 1860.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Department of California	72	1,050	1,537	1,711
Department of Oregon	71	1,195	1,742	1,937
Total	143	2,245	3,279	3,648

Organization of troops in the Department of California, commanded by Lieut. Col. Benjamin L. Beall, First U. S. Dragoons, December 31, 1860.

FORT CROOK, CAL.

Capt. JOHN ADAMS.

1st U. S. Dragoons, Company F.
6th U. S. Infantry, Company E.

FORT UMPQUA, OREG.

Lieut. LORENZO LORAIN.

3d U. S. Artillery, Company L.

FORT TER-WAW, CAL.

Lieut. GEORGE CROOK.

4th U. S. Infantry, Company D.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL.

Capt. CHARES S. LOVELL.

6th U. S. Infantry, Company B.

* For Correspondence, etc., July 1, 1862–June 30, 1865, see Part II.

Organization of troops in the Department of California, etc.—Continued.

FORT GASTON, CAL.

Capt. EDMUND UNDERWOOD.

4th U. S. Infantry, Company B.

FORT BRAGG, CAL.

Lieut. EDWARD DILLON.

6th U. S. Infantry, Company D.

BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE ANDREWS.

6th U. S. Infantry, Companies G and K.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.

Lieut. JULIAN MCALLISTER.

Detachment of Ordnance.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES S. MERCHANT.

3d U. S. Artillery, Company I.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL.

1st U. S. Dragoons (Detachment of Recruits), Lieut. Eugene M. Baker.
3d U. S. Artillery, Company H, Capt. Joseph Stewart.

FORT TEJON, CAL.

Maj. GEORGE A. H. BLAKE.

1st U. S. Dragoons, Companies B and K.*

NEW SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Bvt. Maj. LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD.

6th U. S. Infantry, Company F.

FORT YUMA, CAL.

Maj. ALBEMARLE CADY.

4th U. S. Infantry, Company E.
6th U. S. Infantry, Company C.

FORT MOJAVE, N. MEX.

Capt. GRANVILLE O. HALLER.

4th U. S. Infantry, Company I.
6th U. S. Infantry, Company I.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER.

Capt. THOMAS HENDRICKSON.

1st U. S. Dragoons, Company A.
6th U. S. Infantry, Companies A and H.

Organization of troops in the Department of Oregon, commanded by Col. George Wright, Ninth U. S. Infantry, December 31, 1860.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER.

Maj. WILLIAM S. KETCHUM.

3d U. S. Artillery, Companies A, B, C, D, G, and M.

VANCOUVER DEPOT, WASH. TER.

Lieut. WILLIAM T. WELCKER.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

FORT COLVILLE, WASH. TER.

Bvt. Maj. PINKNEY LUGENBEEL.

9th U. S. Infantry, Companies A, C, I, and K.

CAMP PICKETT, SAN JUAN ISLAND, WASH. TER.

Capt. GEORGE E. PICKETT.

9th U. S. Infantry, Company D.

FORT STEILACOOM, WASH. TER.

Lieut. Col. SILAS CASEY.

9th U. S. Infantry, Companies F and H.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.

Maj. ENOCH STEEN.

1st U. S. Dragoons, Companies C, E, and I.
9th U. S. Infantry, Companies B and E.

FORT DALLES, OREG.

Capt. JOSEPH H. WHITTLESEY.

1st U. S. Dragoons, Company H.
9th U. S. Infantry, Company G.

FORT YAMHILL, OREG.

Capt. DAVID A. RUSSELL.

4th U. S. Infantry, Company K.

FORT HOSKINS, OREG.

Capt. CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.

4th U. S. Infantry, Companies F and G.

FORT CASCADES, WASH. TER.

Capt. HENRY D. WALLEN.

4th U. S. Infantry, Company H.

CAMP CHEHALIS, WASH. TER.

Capt. MAURICE MALONEY.

4th U. S. Infantry, Company A.

FORT TOWNSEND, WASH. TER.

Capt. LEWIS C. HUNT.

4th U. S. Infantry, Company C.

*Companies D and G at Fort Breckinridge, N. Mex.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 3, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN WHITEAKER,
Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of December 28, with respect to Mr. Thompson's proposed expedition into the Snake country and the rescue of the four children said to be in the hands of the Snakes. The subject of the investigation of the truth of the report with regard to these children and of their rescue, if they be in captivity, had from the first moment of the receipt of the intelligence attracted my warmest interest. Messengers dispatched by Major Steen, commanding the troops at Fort Walla Walla, and Mr. Cain, the Indian agent in that neighborhood, have been sent into the Snake country to ascertain if there be any children captives there. These messengers being Nez Percé Indians, known to the Snakes, will not excite their suspicion, and being a small party and acquainted with the country, and not likely to encounter the hostility of the Snakes, they will probably be able to penetrate to the remote locations of the Snakes at this time, notwithstanding the rigor of the season. If the children be alive, they are, if possible, to obtain them by negotiation forthwith. At all events, they are to return and report the information acquired without delay. I have received no report of the return of this party, but hope to hear in a few days. Major Steen, an officer of high reputation for his knowledge of Indians and Indian warfare, and who has spent many years on the frontier and in campaigns in the Indian country, may be safely relied upon to achieve all that can be accomplished at this time. Besides the confidence I have felt in this, on the 18th of December I sent instructions to Major Steen to persevere in the search for the children, and to use all the means in his power for their rescue. I shall not fail to take any other steps that may seem necessary to secure this end. That the troops at Fort Walla Walla are to be relied on for any service that duty and sympathy for suffering call for is sufficiently evinced by their late successful expedition immediately after the receipt of the news of the massacre, the result of which was the rescue from death of twelve human beings. The necessity of bringing these helpless sufferers as soon as possible into the settlements prevented Captain Dent from prosecuting at the time further search and punishing the Snakes as far as practicable, although when he started on his return to Walla Walla he was amid the snows. An energetic campaign against the Snakes, to be commenced early and continued late, has been, as you have been informed, determined upon. The matter has been made the subject of correspondence with the authorities at the East. It is hoped that the necessary appropriations for the object and for the post at Boisé will be made early. It is not seen that any useful result can be obtained by the proposed expedition of Mr. Thompson with twenty-five men. You may rest assured that whatever can be done for the rescue of the children will be done by Major Steen. What he proves himself unable to achieve I doubt if others will be better able to accomplish as the circumstances now are.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 5, 1861.

I. Bvt. Maj. D. C. Buell, assistant adjutant-general, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and relieve Maj. W. W. Mackall, of the same department of the staff at the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, when the latter will repair to this place.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER., *January 5, 1861.*

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I take the liberty and feel it my duty to call your attention to the Fort Benton wagon road, as I believe from experience in the service, and crossing the plains frequently for the last thirty years, that the cost of sending recruits or horses to this coast by that route will be ten times as much as by the route from Fort Leavenworth via Forts Kearny, Laramie, Hall, and Boisé to this post; for by the boat to Benton each soldier will cost $100 and each wagon the same; then to get mules or oxen for the wagons would be double the cost that it would be at Leavenworth. Purchase your horses, wagons, and oxen or mules to transport your supplies at Leavenworth, and if the transportation is not needed here on its arrival, it can be sold at public auction for its full value in the States. By this means each soldier will hardly cost $10, whereas by the Fort Benton route each one would cost $300 by his arrival here. One more suggestion. Could not the $100,000 already appropriated, and not yet expended, be transferred to the old road I speak of? It is much the shortest and best route, and emigrants come through every season, arriving here by the end of September, their animals in very good condition. A post is to be established at Boisé in the spring, and there will always be troops at Fort Hall to protect emigration, and all that is needed are ferries at these posts, and very little work on the road. There will then be grass, water, and all that is requisite for a military or emigrant road. I do believe that if the $100,000 is expended and the Benton road finished, that not ten emigrants will travel it for twenty years to come. But suppose you make the road from Saint Paul to Benton; then you must establish a line of posts through the Sioux and Blackfoot country requiring at least 1,500 soldiers at a cost of half a million annually, and there would be a war at a cost of $300,000,000 or $400,000,000 more. In a conversation with Major Blake, of the Army, who came by the Benton route with 300 recruits last summer, he spoke favorably of the route, and said he would apply to bring over horses from Saint Paul via Benton to this department. Now, I am satisfied that the cost by that route will be ten times as much as by the route from Leavenworth, via Laramie, Hall, and Boisé, and in addition the major's route is much the longest, and in the months of May and June, from Saint Paul west, say 1,000 miles, you have much wet and marshy prairie, which I consider impassable. Starting in July, then, you could not come through

the same season, and wintering in the mountains northeast of us would cause much expense, the loss of many animals and much suffering among the men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. STEEN,
Major, First Dragoons, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *January 8, 1861.*

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of California, San Francisco:

MAJOR: In reply to your letter of yesterday I have the honor to state, for the information of the colonel commanding, that I have on hand for disbursement on subsistence account $11,631.04. The Commissary-General has regularly and promptly answered my requisitions upon him for funds, but these requisitions have not yet been filled by the Treasury Department. The following posts in the Department of California are supplied with subsistence as follows: Forts Yuma, Churchill, Crook, Ter-Waw, Gaston, and detachment at Honey Lake to about July 1, 1861; Fort Mojave to about May 1, 1861; Fort Umpqua to about March 31, 1861; Forts Tejon, Bragg, and Benicia Barracks to about March 1, 1861; New San Diego, Forts Humboldt and Alcatraz, and Presidio to about February 1, 1861. The amount of subsistence stores on hand in this city, with the exception of pork, is very small. All requisitions upon me for the Department of California have been filled.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

M. D. L. SIMPSON,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 11, 1861.

Capt. M. MALONEY,
Fourth Infty., Comdg. Camp Chehalis, Gray's Harbor, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Your report of the 21st ultimo has been received. The colonel commanding finds it quite satisfactory. The petition is subscribed thus: "J. L. McKee and seventy-two others." The statement of Matthew McGee, Quineault County, who was ordered to leave the Quineault country by the Indians, taken captive, &c.; Absalom Armstrong, north side of Gray's Harbor, whose house had been three times broken open, &c.; Mr. J. L. Payn, north side of Gray's Harbor, who has lost his property by theft, threatened by Indians, &c.; also of David Helser. David Helser and G. A. Wood accompany the petition. A certificate as to the respectable character of the last-mentioned affiants is signed thus: "Lyman Shaffer and thirty-six others." The statements all speak of the general hostility of the Indians in your region. Your letter of the 26th has also been received. Your request that your post may be called Fort Chehalis and be constituted a double-ration post has been forwarded to the War Department approved. Colonel Wright had thought of discontinuing the post at Chehalis in the spring, but in view of the fears of the settlers he judged it expedient that a post be maintained there for some time yet, and has so recommended. The force, however, will not be increased.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Captain, Third Artillery, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 15, 1861.

The arrival of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Albert S. Johnston completes the arrangements contemplated in General Orders, No. 10, of November 22, 1860, headquarters of the Army. The Departments of California and Oregon are merged into one department. The general assumes command of the Department of the Pacific.

By command of Brigadier-General Johnston:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 15, 1861.

Col. G. WRIGHT,
Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Dist. of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

COLONEL: By direction of Brigadier-General Johnston I transmit the order* by which he assumes command of the Department of the Pacific, and requests you to furnish him with a report of the condition and station of the troops in the District of Oregon and the state of the Indian relations and of all movements in contemplation; also the state of the funds in the hands of disbursing officers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 17, 1861.

Col. S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place on the 14th instant, and that, in accordance with the orders of the General-in-Chief, I assumed command of the department on the 15th. I beg leave to ask the attention of the General-in-Chief to the fact that the different staff departments of this department are without funds. The quartermaster's department is destitute, and the other departments nearly so, having on hand only very small amounts of money. It is indispensable to the public interest that they should be promptly furnished with funds. If it be true that there is a large amount of public money in the mint at this place, which I have heard, I would respectfully suggest that a sufficient portion of it to meet the wants of the Government for the military service be placed to the credit of the disbursing officers of the department. The requisitions of the chiefs of the staff departments not having been filled—it is to be presumed from a scarcity in the sub-treasuries of the East—it is therefore that I take the liberty to suggest that there probably exists the ability to comply with them at this place.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier-General.

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* See next, *ante*.

STEAMER PACIFIC,
Baker's Bay, Wash. Ter., January 18, 1861.

Capt. JAMES A. HARDIE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Department of Oregon:

SIR: I would respectfully state that as the field operations of the military road from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Benton will be resumed by the 1st of April that an escort of not less than eighty men and two officers be granted me, under the instructions from the War Department, to protect my work and its operations, and that they may be provided with subsistence and clothing for fifteen months. I desire to leave Walla Walla by the 1st of April.

I am, sir, truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN MULLAN,
First Lieut., Second Artillery, in Charge of Mil. Road Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, January 19, 1861.

Brig. Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: The General-in-Chief desires that you will order down from Fort Vancouver two companies of artillery to the posts near San Francisco, and that the fort at the entrance of the harbor be occupied by one company with as little delay as practicable.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIP TOPAZE,
Esquimault, January 24, 1861.

Col. G. WRIGHT,
Headquarters Department of Oregon, Fort Vancouver:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 22d instant of your letter of the 20th of December, with inclosures, on the subject of the military reserves on San Juan Island. I perfectly concur with you that an arrangement respecting the extent of each reserve would be advisable, and also that as little land should be closed to settlers as may be compatible with the maintenance of discipline and the other requirements of each camp. I therefore beg to propose that the two officers in command of the detachments of U. S. troops and of Her Majesty's be instructed to meet, and keeping in mind the foregoing considerations, should conjointly settle and arrange the extent of the respective reserves, a plan of which, when agreed upon, should be exchanged. With regard to that paragraph of your letter wherein you propose "that whatever amount of land Captain Pickett shall now or hereafter include within his special military jurisdiction, Captain Bazalgette shall be at liberty to include an equal amount within his camp limits, and no more." I cannot refrain from observing that such an arrangement would seem to be at variance with the terms of the joint occupancy, which provide for perfect equality of rights in all respects, not that the officer commanding the troops of Her Majesty is to be guided in every particular by the actions of the officer in command of the troops of the United States. It is with this view that I propose a

mutual agreement between these two officers, and I beg to assure you that whatever they may conjointly agree upon in this matter I shall be prepared to confirm.

I must, sir, in conclusion, take this opportunity to express what pleasure I have derived from the very cordial and friendly feeling which had existed between the troops of the two Governments during the time of the joint occupation, and I have on all occasions received from Captain Bazalgette the assurance of having always experienced the utmost courtesy and friendliness on the part of Captain Pickett.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. S. SPENCER,
Captain and Senior Officer.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Steilacoom, Wash. Ter., January 25, 1861.

Capt. JAMES A. HARDIE,
3d Arty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: The copies of communications from Acting Governor McGill and others relating to Indian affairs on the Sound have been received. I have the honor to report as follows: Early in December last a man by the name of Ferguson, living near the mouth of the Skokomish, reported to me that a white man had been killed by an Indian. He informed me that the Indian agent, Mr. Simmons, was then at the reservation, near the mouth of that river. I told him that it was the duty of the agent to make an official report to me of an occurrence that would require military aid, but that I would attend to it. The Massachusetts being about to proceed to San Juan Island with Lieutenant Casey, of the engineers, and a surveying party, I directed that she should go by the way of the Skokomish River. I directed Lieutenant Casey to confer with the agent and investigate the matter so far as he was able. It appears that a white man by the name of Carter living near the mouth of the Skokomish was killed by an Indian by the name of Paemps, with the assistance of one of his sons, who was known by the name of Charley. The agent informed Lieutenant Casey that he did not think that any of the other Indians had anything to do with it, and that 100 or more of them were hunting up the murderers, and furthermore that he thought it not best for the troops to interfere, as it would tend to frighten the Indians. Paemps and his son have frequently been at this post, and I know them; he is half Klickitat and half Skokomish, the latter one of the tribes on the Sound. He has been a priest and preacher among the Indians for some time, but of late has taken to drink and lost much of his influence among them. It is the general opinion that his desire not to be considered a kultus fellow has induced him to commit this murder. I endeavor to impress upon the Indians with whom I come in contact the necessity of taking the murderers, and I am confident they will do so if possible. I inclose the copy of a communication which I received from Mr. Simmons, late agent. I received not long ago a petition signed by twenty-four citizens of White River, setting forth that they feared an outbreak of the Indians. I dispatched Lieutenant Alexander, of the engineers, with two men to visit the settlements on the Puyallup and White River, and to inquire into the foundation of the report. Lieutenant Alexander reported that so far as he could learn there was no good cause for the alarm, and that the settlers appeared to be satisfied; also that most of

their fears were not well founded. A report taken by the mail rider from Steilacoom to Seattle was the principal cause of the alarm. I have information from the Indian agents at Nisqually, Bellingham Bay, and Puyallup, and the agent for Muckleshoot, which is a short distance above the White River settlement, called upon me in person. Their united testimony is that there is no cause to fear an outbreak among the Indians. I concur in that opinion. These Indian rumors on the Sound have not escaped my attention, and had I considered them of sufficient importance to trouble the headquarters of the department it would have been reported before.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS CASEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding Post.

P. S.—The interest of the service, in my opinion, requires that the two companies at this post should be filled up. I have no troops to spare for any detached service, should they be required, as for several months past there have been hardly sufficient men here to perform properly the duties of the post.

S. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 26, 1861.

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

SIR: Your letter of the 15th instant, inclosing Orders, No. 1, from the headquarters Department of the Pacific, reached me on the 23d instant. The order has been distributed within the district. For a view of the condition of the troops, the state of the Indian relations, and of the movements in contemplation in the late Department of Oregon, I request that reference may be had to my letters and reports to Army headquarters, copied in the department letter book from page 132 forward. The letter and order books are sent by express by the steamer which conveys this. The condition of the pay, quartermaster, and subsistence departments is exhibited by the accompanying reports of Majors Alvord and Babbitt. The papers likewise for the quartermaster and subsistence departments for the last quarter of 1860, required by paragraph 950, Regulations 1857, are forwarded to the chiefs of those bureaus at Washington through the headquarters of the department, in order to afford the department commander an opportunity to obtain from them such information as they may afford. A copy of the department return for November and an unfinished return for December, on which are consolidated all the posts heard from for December, are inclosed. The department return due from the Department of Oregon for December it is proposed to complete here when Fort Colville and Camp Pickett shall have been heard from. Paymaster Winston's abstracts for November and December, 1860, are likewise transmitted. Two packages of papers for action of department commander are sent herewith, with explanatory memoranda indorsed. A letter from Lieutenant Casey and map* (the latter put in the letter book for safe carriage) accompany this. Captain Pickett was promised a copy of the map. I ought to state that a letter to Captain Spencer, Royal Navy, of December 20 (see letter book, page 222), remains unanswered. It is believed

*On file in office of the Chief of Engineers.

that the arrangement will be satisfactory. I have to mention before closing that I had applied to the Secretary of War for a leave of absence of twelve months before the receipt of Orders, No. 1, from the headquarters Department of the Pacific.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

VICINITY OF FORT TEJON, CAL., *February —, 1861.*

General A. S. JOHNSTON, U. S. Army:

We, the subscribers, having heard the removal of Fort Tejon is in contemplation, desire to enter our earnest protest against this intention, representing for your consideration the following facts: The position of Fort Tejon is such as entirely to command three populous and rapidly increasing districts, which by its abandonment would suffer the most disastrous consequences from the incursions and inroads of the Indians from which it now protects us. These people are as yet without the means of self-defense, and relying upon the permanence of the fort and the protection of the Government, have passed thus far into the interior, settling and developing the resources of a new country, with the implied assurance, from the location of Fort Tejon, of protection for their lives and property. If this protection is to be withdrawn, those who have under its promises made their homes in the wilderness will be left to the mercy of ruthless savages, and a beautiful district about to be reclaimed by civilization again abandoned to its original condition. These resources are agricultural and grazing, and it would be useless to remind you of the vast mining interest stretching from Mono Lake to the Colorado, over an immense extent of country rich in every mineral, and now being examined by thousands of our citizens, which the abandonment of Fort Tejon would leave entirely without protection, and in consequence of which all the anticipated wealth of that region be utterly lost to the country. Under these circumstances we feel justified in remonstrating in the strongest manner against the removal of Fort Tejon. The value of our property and our personal security all render imperative the protection it affords.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

SAMUEL A. BISHOP,
E. F. BEALE,
F. E. KERLIN,
[AND 85 OTHERS].

OFFICE SECRETARY OF TERRITORY,
Olympia, February 3, 1861.

COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of a memorial of the legislative assembly of this Territory passed at its session just closed, and respectfully to call your attention to the same.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. McGILL,
Secretary of Washington Territory.

[Inclosure.]

To the COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC:

We your memoralists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, would respectfully represent that since Fort Bellingham has been abandoned by the military the numerous tribes of Indians residing in the vicinity have shown unmistakable evidence of hostility to the whites, growing out of the non-fulfillment of treaty stipulations on the part of our Government. The settlement on Bellingham Bay is also liable to be surprised at any time by the Northern, or British, Indians, who periodically visit the sound for plunder, and situated near the forty-ninth parallel, it is of the utmost importance that Fort Bellingham should be reoccupied by at least one company of U. S. troops for the protection of said settlement of Bellingham Bay.

Passed the House January 17, 1861.

LYMAN SHAFFER,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Passed the council January 18, 1861.

PAUL K. HUBBS,
President of the Council.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., February 1, 1861.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and perfect copy of the original memorial on file in this office.

HENRY M. McGILL,
Secretary of Territory.

ORDERS, No. 5. HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., February 4, 1861.

Bvt. Maj. William N. Grier, First Dragoons, with forty men of his company, will proceed to-morrow morning to the Umatilla to confer with the agent, Mr. Abbott, concerning certain recent depredations by a party of Indians on the Columbia, and, if necessary, to proceed to the Indian camp, secure and punish the offenders, and remove the remainder to the reservation. He will take ten days' forage and rations. The assistant quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Major Steen:

JAMES WHEELER, JR.,
Second Lieutenant, First Dragoons, Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 6, 1861.

First Lieut. J. McALLISTER,
Commanding Benicia Arsenal, Cal.:

SIR: The commanding general wishes a list of the arms in the arsenal, the amount of powder and ammunition. He directs you to send 100 rounds of ball cartridges and twenty rounds of blank cartridges to Alcatraz Island for the carbines lately issued to the dragoon recruits. But if you have already furnished any ammunition for those arms you will reduce the present amount by the then supply.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1861.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ALBERT S. JOHNSTON, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: Herewith I have the honor to transmit a copy of a project for the continuation of the work on the Fort Benton and Walla Walla military road, submitted to the Secretary of War by Capt. Andrew A. Humphreys, Corps of Topographical Engineers. The Secretary approves of the same, and directs that you give the necessary instructions for carrying out its provisions. A detail of an assistant surgeon to accompany the expedition will be made from your command, whom you will instruct to attend the citizens employed by Lieutenant Mullan.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF EXPLORATION AND SURVEYS,
Washington, January 24, 1861.

Hon. J. HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In the latter part of December I submitted to the Department, with a recommendation, the project of Lieutenant Mullan, U. S. Army, in charge of the military road from Fort Benton to Fort Walla Walla, for continuing the operations during the ensuing season through the next winter and the following spring and summer (in all about fifteen months from 1st April next), together with an estimate of the expense of executing the work. The amount available for this operation, including the probable amount of sales of animals and other property at the conclusion of the field-work, was estimated by Lieutenant Mullan to be on 1st April next $85,000. This sum was probably in excess about $2,500. Having understood that the above-mentioned paper has been mislaid, and that it is desired I should submit a substitute for it, I beg leave to say that it is not in my power to state the exact number of assistants and employés and extent of outfit and the monthly cost of maintaining the party proposed by Lieutenant Mullan, nor should I wish to make out a project in detail to govern that officer, as it might cramp him and impair the efficiency of his party. After a careful examination of his project I propose that the number of his assistants should be one less than he asked for, and that instead of employing a physician an assistant surgeon should be detailed to accompany his escort (100 strong), and be directed by the Surgeon-General to attend the civil employés of the party. Much of the work to be done upon the road consists in building bridges, and Lieutenant Mullan proposed that the party should winter on the route, and be employed during that season upon those constructions, and resuming the other labors upon it in the spring, reach Fort Benton in time to descend the Missouri in the latter part of the summer. Whether more time would be lost by this plan of operations, or by returning to Walla Walla toward the end of the fall and discharging the party and reorganizing it again and taking the field in the following spring, it is difficult to decide. I propose, therefore, that discretionary authority should be given to Lieutenant Mullan to send back to Walla Walla and discharge a portion or the

whole of his party toward the approach of winter, and to enjoin upon him the strictest economy in his expenditures consistent with efficiency. The estimated expense of Lieutenant Mullan's party was about or near $4,600 per month. The amount of the appropriation for the road now in the Treasury subject to requisition is $68,000. Lieutenant Mullan requested that the sum of $30,000 should be placed to his credit in New York. He will probably require:

3 assistants (civil engineers and clerk), at $125 per month	$375
1 guide and interpreter, at $125 per month	125
1 wagon-master, at $100 per month	100
2 blacksmiths, at $80 per month	160
4 carpenters, at $75 per month	300
30 laborers and teamsters, at $50 per month	1,500
4 herders, at $30 per month	120
2 cooks, at $30 per month	60
50 enlisted men on extra duty, at 35 cents per day	525
Subsistence of party, 47 hands, at 50 cents per day	705
Contingencies at 10 per cent	397
Total monthly expense of party	4,367
Expense of party for 16 months	70,000
Estimated cost of outfit	12,500
Aggregate	82,500

I beg leave to suggest that Lieutenant Mullan be instructed that the project submitted by him is approved, excepting the number of assistants, which should be one less than he proposes, and excepting the employment of a physician, if an assistant surgeon accompanies the escort; that the strictest economy be exercised by him in his expenditures, and that in no event should the amount of the appropriation be exceeded, and that he will in his discretion winter with the whole party on the route, or reduce it upon the approach of winter or return and disband it at Walla Walla.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Captain, Topographical Engineers, in Charge.

ORDERS, No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Dalles, Oreg., February 9, 1861.

I. Captain Whittlesey, First Dragoons, with twenty-nine men of his company, mounted and equipped for the field, will cross the Columbia River at Dalles City and proceed without delay to Big Island and adjacent country, for the purpose of finding and chastising the Indians who have recently stolen horses, mules, and other property from the whites on the Umatilla River, Willow and Butter Creeks. Should any property be recovered from the Indians, it will be restored to owners, as far as practicable, or brought to this post. Captain Whittlesey will take with him twelve days' rations for his command, and not less than sixty rounds of ammunition per man.

II. The quartermaster's department will furnish twelve mules, equipped for packing, and employ one guide and five packers to accompany Captain Whittlesey.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Major Fourth Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Dalles, Oreg., February 9, 1861.

Capt. JOSEPH H. WHITTLESEY,
First Dragoons:

SIR: In addition to the requirements of the order herewith,* you will co-operate with any troops sent from Fort Walla Walla on the same service, and if necessary communicate with the commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla and these headquarters by means of expresses. You will take every precaution to guard against surprise or the loss of the property in your charge, and endeavor to accomplish the object for which you are dispatched, thoroughly and as speedily as practicable. The accompanying letter from Mr. C. M. Grover will make known to you where the depredations were committed and the probable location of the Indian depredators.† After completing your search for the hostile Indians on the north side of the Columbia River, it will be well to cross the river and scout in the vicinity of the settlements on Willow and Butter Creeks before returning to this post. I understand that the Indian agent has applied to the commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla to send troops to the Umatilla country. The depredators are said to be renegades from the Snake, Yakima, Cayuse, Columbia River, and Walla Walla Indians, who acknowledge no chief and claim the entire country as their own.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Major Fourth Infantry, Commanding Post.

Statement of Caleb M. Grover, in relation to Indian depredations.

On Friday morning, the 1st February, 1861, a party of about twenty Indians, well armed, made their appearance on Butter Creek and attempted to enter the house of a settler by the name of Reeder, which was then occupied by Mrs. Reeder and her children, four or five in number. Mrs. Reeder barricaded the door, and in spite of their threats and efforts prevented their entrance. The Indians then drove off the horses and mules of Reeder and Boggs, which were in the range near by. They then proceeded to the house of French and Barnes. The Indians had divided their party. One party commenced driving off their horses. While French and Boggs went out to prevent this the other party entered the house and robbed it of two guns, one revolver, blankets, provisions, &c., taking with them these articles, their horses, and at times threatening the settlers. The Indians then appeared to have passed near the mountains to the head of Willow Creek, and made their appearance at a settlement on the wagon road from The Dalles to Walla Walla, on the second day following, the 3d instant, and broke into the house of the undersigned and robbed it of one double-barreled gun, one rifle, one revolver, blankets, clothing, provisions, and about $300 in gold coin. This party was discovered a short time after this by Mr. Thomas Richmond and a friendly Indian in his employ. Mr. Richmond attempted to approach them, but was prevented by their threats and presentation of guns to him. The friendly Indian did approach them, and ascertained they had many American horses, some mules, and much stolen property. He further says they are Indians

* See next, *ante*. † See next, *post*.

that live on the Columbia River, near the foot of "Big Island." The next day Richmond and another man tracked them to the Columbia River and found they had crossed to the north side. The undersigned has been informed that the house of Mr. Jobe, on Umatilla, was robbed about this time. The undersigned says the robbing of his house is of his own knowledge, and that the other statements made above are from reliable information, and he believes them to be true.

C. M. GROVER.

Samuel Johnson says he has just arrived from Walla Walla, and has heard the above statements from various persons along the route, and has seen and conversed with Mr. French, one of the parties above named, and that the statements of Mr. Grover are corroborated by them, and he believes them to be true.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
By O. HUMASON.

FORT DALLES, OREG., February 9, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 10, 1861.

Maj. E. STEEN, U. S. Army,
First Regt. Dragoons, Comdg. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.:

MAJOR: A rumor has reached here that Indians have been committing depredations on and in the neighborhood of Willow Creek. Colonel Wright desires you to send a party of dragoons at once to the region of Willow Creek, as well as to the Umatilla Reservation, and if there be truth in the rumor to cause a thorough scout to be made to apprehend the marauders, if possible. The colonel further directs that should any of the guilty be captured, instant and summary punishment is to be had upon them, that their fate may be a warning to others.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Captain, Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARM SPRINGS INDIAN RESERVATION, OREGON,
February 12, 1861

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that the forage furnished by the acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Dalles for the public animals under my charge at this reservation will have been consumed on or about the 20th of March, and the supplies furnished by the subsistence department on the 1st of November last, and for five months, will subsist my detachment until the 1st of April. Since the arrival of my command at this reservation on the 15th of October last no aggressions have been committed by Snake Indians, nor have I any certain knowledge that individuals or parties of Snakes have passed the limits of the reservation at all. The Indians of the reservation have been free to hunt at great distances from the agency, without any sufficient cause for alarm. The difficulties attending the keeping of dragoons at this place are great. Its distance

from Fort Dalles is seventy miles, and the road is altogether impracticable for wagons. All short forage consumed here must be supplied from the vicinity of The Dalles and at a cost of 7 cents per pound. Long forage cannot be had at all as it cannot be transported. There has been no grass at all in the vicinity of the agency during the winter, and consequently the dragoons' horses have subsisted solely on the ration of barley. At the most favorable season the grass in this vicinity is very sparse, and this is at once eaten off by the large herds of Indian horses. Owing to the fact that the Indians assembled on this reservation are of several tribes, between which there exist jealousies and enmities, they have not been able to protect themselves against repeated aggressions on the part of the Snakes. Especially has this been the case when a considerable portion of the young men have been absent at the Columbia River taking fish for their winter provision. I cannot believe but that the permanent absence of the Indian agent contributes much to make the Indians incapable of self-defense; that if, instead of residing at The Dalles, he were here in the proper discharge of his duty, the Indians might be so disciplined as to be able to protect themselves. The withdrawal of troops from the reservation would, I fear, produce unpleasant results. A detachment of twenty men is sufficient for the only purposes that can be accomplished by troops at all, to wit, to prevent the possibility of the Snakes attacking the agency and to inspire the Indians with sufficient courage to pursue their ordinary avocations. These purposes could as well be performed by a detachment of troops of another arm as by dragoons. In the event of my command being withdrawn without being replaced by other troops, I would respectfully recommend that the several buildings erected by me be placed in charge of the Indian Department, to be kept (unoccupied by Indians) for the use of such troops as may hereafter be sent to the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,

Second Lieutenant, First Dragoons, Commanding Detachment.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 15, 1861.

Lieut. Col. L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, New York:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of instructions of January 19, and in answer thereto transmit my order of this date, showing that the post at the entrance will be occupied to-day. The companies from the north will be ordered by the first steamer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 15, 1861.

1. In obedience to instructions from the General-in-Chief, Company I, Third Artillery, will take post at the fort at the entrance of this harbor. The commanding officer of the Third Artillery will see this order executed to-day.

2. Companies A and B, Third Regiment of Artillery, will be embarked on the steamer Oregon, at Fort Vancouver or Portland, and proceed to the harbor of San Francisco.

3. The depot quartermaster, Major Babbitt, will notify the commanding officer of Fort Vancouver the arrangements made by him for transportation, and the troops must be got in readiness to embark on the return trip of the steamer to this port.

By command of Brigadier-General Johnston:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 15, 1861.

Capt. J. F. GILMER,
Engineer in Charge of Fortifications, Fort Point, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding has examined your instructions from the Secretary of War of January 14, viz: "That all operations of constructions upon the works under your charge be at once discontinued and that no further liabilities be contracted," &c. He has, however, orders * of a subsequent date from the General-in-Chief to occupy Fort Point with troops, and as this order confers of necessity the authority to do all such acts as are necessary to render the occupation secure and the place inhabitable, he relieves you from the obligation of obeying the order of the Secretary to that extent and directs you, so far as you may be able, to execute the works he has pointed out.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 17, 1861.

First Lieut. J. MCALLISTER,
Ordnance Corps, Commanding Benicia Arsenal:

SIR: Brigadier-General Johnston directs you to invoice to Capt. J. Stewart, Third Artillery, commanding at Alcatraz Island, and turn over to the quartermaster without delay, 10,000 rifled muskets, model 1855, 10,000 sets of accouterments, 150,000 cartridges with elongated balls for the muskets sent under this order.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

N. B.—A supply of percussion caps proportioned to the supply of cartridges will also be sent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 17, 1861.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS SWORDS,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Ten thousand stands of muskets and as many sets of accouterments have been ordered, with 150,000 cartridges, by the general from Benicia to Alcatraz Island. He wishes them transported without delay.

* See Thomas to Johnston, January 19, p. 434.

He does not wish them kept at the wharf in this city during the night. If the Government brig can bring them down at once it appears to him the better plan. Please report the course taken, that I may order a suitable guard for the arms in transitu.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 18, 1861.

Lieut. Col. L. THOMAS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, Hdqrs. of the Army, New York:

SIR: I inclose a copy of a letter* from Captain Spencer, senior officer of Her Britannic Majesty's forces in the Sound, and of my answer. I am unwilling to permit any questions to arise now for discussion, and in my answer I have tried to close the correspondence begun by Colonel Wright.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, March 18, 1861.

Respectfully submitted to the General-in-Chief. The reply of General Johnston to Captain Spencer has not been received at Army headquarters.†

H. L. SCOTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 18, 1861.

Capt. J. D. S. SPENCER,
Senior Officer, Comdg. Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Topaze, Esquimault, Vancouver Island:

SIR: Your letter of the 24th ultimo addressed to Col. George Wright, headquarters Department of Oregon, in relation to the occupation of land as reserves for military purposes by the officers in command, respectively, of Her Britannic Majesty's troops and those of the United States on San Juan Island, has been submitted to me by Colonel Wright, whose late command has been merged into mine. To this I now have the honor to reply. I find all the pleasure you have derived and so kindly expressed from the very cordial and friendly feeling which has existed between the troops of the two Governments during the joint occupation. I am most desirous that this cordial and friendly feeling may continue to the end, and seeing no reason to suppose that either officer has, or is disposed to occupy, more ground than, in his judgment, is required for the comfort and discipline of his command, or to close more to settlers than is required by these interests, I think it better that, as heretofore, each be left to consult the wants of his own

* See Spencer to Wright, January 24, p. 434.
† But see Johnston to Spencer, next, *post.*

service. Nevertheless, the proposition made by you in the third paragraph of your letter is so clearly equitable that I cannot hesitate to accept it, if more agreeable to you. I have therefore communicated it to Captain Pickett, and instructed him to enter into it, if called on by the officer commanding Her Britannic Majesty's troops.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 18, 1861.

Lieut. Col. C. S. MERCHANT,
Third Artillery, Commanding Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Brigadier-General Johnston directs me to say that he wishes you to exercise a general supervision over the fort at Fort Point, commanded by Captain Lendrum, Third Artillery. The following instructions will be given to that officer, and enforced, viz: First. There must be, night and day, at least two sentinels, one on the barbette battery, and one at the gate. Second. When the gates are closed and opened it must be done under the supervision of the officer of the day, in whose charge the keys must always remain. Third. The postern gate must never be opened in the morning until the sentinel on the barbette battery has examined the circuit of the work, nor main gate be opened until the grounds within musket range of the work has been examined by a patrol. Fourth. During the absence of the patrol the guard must remain under arms. Fifth. The fastenings of the lower shutters to be examined by the officer of the day at retreat. Sixth. During the time employed by a part of the garrison in removing powder and stores from the outer store-houses the remainder of the garrison must be under arms and properly stationed. Seventh. No smoking will be allowed on the parade ground. Eighth. The men will not be permitted to go on the barbette battery except on duty. Ninth. Proper orders will be given and supervision had to prevent the destruction of public property of the engineers. Tenth. Supply of cartridges to be prepared for the flank guns on land face and placed in service magazine. Eleventh. The main magazine must never be opened or entered except under the supervision of a commissioned officer, and with all the precautions usual in such cases. Twelfth. Until all the guns are mounted for the defense of the ditch, loaded shells must be kept on the land face of the barbette over the main gate. Thirteenth. The quartermaster must immediately prepare rough gun-racks. Fourteenth. He further directs that the regimental quartermaster be placed on duty at the fort until the place is put in order and reported for his orders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., February 18, 1861.

Capt. JAMES A. HARDIE,
3d Arty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of February 10, directing me to send a party of dragoons

to Willow Creek, and also to forward the accompanying reports for the information of the district commander. I had anticipated the colonel's order by detaching Major Grier upon receiving the first reliable information of the depredations, and sent Lieutenant Reno to the old fort in time to intercept a portion of those Indians driven up the river by Major Grier. Lieutenant Reno executed his orders with an energy and zeal which gives me the greatest satisfaction. I am sorry the major did not persevere a little longer, as he might have secured them all. The miners are flocking into the Nez Percé country daily. From the best information I can gain a large number of California miners are expected this spring. Trouble will be the result unless something is done to purchase the mineral land immediately from the Indians. They are very much dissatisfied, and their only confidence now is in the troops, who they say have promised to protect them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. STEEN,

Major, First Dragoons, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, February 20, 1861.

Lieut. Col. L. THOMAS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army Headquarters, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: In obedience to the orders of the General-in-Chief received here on the 15th instant, Fort Point was occupied by Captain Lendrum's company, Third Artillery, on the same day, and an order was immediately transmitted to the commander of Fort Vancouver to send Companies A and B, Third Artillery, from that post on the steamer Oregon to this place. These companies will constitute the regular garrison of Fort Point on their arrival. A few days before the receipt of your order Captain Gilmer, of the Engineer Corps, had instructions from the War Department to suspend operations at the fort, and had discharged the mechanics and laborers, leaving the quarters for the officers and soldiers in an unfinished state and a small portion of the defenses. To make the quarters habitable and to complete other unfinished work, involving but a small expenditure, I have found it necessary, for these objects only, to suspend the Secretary of War's orders to Captain Gilmer, and have (see orders herewith*) instructed him to go on and complete the quarters, &c. I invoke the interest of the General-in-Chief to have a remittance made to Captain Gilmer. The appropriation for the fort is not exhausted, and, as heretofore reported, funds are in the sub-treasury in this city. The workmen now employed on credit will, if this is not done, soon suffer. The island of Alcatraz is garrisoned by Captain Stewart's company, Third Artillery, and fifty-two recruits, making a force of 120 men. They are provided with subsistence for ninety days, and everything necessary for defense. I have ordered 10,000 rifled muskets, accouterments and ammunition to be placed in store on Alcatraz, and some heavy guns to be sent to Fort Point. The guns for the complete armament of Fort Point are insufficient, but all that have been furnished will be mounted as fast as it can be done. In ordering a small number of the arms from the arsenal at Benicia, I have not been influenced by any appearance of a necessity for it, but because there is in doing it a manifest military propriety. I beg leave to say that Colonel Casey, commanding at Fort Steilacoom,

*See Mackall to Gilmer, February 15, p. 444.

reports a great deficiency of men in the two companies under his command. His return for January shows the number to be eighty. It is earnestly desired that the companies in this department should be kept filled to the number allowed by law, and that the deficiencies be supplied as early in the spring for that purpose as practicable, to be ready for active operations should they become necessary. If authorized, great expense might be saved to the Government and our ranks kept full by opening a recruiting rendezvous in this city.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 20, 1861.

Capt. J. STEWART,
Third Artillery, Commanding Alcatraz Island, Cal.:

SIR: Brigadier-General Johnston directs me to say that he expects and orders you to maintain your post and defend Alcatraz Island against all efforts to seize it, from whatever direction such efforts may be made. No interruption will be given to the commerce of the harbor by hailing boats passing in any direction, or at any distance, or even coming to the island, unless, in this last case, from the numbers and appearance of the persons on board an attack from them may be feared, and then, be the answer what it may, no gun must be fired; the sentinel or guard must report without delay. The only conditions on which you will be justifiable in using your arms will arise when an organized attack is made on your post, and of this fact you must be the sole judge, and are forbidden to delegate the authority to fire, or to order any party to be fired on, to any officer, non-commissioned officer, or sentinel.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 20, 1861.

Capt. J. S. ELLIS,
Commanding California Guard, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR: The fort at Fort Point having lately been turned over to the troops of the engineers, and many preparations being required on the part of the troops to put it in proper order, the general is compelled to suspend the permission given by the Secretary of War to you to exercise your company therein until a more convenient season.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 20, 1861.

H. M. MCGILL, Esq.,
Secretary of Washington Territory, Olympia, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant, transmitting the memorial of the legislative

assembly of Washington Territory, requesting that a company of U. S. troops may be stationed at Bellingham Bay. I have a report from Colonel Casey of January 24 [25], in which he gives me the opinion of the three agents at Nisqually, Bellingham Bay, and Puyallup that an outbreak of the Indians in those districts is not apprehended, but as the inhabitants, and the assembly thinks, feel insecure, and the presence of a military force will no doubt reassure, I will, as soon as practicable, send a small force to that place.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 22, 1861.

Capt. G. E. PICKETT,
Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army,
Commanding on the Island of San Juan, Wash. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: The inclosed extracts * from a correspondence between the general commanding and Captain Spencer are for your information, and if called on by the officer commanding the English troops on the island of San Juan to enter into the arrangement proposed by Captain Spencer, the general directs you to do so. He is pleased to learn from Captain Spencer that between the forces occupying the island harmony prevails. He is anxious that this continue and, if possible to be avoided, no questions for discussion may be raised.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 26, 1861.

Lieut. Col. C. S. MERCHANT,
Commanding Third Artillery and Fort at Fort Point, Cal.:

COLONEL: Brigadier-General Johnston directs me to say that as soon as you have within the fort a sufficient supply of shot and shell for all contingencies, such as then remains may be left outside, provided the piles are under the fire of the fort.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 28, 1861.*

Hon. J. HOLT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of A. S. Johnston, brevet brigadier-general, at San Francisco, and referred by your department to me.† In reply I have to state that on all the

* Not found as inclosures, but see Spencer to Wright, January 24, and Johnston to Spencer, February 18, pp. 434, 445.

† See Johnston to Cooper, January 17, p. 433.

requisitions for the military service on the Pacific the warrants have been issued and the remittances will be forwarded as soon as the U. S. Treasurer can issue the numerous drafts therefor.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 2, 1861.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter addressed to Colonel Wright, commanding the Military District of Oregon, requesting that thirty or forty rifles may be placed at your disposal for the use of the employés at the Fort Simcoe Agency. I have no authority under the law or regulations to make any disposition of the public arms other than for the use of the troops, and I could not do so unless the exigency of the occasion was such as to furnish a full justification for acting without the sanction of either. In the case presented there seems to be no urgency for immediate action, as you propose to provide the arms now as a precautionary measure. For these reasons I do not conceive it to be in my power to comply with your request. By the act of the 3d of March, 1825, the President, under certain restrictions, is authorized to have arms unsuitable for the military service sold. There may be rifles at Fort Vancouver of that description, in which case I do not doubt you would, on application to the War Department, be authorized to purchase for your department whatever number may be needed.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 4, 1861.

Companies A and B, Third Artillery, will take post at the fort at Fort Point. On their arrival Company I, Third Artillery, will resume its station at the Presidio.

By command of Brigadier-General Johnston:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 5, 1861.

Maj. WILLIAM S. KETCHUM,
Fourth Infantry, Commanding Fort Dalles, Oreg.:

MAJOR: The superintendent of Indian affairs fears an attack by the Snake Indians on the Warm Springs Reservation, should Lieutenant Gregg's detachment be withdrawn. The colonel commanding the district directs that Lieutenant Gregg remain there until further orders, and that you supply him with subsistence to enable him to remain without delay.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Captain, Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 6, 1861.

Capt. C. S. LOVELL,
Sixth Infantry, Commanding Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: The commanding general directs you to send Lieutenant Collins with a party of thirty men to the Eel River, or to the settlements on its tributaries, to give protection to the inhabitants and their property, both of which, it is reported to the general, have been attacked and in some instances destroyed by the Indians. Direct him to chastise any party of Indians who may commit depredations and to report to you fully on the character of the country, the numbers and location of the inhabitants and their stock, the numbers and character of the Indians, and the best position for a post in that district, and the benefits to be expected from one; the roads and the facilities for building, &c. This detachment will remain in the field until this report has been submitted to the general and his orders received.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Crook, Cal., March 7, 1861.

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

MAJOR: Having received some rather indefinite rumors that the Hot Creek (that is the band generally dreaded by the people) Indians were collecting in numbers from 100 to 200 about McElroy's Bridge, which is on one of the roads to Red Bluff, I sent a detachment of men there with orders merely to show themselves, and also to ask the two men who live at the bridge if the Indians were there. These men said the Indians were doing no harm, nor were they apprehensive of any. I have received other reports that these Indians are on Pitt River, some twenty miles from this post, and have cattle in their camp. But as no one hereabouts has lost any cattle, nor is there any direct complaint made against these Indians, I would hesitate to commence hostilities. The white inhabitants of this section are more than anxious to be at war with these Indians. For this reason the Indians are afraid to go into the valleys for roots and berries, so that I cannot imagine how they live, and must think they merit some consideration for not stealing. At present there is from 300 to 400 Indians in the immediate neighborhood of this post. No complaints are made against them. I think the route which will be generally traveled between Yreka and Red Bluff this season will be by what is called the Oak Run road, some ten or twelve miles distant, and diverging from the old or Lockhart road. As my company is very small, it will hardly be practicable to keep detachments on both these routes or on the emigrant trail. None of these roads will be open for teams before the 1st or 15th of May. I would respectfully ask for instructions whether to give the protection of this garrison to the road most traveled, or to that one which will be taken by some of the teams, and which is probably the most dangerous. This latter is the Lockhart road. I suppose of course the emigrant road via Honey Lake, Fort Churchill, and so on, must be protected, but the emigration will not arrive to within seventy-five miles of this post

before July. It is very probable that the Indians—that is, the Hot Creek—will be troublesome.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ADAMS,

Captain, First Dragoons, Commanding Post.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, March 11, 1861.

Brig. Gen. ALBERT S. JOHNSTON, U. S. Army,
Commanding Pacific Division:

SIR: I have received numerous petitions from citizens of the counties of Humboldt and Mendocino representing that the Coast Range from Mendocino to Humboldt and Trinity has been rendered valueless from the continued outrages of the Indians to the stock-growers of that region, and asking that they may have protection for their property. I have heretofore had occasion to make representations to the late General Clarke of depredations committed upon the property of citizens of California by hostile Indians, and it affords me pleasure to state that prompt measures were taken by that officer to redress the grievances complained of. It would seem that the citizens inhabiting the Coast Range from Mendocino to Humboldt and Trinity Counties feel justified in asking that a corps of volunteers should be called out by the State to effectually redress the great outrages committed by the Indians, and as I conceive it to be my plain duty to first ask if you can send a force sufficient to afford protection to the lives and property of our citizens in that region, and would be justified in calling for volunteers only in the event that you were unable to render the protection demanded, I trust that you will at your earliest convenience so inform me.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN G. DOWNEY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 12, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 11th instant on the subject of the depredations of the Indians in the Coast Range, from Mendocino to Humboldt and Trinity, and asking if a sufficient force can be sent to afford protection to the lives and property of the citizens of that region. I beg leave to observe that three companies have been permanently stationed in that region for the protection of the population, viz, one at Humboldt, one at Camp Bragg, and another at Fort Gaston. Since the perpetration of the outrages complained of detachments have been sent out from Humboldt, embracing the whole company, to range as far as the scattered condition of the people will admit in front of the settlements for their protection and the chastisement of predatory Indians. A detachment of the company stationed at Camp Bragg has been some time at the Round Valley Reservation, and I will to-day order the remainder of the company in two parties into the field, and also the company at Fort Gaston, divided in parties of suitable strength, to commence ranging with the same object and with like instructions. This force of about 200 men will be kept actively employed as long as the circumstances may

make it necessary, and as it is not likely that these detachments will not be sufficiently strong to cope with any Indians they may meet with, it is hoped by me that the force will prove sufficient for the object. At this time there is no other force available, without withdrawing it from positions whose security at present would seem to demand its presence. In a short time, if the circumstances should then demand it, I hope to be able to send additional force.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 12, 1861.

Second Lieut. EDWARD DILLON,
Sixth Infantry, U. S. Army, Commanding Fort Bragg, Cal.:

SIR: The commanding general directs you to take the field with your detachment and proceed to the region of country between the Coast Range and the coast watered by the Eel River and tributaries. You will keep your command in motion and visit the settlements in that region, giving protection to the settlers and their stock, pursuing and attacking any parties of Indians who may commit depredations. A detachment from Humboldt has been ordered to the same district. On reaching the neighborhood put yourself in communication with the commanding officer, and you will then be able to concert your movements and thus better attain the object had in view. If at any time you find that a force greater than your own is required you must unite your forces.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 16, 1861.

Capt. JOHN ADAMS,
First Dragoons, U. S. Army, Commanding Fort Crook, Cal.:

SIR: Your letter of March 7 has been submitted to Brigadier-General Johnston. He replies, your company will be re-enforced in the early spring, and you must employ all the force at your command in giving such protection to the roads as may be practicable. The mode of doing this must be decided by yourself.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 20, 1861.

1. The detachment of Sappers and Miners under Lieutenants Casey and Alexander will proceed to West Point, N. Y.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Johnston:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 21, 1861.

Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM,
Senate:

SIR: In accordance with your request of the 19th instant, instructions have been issued this morning to the commanders of the military posts along the Overland Mail Route from Saint Louis to San Francisco, via Fort Smith and El Paso, to furnish suitable escorts to the mail coaches from post to post through the Indian country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 21, 1861.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON,
Col. 2d Cav., Comdg. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that a copy of the inclosed circular order bearing directions to the commanding officers of posts to comply with its requirements on presentation has been furnished for the use of the Overland Mail Company.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

CIRCULAR.] ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 21, 1861.

The commanding officers of military posts on that part of the present southern Overland Mail Route to California, which lies between Fort Bliss, Tex., and Fort Yuma, Cal., will give to the Butterfield mail contractors, or their agents, suitable military escorts from post to post through the Indian country while the company is moving its stock, &c., from the present southern mail route to the central route from Saint Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Cal.

By order of Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

NEW SAN DIEGO, CAL., *March 21, 1861.*

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that having heard on the morning of the 17th instant that Señor Esparza had been superseded as Governor of Lower California by Mathias Moreno, with an armed body of men, acting under orders from the Government of Mexico, which force sailed from La Paz and landed at a place called Descanso, which Señor Esparza had fortified, which they took by surprise, I proceeded immediately to a ranch called Oti, about fifteen miles from here and about three miles from the line, as near as I could get to the line with wood, water, and grass, and from thence sent word to the Indians that they must take no part in the matter either on one side or the other. I do not think they will. Frequent occurrences of the foregoing nature

have produced and continue to cause great disquiet on this frontier. I beg leave to say that the four men against whom charges were forwarded by the last mail should be tried. This is the second time one of the men has deserted (Stapleton). There is no artillery at this post. If the general would have two 6-pounders sent here I could teach my men the artillery drill, and they might otherwise be useful.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. ARMISTEAD,
Brevet Major Sixth Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 21, 1861.

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Ninth Infantry, Commanding District of Oregon,
Headquarters Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

COLONEL: The general commanding has received the letter of Edward R. Geary, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, in relation to the necessity of troops on the Warm Springs Reservation. In answer to this letter, by you transmitted, he directs me to inclose a copy of his letter on the removal of the detachment of Lieutenant Gregg, and to say that he assumed that the detachment placed there by you was sufficient, and was necessary, and should therefore be unchanged; but if you now think it ought to be re-enforced you are authorized so to do.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 1, 1861.

Second Lieut. D. McM. GREGG,
First Dragoons, Comdg. at Warm Springs Reservation, Oreg.:

SIR: Your letter of February 12 has been submitted to the commanding general. No change will be made for the present and he directs you to estimate for your supplies on The Dalles from time to time as you may need them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 22, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER:

DEAR GENERAL: Prepare to sail from New York the first of the next month to relieve Brevet Brigadier-General Johnston, in the command of the Pacific Department, say for a tour of some years. The order to sail, &c., will reach you by the next mail, but remain unpublished till you are on the Pacific Ocean, for confidential reasons.

In haste, yours, truly,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, March 23, 1861.*

Lieut. Col. Robert C. Buchanan will join the headquarters of his regiment at Fort Dalles and take command.

By order of Brigadier-General Johnston:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 86. } WAR. DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 23, 1861.*

Brigadier-General Sumner will, without delay, repair to San Francisco and relieve Brevet Brigadier-General Johnston in the command of the Department of the Pacific, whereupon the latter will return to Washington to receive further orders.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SACRAMENTO, *March 23, 1861.*

Brig. Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON,
Commanding U. S. Troops in California:

SIR: At the request of several gentlemen from Humboldt County, in this State, I write you in relation to the Indian troubles at present existing in that country. A residence in that part of the State for some years made me familiar with the people, the Indians, and the condition of affairs there generally. From the first settlement of the whites the Indians have been constantly in the habit of killing stock, robbing houses, committing depredations generally, and quite a large number of our citizens have been murdered by them. It has been nothing unusual for them to deprive one of our people of all of his property in a single night. Under such circumstances it is not strange that the whites should become exasperated and take redress into their own hands. That region of country in which is found the sources of Russian River, Eel River, South Fork of Trinity, Mad River, and Cottonwood is exceedingly mountainous, and very difficult of access, affording shelter for a larger number of Indians than can be found in any other portion of this State, and next to the Pitt River Indians they have been the most warlike and troublesome. Indeed, in the early days of the country they had frequent intercourse with each other, and it is not at all improbable that many of the Pitt River Indians have escaped from their own country and are now to be found in Humboldt County. Your knowledge of frontier life and of Indians will at once suggest to your mind the difficulties to be encountered in subduing them, and restoring peace to the settlers. Volunteers have generally been found to be the most efficient for such service, and I cannot too strongly urge on you the necessity of calling on the Governor for a small force of that description, say thirty men, to act in conjunction with the regulars. Mr. R. M. Williams, who will hand you this, is a gentleman who can be relied on implicitly, and he can give you such particular information as you may desire. Prompt action ought to be taken, for if not, I fear we shall soon hear of a general turning out of the whites and massacre of the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DENVER.

SACRAMENTO, *March 23, 1861.*

General A. S. JOHNSTON, U. S. Army,
Commanding Pacific Division:

The undersigned respectfully represent that they have reliable information that for some considerable time past the Indians in the southern portion of Humboldt County have been engaged in hostilities against the whites, and have killed many citizens of the State and destroyed property of immense value; that hostilities still exist, and the lives and property of our neighbors and friends are in continual jeopardy; that the whites in that section must be protected or they will be compelled to sacrifice their homes and property and leave one of the best portions of the State and yield it again to the possession of the savages. We would further represent that in our opinion a small force of volunteers, acting in conjunction with what regular troops you may be able to place in the field, would aid materially the success of a hostile expedition into that country. We would therefore request, if compatible with your duty as an officer, and if in your power, that you would use the influence of your recommendation for the purpose of calling out a small volunteer force to act in conjunction with such force as you may deem fit to send to the hostile country. Ample evidence will be given you of the necessity of taking immediate action in this matter.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS. T. RYAN,
J. P. HAYNES,
J. LOGAN,
[AND 10 OTHERS.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 25, 1861.

Lieut. Col. L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, New York:

COLONEL: In consequence of the frequent depredations by the Indians upon the property of the inhabitants of the Coast Range in Mendocino, Humboldt, and Trinity Counties, not unfrequently accompanied by loss of life, I have concluded, for the purpose of better protection and to chastise the depredators, to distribute the companies stationed at Forts Gaston and Humboldt, and Camp Bragg, in detachments, to range along the frontier and keep as much of it as practicable under constant observation, and for the purpose of giving the most effect to their operations I have thought it expedient and proper to ask Governor Downey to authorize the enrollment of thirty volunteers for three months, viz, two sergeants, two corporals, and twenty-six men, acquainted with that mountainous country, and who I think can be attached to the different detachments as guides with decided advantage.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 25, 1861.

JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor of the State of California:

SIR: I have already acquainted you with my intention to post the companies at Forts Humboldt, Gaston, and Camp Bragg in detachments

along the frontier for the protection of the settlements, interposing them as far as practicable between the settlers and predatory Indians. The force so arranged I do not doubt will be sufficient for the purpose, if by the aid of guides it can be applied in the most effective manner. I have therefore to request that you will authorize the enrollment for three months of thirty volunteers in Humboldt or Mendocino, men who are well acquainted with the mountainous parts of the country, whom I will cause to be distributed among the several detachments to be employed as indicated above. I will accept the service of two sergeants, two corporals, and twenty-six privates, who will be mustered into service at Fort Humboldt as soon as they are enrolled and reach the rendezvous. They will, whilst in service, receive the pay and allowances provided by law for infantry soldiers.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 25, 1861.

Capt. EDMUND UNDERWOOD,
Fourth Infantry, U. S. Army, Commanding Fort Gaston, Cal.:

SIR: Brigadier-General Johnston directs you to send two detachments, under non-commissioned officers, of eighteen men, to the region of the country between the Coast Range and the coast watered by the Eel River and tributaries and South Fork of the Trinity. Direct these non-commissioned officers to keep their detachments in motion and give all the protection in their power to the inhabitants, their stock, and property against the predatory Indians. Should they find that any depredations have been committed, or should any be committed while they are in the country, they will endeavor to ascertain the party or parties, and then pursue them with the greatest activity, and when found, punish them with the utmost severity. These detachments will remain in the field until further orders, and should never remain in the same camp more than two or three days at a time. Should they come in the vicinity of the officers now in command of detachments in that region, they will report to them and combine their operations under their orders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 41. } *San Francisco, March 28, 1861.*

The headquarters of the First Regiment of Dragoons will be re-established at Fort Tejon. On the requisition of Lieutenant-Colonel Beall, commanding, the quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for the non-commissioned staff of the regiment.

By command of Brigadier-General Johnston:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 28, 1861.

Capt. C. S. LOVELL,
Sixth Infantry, U. S. Army, Comdg. Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: The commanding general directs me to inform you that in addition to the detachments sent from your company in the region of country watered by the Eel and Trinity Rivers, he has ordered to the same district two detachments of a sergeant and eighteen men each, from Fort Gaston, and one of a subaltern and fifty-nine men from Fort Bragg. He directs you to exercise a general supervision over the movements of all these parties, and see that they are kept actively engaged in moving over the country requiring protection, and that you charge yourself with supplying them from time to time with provisions. Send an extract from this letter to each, that your authority may at once be recognized and such reports as are needed sent to you. He further informs you that at his request the Governor of this State will cause to be enrolled at Humboldt two sergeants, two corporals, and twenty-six men. This party you will muster into service as infantry, and assign them as guides in equal numbers to the detachments above mentioned, taking care to assign the guide-sergeants to detachments commanded by commissioned officers. The employment of these volunteers is an experiment, from which the general hopes to derive an advantage to the Government more than commensurate with the expense, and he relies on your exertions to take such measures as will render their service most effective. If depredations are now committed on the settlements by Indians, with guides thoroughly acquainted with the country and the Indians, and a sufficient force to chastise the parties when found, he thinks security should be given to the frontier.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DRAGOON BRIDGE, HONEY LAKE VALLEY, CAL.,
April 1, 1861.

Maj. W. W. MACKALL, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that a band of Indians, supposed to be under the control of one known as Smoke Creek Sam, has driven stock from this valley at three different times within the past six weeks—in all, supposed to be about fifteen head. The fact of the depredations was reported by some prospectors recently returned from the Humboldt. All stock has been driven from the mountains where the cattle were taken, so that no opportunity or inducement is now presented for similar thefts. The war chief of the Pah-Utes, Winnemucca, was here about two months ago. He said that he could not control Sam; disclaims all responsibility for his thefts, and that he will punish him. Sam is partly a Pitt River Indian, his mother being a Pitt. His band is composed of renegade Indians from both tribes. With the citizens Sam is reputed a very bad Indian, and accused as the originator of hostilities between them and the Pah-Utes last spring. Recent valuable discoveries of gold and silver on the Humboldt will cause a large amount of travel between this valley and that river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. WARNER,
Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1861.

Capt. HENRY E. MAYNADIER,
Tenth Regiment of Infantry:

SIR: By the third section of the act making appropriations for the support of the Army, approved March 2, 1861, $50,000 were appropriated "for the protection of emigrants on the overland routes between the Atlantic Slope and the California and Oregon and Washington frontier," * * * "to be expended under the direction of" this Department. It is contemplated to organize and equip from 50 to 100 men as a protective corps to be used as guards and sentries, scouting parties, and in such other ways as the best means of affording protection to emigrants may require. The Department understands that the protection contemplated in the act is protection not only against hostile Indians, but against all dangers, including starvation, losses, accidents, and the like, so far as the means provided will suffice. You are hereby detailed as the superintendent of the emigration, and will proceed without delay to organize a party of not less than fifty young, able-bodied men who are desirous of emigrating to the Pacific Slope. You will procure the arms, equipments, and horses necessary to make an efficient corps of this party, and will distribute them to the men, charging them the cost price of each article, which will be deducted from their pay in case of loss or damage through want of proper care. You will purchase a supply of provisions of the kind and quality provided by the Subsistence Department of the Army sufficient to last five months, by which time you will meet a supply forwarded from the Pacific Coast and ordered to be deposited at some point on the road. You will purchase a sufficient number of wagons and animals to transport the baggage and provisions of your party, with such tools, implements, and material as may be required to fit out a train in the most complete manner. You will procure your employés' equipment, supplies, and transportation at those points which appear to insure the most economical and effective organization for your party, being careful to establish such arrangements that the expenditures for the completion of the work and the closing up of the expedition may not exceed the amount which will be furnished you from the appropriation. The following assistants are authorized to be hired at the rates of compensation herein specified: 1 principal assistant at $200 per month; 3 assistants at $150 per month; 1 physician at $150 per month; 1 guide (if necessary) at $125 per month; 1 clerk at $75 per month; 1 wagon-master at $75 per month; 15 teamsters, herders, cooks, &c., at a rate not exceeding $30 per month. You are authorized to pay the actual traveling fare of your employés from the places at which they are engaged to the place from which the expedition will leave the Missouri River, and to furnish them with subsistence while on duty with the expedition in the field. You will be allowed the sum of $35 per month in lieu of quarters and fuel, and the usual mileage of 10 cents when traveling on duty connected with the expedition. In view of the great advantages which employment in the Protective Corps will afford to young men desirous of emigrating, it is expected that a sufficient number can be obtained for a sum not exceeding $15 per month in addition to their outfit and subsistence. Immediately after the receipt of these instructions you will commence to procure the necessary supplies for the expedition, and will direct your assistants to enlist the required number for the Protective Corps; you will appoint a rendezvous at some point on the Missouri River, and specify a time at which all shall be at that point. You will then, by publication in the newspapers and by hand-bills

widely circulated, notify persons intending to emigrate of the arrangements to be made, and invite them to avail themselves of the means of protection the Government offers them. You will take care to start early enough to insure a timely arrival on the Pacific Slope, and will endeavor to concentrate the emigrants by the time they reach the mountains, so that they can travel within easy reach of each other. If, after passing the South Pass sufficiently far, the emigrants desire to divide and take different routes, you are authorized to divide the Protective Corps, and place detachments under your assistants to accompany the parties, giving them such instructions as may be required. If the number of emigrants should require, and the funds allow, you may increase the number of the Protective Corps, employing, if possible, the emigrants themselves. You are also authorized to obtain a supply of goods for presents to Indians and compensation for their services in case you should find it necessary to employ them, but you will not expend a greater sum than $300 for this purpose. Having thus indicated generally the views of the Department, the execution and the arrangement of many of the details are left to your judgment, admonishing you that this is an exercise of the liberality and protection of the Government, which will be materially enhanced by an economical use of the means it has provided. After the emigrants have reached the settled parts of the Pacific Coast you will disband the Protective Corps, and dispose of the property and material on the best terms you can obtain. You will then proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and thence by the Panama steamer to New York and this city, where you will close your accounts and report to this Department the material incidents and results of the expedition. The sum of $35,000 will be placed to your credit with the assistant treasurers of the United States, as follows:

Assistant treasurer at New York	$5,000
Assistant treasurer at Saint Louis	20,000
Assistant treasurer at San Francisco	10,000
	35,000

You are hereby authorized to obtain from the quartermaster, commissary, ordnance officer, or surgeon at any military post such public stores, including medicines, as they may be able to furnish, paying for them the cost price and transportation to the place where you receive them. You will report direct to the Adjutant-General and keep [him] informed by every opportunity of the progress of the expedition. You will render your accounts quarterly to the Adjutant-General according to the forms specified in the General Regulations of the Army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 8, 1861.

1. A detachment of two subalterns, two sergeants, two corporals, and ninety-six picked men will be selected from Companies A, C, I, and K, Ninth Infantry, at Fort Colville, and E and B, Ninth Infantry, at Fort Walla Walla, proportioned as follows, viz: From Colville, two subalterns, Second Lieut. Nathaniel Wickliffe, and Bvt. Second Lieut. Salem S. Marsh, three non-commissioned officers, and seventy-six men; and from Walla Walla, one sergeant and twenty men.

2. This detachment will form the guard to the Walla Walla and Fort Benton road party, and be under the command of First Lieut. J. Mullan, Second Artillery.

3. The command will be furnished with provisions and clothing, and medical stores, for sixteen months, and 300 rounds of ammunition.

4. The meat ration will consist of one-third pork and two-thirds cattle on the hoof; a reasonable supply of desiccated vegetables will be taken.

5. Eight months' provisions will be taken from Fort Walla Walla, and the remainder under arrangements to be made by the chief commissary of the department.

6. The detachment from Colville will move to Cœur d'Alene Lake at such time and by such route as may be notified to the commanding officer at Fort Colville; the detachment from Walla Walla will move under the immediate orders of Lieutenant Mullan.

7. The detachment from Colville will be supplied with no more provisions than may be necessary to reach the Cœur d'Alene Lake and wait the arrival of Lieutenant Mullan.

8. Captain Kirkham, assistant quartermaster, will furnish transportation for the detachment and its supplies, adopting, on consultation with Lieutenant Mullan, the most economical measures compatible with efficiency.

9. If boots are on hand at Fort Vancouver or Walla Walla, two pairs per man will be supplied in the place of shoes.

10. The ordnance officer at Vancouver Arsenal will furnish the ammunition called for by this order on the requisition of Lieutenant Mullan.

11. Asst. Surg. Lewis Taylor will accompany the detachment.

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By command of Brigadier-General Johnston:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *April 8, 1861.*

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions from the War Department I am about to resume work upon the Fort Walla Walla and Fort Benton military road, and anticipate taking the field from Fort Walla Walla at a date not later than the 5th proximo, and in conformity to a notification from the department that an escort of 100 men, 3 officers and a physician would be furnished me by the general commanding the Department of the Pacific, I would respectfully make requisition for said escort to join me at Fort Walla Walla, or such other point as the interests of the service may permit. By the plan of operations submitted to and approved by the War Department, our field work will occupy a period of not less than fifteen continuous months, but to provide against contingencies I shall take in the field supplies for sixteen months, which will take the expedition to Fort Benton, enabling us to winter in the Bitter Root Valley, or some other equally suitable point. Having reached the Missouri River, a period of two months will be necessary for a return to Walla Walla, and the supplies needed for these two months could be economically and judiciously shipped from Saint Louis in the spring of 1862, and for which

a special requisition could be hereafter made. With a view to economy and a regard to the movements of the expedition into the Bitter Root Mountains, I have thought it best to start from Fort Walla Walla with a wagon train with supplies for one-half of the period, eight months, thus establishing a depot at the Cœur d'Alene Mission, from which point the train could return to the mouth of the Palouse for the remaining eight months, to be there shipped at a date depending upon the freshet of the Snake River, which last supplies would be thrown forward to the Bitter Root Valley to cover our winter's wants. The train thus empty would be then occupied in moving the party leisurely toward our winter camp as the work progressed. I would therefore respectfully make requisition for commissary supplies for the escort for a period of sixteen months with wagon transportation for eight months. The allowance of pork or bacon should not exceed one-third the meat ration, the remainder to be beef on the hoof. A judicious supply of antiscorbutics should be furnished. I would make requisition for clothing for twelve months, and would ask that two pairs of boots be allowed each man, in lieu of the same number of pairs of shoes, the snows of the mountains rendering this necessary, looking toward the comfort of the men, &c. Twelve months' supply of medicines would be ample for the entire period of field work. A supply of ammunition sufficient to cover the ordinary allowance for target practice and the contingencies of the march through the Indian country should be had. I know not how we shall find the mood of the Indians, but I am confident that the elements of disturbance still exist to a certain extent with the Cœur d'Alenes, but I trust our wants for ammunition may be limited to target practice alone. It would be well, provided it be not inconsistent with the interests of the department, could one of the officers who accompany the expedition be detailed from Fort Vancouver or Fort Walla Walla who could act as commissary and quartermaster to the escort, and with whom I could confer in arranging and directing such details as the wants of our movements suggest before we move into the field. Walla Walla is quite a good outfitting point, but to provide against contingencies I shall mostly provide my civil party with its equipment from Portland, Oreg. I have not entered into the minutiæ as regards the special wants of the escort in each particular department, they being such, however, as are needed with a body of troops moving into the Indian country with wagon-train transportation for a period of eight months. I would state that I leave for Oregon to-morrow, and shall without delay proceed to Fort Walla Walla, to there organize an expedition for the prosecution of the work on the road.

I am, sir, truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MULLAN,

First Lieut., Second Arty., in charge of Military Road Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 9, 1861.

Col. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to tender the resignation of my commission in the Army of the United States, and to request that it may be submitted to the President for his action; and I have also respectfully

to ask that my successor may be appointed and ordered to relieve me as soon as practicable.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry, Brevet Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 3, 1861.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

MAY 3, 1861.

Accepted.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 13, 1861.

Capt. C. S. LOVELL,
Sixth Infantry, Commanding Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: Your letter of March 24 [23*] has been submitted to the general commanding. He is pleased to hear that the reported depredations by the Indians have been greatly exaggerated, and therefore that there is better prospect of complete protection from the guides and troops now at your disposal. Your orders to Lieutenant Lynn are approved—the duty imposed on you by the general in the prompt pursuit of the actual depredators in each case and their punishment, but no indiscriminate slaughter of the guilty with the innocent. Knowing that killing women and children by the troops in retaliation for injuries inflicted by the Indian bands would not be resorted to by the officers or soldiers of the Army he gave no orders in the case. It may be frequently the case that two, three, or four men will form a sufficient party, if led by competent guide, and it was on this account that he gave four or five to each detachment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT BRAGG, CAL., *April 15, 1861.*

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in consequence of complaints made by the citizens of Long Valley against Indians in that neighborhood, I have ordered the detachment now in Round Valley to take a position on Eel River and equidistant from Round, Long, and Eden Valleys. The sergeant in command has been directed to dislodge the Indians in that vicinity, giving protection generally to the citizens and their property. This arrangement enables me to supply the detachment more readily, as it brings it nearer to this post and on the left bank of Eel River, thus avoiding the almost insuperable difficulty of

* See p. 6.

crossing that river (which will be high till the middle of May) with pack animals. This detachment being rationed only to the 1st of May, I have sent provisions to the camp above indicated, and upon the return of my pack train I shall proceed to execute the order contained in your letter of March 12. All the streams throughout the country in which I am directed to operate are still high, owing to the unusual quantity of snow now covering the mountains, and it will be impracticable to operate to advantage before the 1st of May.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

EDWARD DILLON,
Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., April 16, 1861.

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Superintendent Geary has just returned from the Nez Percé Reservation, where he has succeeded in making a very satisfactory arrangement with the Indians in reference to the mining region. The Nez Percés agree to yield to the miners the country north of Clear Water, and allow them the right of travel on the trail to the ferry near Red Wolf's Crossing of Snake River, the only stipulation of the Indians being that the remainder of their country shall be protected from the encroachments of the whites. This is but fair, seeing that they have been promised no compensation, and therefore, upon the request of Mr. Geary, who urges the necessity of the movement, I shall send Captain Smith's company to the reservation probably by the 22d of the month. The distance is not greater than 100 miles, and the company can be recalled in a few days if their services are needed elsewhere. The horses will thrive on the rich bunch grass which abounds in that region, and, moreover, the presence of troops will give confidence to the Indians, who have always placed great reliance upon the military. I think that if Company H, First Dragoons, now at Fort Dalles, could be sent to re-enforce Captain Smith, that the presence of the squadron in that country during the summer would effectually prevent any disturbance. The Nez Percés have always been, and are now, disposed to yield a great deal and remain friendly, provided the Government shows a disposition to uphold them in their rights; but if this is not done I fear there will be trouble. I would beg leave to offer a suggestion with regard to the summer's operations on the emigrant road. The subjugation of the Snakes, so effectually as to bring them to sue for peace, would require a large and expensive force, perhaps ten or twelve companies, necessarily requiring a large number of citizen employés as packers, herders, guides, &c., and the result would not be certain, as their country affords great facilities for concealment and escape. The remaining squadron of dragoons, with a company of infantry from this post, would keep the Indians from their fisheries all summer and afford ample protection to whatever emigrants may come across; besides, the expense would be almost nothing. For a force of that size nearly all the packing and work could be done by soldiers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. STEEN,
Major, First Dragoons, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, April 18, 1861.*

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3. Maj. William S. Ketchum, Fourth Infantry, is assigned to the command of Fort Townsend, Wash. Ter. Transportation for his horses will be furnished by the quartermaster's department.

4. Maj. George A. H. Blake, First Dragoons, is assigned to the command of Fort Crook, Cal. Transportation for his horses will be furnished by the quartermaster's department.

By command of Brigadier-General Johnston:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, April 20, 1861.*

The pontoons will be stored at Fort Point, and turned over to the chief engineer. The quartermaster will furnish the transportation.

By command of Brigadier-General Johnston:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *April 20, 1861.*

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the department, that in consequence of Indian troubles existing in the valley, on the 8th instant I sent for the head Indian chiefs of all the ranches in this valley and informed them that they must deliver up to me all the fire-arms in their possession, and I gave them four days to bring them to this post. On the day appointed several of the chiefs came to the post bringing a few rifles. Learning from an Indian who had had some considerable difficulty with some others of his race that there [were] more among the tribes, I dismissed the chiefs, informing them that I was aware they had more arms in their possession, and if they were not brought in at once I would send the men of my command over and take them. For several days the Indians came in, one or two at a time, bringing their arms, until I think I have them nearly all collected from these Indians that live in this valley. The excitement among the Indians has been great, and they seemed disposed not to surrender their guns without a struggle, inasmuch as these arms are their greatest wealth. Although I did not apprehend an attack from the Indians, I took the necessary precaution by issuing ammunition to my men and doubling my guards. I think that so long as a considerable force remains here there will be no trouble with the Hoopas for some time; but should the troops (or a large portion of them) be withdrawn from here I am apprehensive that the Indians may commit depredations upon the property of the whites. The white inhabitants of this valley are much excited, and from their long acquaintance with the Hoopa Indians apprehend trouble. The citizens of the valley are at present engaged building a block-house, and I know if these troops be withdrawn the families will leave the valley

for the bay. After delivering up their arms the Indians living in two of the principal ranches on the Trinity River left the valley, taking with them most of their arms, a supply of provisions, and all their movable goods. The whites feel insecure without the presence of a large military force, and many families speak of moving should the troops, or any considerable number of them, be ordered out of the valley. From all the information I can gain, there are at least 1,500 Indians living within a circle of ten miles from this valley, whilst the white population amounts only to about thirty men, of whom three have families. The principal chief is disposed to friendship. The last lot of arms brought in to me numbered some seven or eight. Some thirty Indians were with the old Mowhema at the time. The old man said he did not wish to fight, he was too old. He wanted to be buried where all his tribe were buried. He tries to control the younger bucks, but I am sorry to say with but little success. I would communicate more fully upon the state of Indian affairs in this valley, but owing to my bad health I am hardly able to attend to the duties either of the bureau or field. For several days past I have hardly been able to leave my room. I am the only commissioned officer with this command, and there is no physician, either civil or military, residing nearer this post than Arcata, Humboldt Bay, about forty miles distant.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND UNDERWOOD,

Captain, Fourth Infantry, Commanding Post.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Portland, Oreg., April 20, 1861.

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

DEAR SIR: I inclose you herewith a copy of an agreement made with the Nez Percé Indians in regard to the occupation of a part of their reservation by the whites for mining purposes. The existence of extensive deposits of gold in the Nez Percé country is now placed beyond conjecture. Hundreds of white men are already in their country, and daily accessions will soon swell the number to thousands. This is inevitable, and the agreement entered into with these Indians was the only measure left me for preserving the peace of the country and protecting this tribe, which has ever been so faithful to our Government, from the fearful evils arising from the presence among them of a mining population. Many of the chiefs seemed fully aware of the evils arising from the presence of the miners, and their strenuous opposition to their presence was only overcome by assuring them that military force would be provided for the preservation of order to aid the agent in executing the intercourse laws, and prevent the aggression of the miners on the inhabited portion of their reservation. I have therefore earnestly to press the importance of having a proper military force without delay placed so as to protect the whole reservation from the intrusion of whisky traders, and from the beginning to aid the agent in enforcing the laws regulating trade and intercouse in the Indian country. I would regard dragoons as the most efficient class of troops for the service required, and am satisfied that a squadron could be maintained in the vicinity of these mines at an expense to the Government little greater than that required should they remain in garrison. There will be little difficulty in obtaining abundant supplies of

fuel, grass, and water. I trust, sir, the views I have hastily expressed will meet your concurrence, and that you will present to General Johnston, commanding this department, the urgent necessity of carrying the stipulations of the agreement into effect, and of ordering the military force stipulated for into the Nez Percé country at the earliest practicable moment. Permit me to say that severe illness, confining me to my room for several days, has prevented me from laying this subject before you at an earlier day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD R. GEARY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 24, 1861.

Respectfully forwarded to the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific. It is recommended that the request of the superintendent of Indian affairs be complied with.

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Articles of agreement made this 10th day of April, 1861, between Edward R. Geary, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon and Washington Territory, and A. J. Cain, agent for the Nez Percés in behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and head men of the Nez Percés in behalf of the said nation, said parties acting in accordance with authority vested in them by the second article of the treaty between the United States and the Nez Pérces nation, of the 11th of June, 1855.

1. That portion of the Nez Percé Reservation lying north of the Snake and Clear Water Rivers, the South Fork of Clear Water, and the trail from said South Fork by the Weipe Root Ground, across the Bitter Root Mountains, is hereby opened to the whites in common with the Indians for mining purposes; provided, however, that the root grounds and agricultural tracts in said districts shall in no case be taken or occupied by the whites, but shall remain for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians.

2. No white person other than those in the service of the United States shall be permitted to reside upon or occupy any portion of the Nez Percé Reservation south of the line above described without the consent of the superintendent, agent, and tribe, except that the right of way to the mining district north of the said described line may cross Snake River at any eligible point below the mouth of Clear Water.

3. The entire portion of the Nez Percé Reservation thus hereby opened to the whites for mining purposes shall in all respects be subject to the laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse in the Indian country, and no person shall be permitted to trade therein without obtaining license and giving bond as provided by law.

4. It is furthermore agreed on the part of the United States that a sufficient military force shall be placed on the reservation to preserve the quiet of the country and protect the Nez Percés in the rights secured to them by treaty and these articles of agreement.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this day and year aforesaid at Lapwai, Nez Percé Reservation, the Territory of Washington.

EDWARD R. GEARY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon and Washington.
A. J. CAIN,
U. S. Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

[Signed on the part of the Indians by Lawyer, head chief of the Nez Percé nation, and forty-nine chiefs and head men.]

ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 25, 1861.

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 86, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 23, 1861, I hereby assume command of this department.

All concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 25, 1861.

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Ninth Infantry, Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver:

Brigadier-General Sumner, commanding the department, directs you to send the light battery of the Third Artillery, guns, horses, and men, by the first steamer to this place. Lieutenant-Colonel Swords will prepare transportation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS, No. 21. } HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., April 25, 1861.

Capt. A. J. Smith, with his company (C), First Dragoons, will leave this post on Monday, the 29th instant, and proceed to establish himself on the Nez Percé Reservation at the most suitable point for carrying out the arrangement recently made by the Indians and Superintendent Geary, and also for enforcing the intercourse law. The company will be supplied with thirty days' rations and an ample supply of ammunition. The assistant quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Major Steen:

JAMES WHEELER, JR.,
Second Lieutenant, First Dragoons, Post Adjutant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 26, 1861.

The detachment of Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant Casey, will proceed to Alcatraz Island to-day and be reported to the commanding

officer for duty. Major Allen, assistant quartermaster, will furnish transportation.

By command of Brigadier-General Sumner:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 66. } *San Francisco, April 26, 1861.*

Companies G and M, Third Artillery, will be sent by the commander of the District of Oregon to this place.

By command of Brigadier-General Sumner:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT,
New York, April 27, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Acting on the inclosed, I have organized an infantry regiment substantially on the basis of the New York laws. I respectfully ask the Department to accept their services. Nothing can be more just to the sentiments of California and Oregon or do more to keep them loyal and patriotic. I have taken the liberty to inclose what I suppose to be such instructions and authority as the case requires.

Be pleased, sir, to remember that we have no executive officers through whom we can act, and I shall therefore require such authority as I suggest.

The men are pressing me every hour, and I shall soon make them efficient. I trust I need not say that I will use every precaution to limit the expense of equipment within reasonable military bounds. I hope you will see the importance of this measure in a political as well as military view.

Will you be pleased also to communicate a Yes or No by telegraph to my address, Astor House?

With great respect, your obedient servant,

E. D. BAKER.

[Indorsement.]

I most cordially concur in raising the regiment suggested by Senator Baker, and I hope this patriotic movement will be authorized.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

NEW YORK CITY, *April 27, 1861.*

Hon. E. D. BAKER,
New York:

SIR: A meeting of citizens of California and others, former residents of that State, was held in this city on the 21st instant. There were present between 200 and 300 persons, who comprised a large majority of those Californians now in New York and those who have lately been at Washington. The object of the meeting was to give expression to the feeling of confidence in our Administration, which animates us

equally with our brothers in the Atlantic States, and to devise a method in which we can most effectually strengthen the hands of Government and aid in crushing out the rebellion in our midst. We desired to also claim for California her proper share of the duty as well as honor of upholding and preserving the American flag and the integrity of the union of the States. It was there resolved to raise and offer to the Government a California regiment, to be composed as far as possible of persons at some time residents of California. It was also unanimously resolved that you be requested to accept the colonelcy of the regiment. Up to this time the organization has been vigorously pushed, and about 600 men have been enrolled and are now under drill by competent instructors, and we hope within the next forty-eight hours to be able to apprise you that the full complement of men is enrolled and ready to be mustered into service. As the chairman of our meeting, and instructed to acquaint you with their wishes, in their name, I beg you to accept the position named, and add your name and weight of character to our offering.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant,

J. C. BIRDSEYE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 27, 1861.

1. Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, engineers, is relieved from duty with the Sappers and Miners, and will proceed to West Point, N. Y.

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By command of Brigadier-General Sumner:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 27, 1861.

Capt. J. B. MOORE,
Commanding National Guard, California State Militia:

CAPTAIN: General Sumner acknowledges the receipt of the patriotic offer of the National Guard, California State Militia, to serve as a garrison at Fort Point. For this offer he begs you to accept for yourself and present to your company his thanks. Fortunately, the national troops are now sufficient to guard all the property of the United States on this coast, and he therefore respectfully declines the offer.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 28, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Army:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I arrived here on the 24th instant, and on the 25th relieved General Johnston in the command of this department. My departure from New York was not known here till the night before my arrival. It gives me pleasure to state that the

command was turned over to me in good order. General Johnston had forwarded his resignation before I arrived, but he continued to hold the command, and was carrying out the orders of the Government. I have determined to re-enforce immediately and strongly the forts in this harbor, and have ordered down three companies of artillery (including the battery) from Fort Vancouver. I have also taken the liberty to detain the detachment of twenty-nine Sappers and Miners. I trust the General-in-Chief will not disapprove of this. My intention is to put 400 men on Alcatraz Island, 150 at Fort Point, and place the battery at the depot at Benicia, in addition to the two infantry companies now there. These troops will all be supplied with six months' provisions, and additional arrangements will be made for water where it is necessary, so that they will be independent and secure for six months, and will hold the entire control of the entrance to the harbor. I think this disposition of the troops will not only secure the Government property, but will have the effect to foreclose at once all hopes on the part of the disaffected of their ever being able to precipitate matters here by seizing forts and arsenals.

There is a strong Union feeling with the majority of the people of this State, but the secessionists are much the most active and zealous party, which gives them more influence than they ought to have from their numbers. I have no doubt but there is some deep scheming to draw California into the secession movement; in the first place as the "Republic of the Pacific," expecting afterward to induce her to join the Southern Confederacy. The troops now here will hold their positions and all the Government property, but if there should be a general uprising of the people, they could not, of course, put it down. I think the course of events at the East will control events here. So long as the General Government is sustained and holds the capital the secessionists can not carry this State out of the Union. I would respectfully say to the General-in-Chief that after my arrangements are completed—and they will be in two weeks—if he should think proper to authorize me to place Colonel Wright here in command of the department everything will be secure; and, if my services should be wanted elsewhere, I could be withdrawn from this department without detriment to the public service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *April 28, 1861.*

Maj. W. W. MACKALL, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with instructions received from your office, dated March 25, 1861, I have this day ordered a detachment, consisting of two non-commissioned officers and twenty-seven privates of Company B, Fourth Infantry, and eight volunteer guides, to proceed from this post to Pardee's old ranch via the South Fork of the Trinity River. From that place the sergeant commanding the detachment has instructions to march in any direction (keeping the general's letter of instructions in view) his guides may suggest I have also given him instructions that in case depredations are committed in the section of country through which he marches with his command to take prompt measures to pursue and capture the depredators; and if the fact of their guilt can be clearly ascertained to punish the whole

tribe, without the guilty ones are surrendered. The volunteer guides, one corporal and seven privates, did not reach this post until the 26th instant. Many of them were destitute of clothing, and in order to equip them for duty in the field I have been compelled to issue to them a small quantity of clothing. In consideration of the great excitement amongst Indians which has existed consequent upon the surrender of their arms (the fact was fully reported to department headquarters in my letter dated April 20, 1861), I did not consider myself justified in sending a larger force from this post at present, and I have now but thirty-four enlisted men left at this post. Considering the numerical strength of the Indians in this valley, to press any desirable result in case of an outbreak I would require my whole command.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. UNDERWOOD,
Captain, Fourth Infantry, Commanding Post.

P. S.—On the same day that the detachment left this post I forwarded a report of the same to Captain Lovell, Sixth Infantry, commanding Fort Humboldt, informing him that they had left. I also furnished the captain a copy of my letter of instructions to the sergeant in command of the detachment.

E. U.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 68. } *San Francisco, April 29, 1861.*

1. Fort Mojave will be abandoned and the garrison and public property removed to Los Angeles.

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By command of Brigadier-General Sumner:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 29, 1861.

Capt. W. S. HANCOCK,
Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: I inclose you an order* for the abandonment of Fort Mojave, and now give the following directions from the general commanding, viz:

Send your train out as early as possible; send sufficiently in advance notification to the commanding officer, by express, of the time he may expect the train. Send also the inclosed copy of this order. Select an eligible encampment for the troops as near Los Angeles as possible. Make its relations to your present depot such as to secure perfect protection. If this be not possible in the present position of the depot then select another having such relation to the encampment of the troops.

The commanding officer of the troops will be ordered to furnish you with such guards and escorts as you may require for your depot and train. If you are at any time of opinion that the train going to Tejon needs an escort, you will call on the commanding officer of Tejon, who will be instructed to furnish them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See next, *ante*.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
New York, April 29, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: Owing to apprehensions which have been expressed that steamers of this company may be captured, with their mails, treasure, and freight, by privateersmen shipping as passengers, I respectfully request that you will direct the commanding officer in the Pacific to detail a guard of ten or fifteen men with an officer, either soldiers or marines, to each steamer sailing 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month from San Francisco, to aid in their protection. Such guard and officer will be carried and maintained on board said steamers at the expense of this company, and in case it is required by the Government, the pay of men and officer will also be disbursed at the company's expense at Government rates. The importance and value of the Government mails carried by these steamers, as well as of the treasure, it is hoped, will lead to an early and favorable response to this application.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLAN McLANE,
President.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 30, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Army:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have found it necessary to withdraw the troops from Fort Mojave and place them at Los Angeles. There is more danger of disaffection at this place than any other in the State. There are a number of influential men there who are decided secessionists, and if we should have any difficulty it will commence there. Fort Mojave is represented as an entirely useless post. There are no hostile Indians near it, and there is no traveling whatever on the road it was intended to protect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

NEW YORK, *April 30, 1861.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Will you please send instructions to California per pony express for the steamers of this company to be furnished with a small guard of soldiers or marines to go on them between San Francisco and Panama? It will help to prevent their seizure from parties who may ship or travel for that purpose, and at the same time enable the captain to organize his crew properly for the repulsion of any enemy from outside.

ALLAN McLANE,
President.

FORT BRAGG, CAL., *April 30, 1861.*

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, having supplied the detachment now on Eel River with two months' provisions, I shall to-morrow

leave this post with twenty-five men and proceed to execute the order contained in your letter of March 12, 1861.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

EDWARD DILLON,
Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, Commanding.

ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 2, 1861.

Capt. James A. Hardie, Third Artillery, is relieved as acting assistant adjutant-general temporarily by First Lieut. John S. Mason, Third Artillery.

By order of Colonel Wright:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Captain, Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., *May 3, 1861.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I have within a few days received information that I know to be entirely reliable, that it is the intention of the secessionists to take possession of the peninsula of Lower California, Mexico, as one of the preparatory steps to the acquiring of a portion or the whole of Mexico. Having possession of the peninsula of Lower California, their intention is to cut off our commerce with Mexico, seize the Panama steamers, and with the aid of the treasure so acquired to be able to extend their conquest to Sonora and Chihuahua at least. The possession of the peninsula of Lower California is absolutely and indispensably necessary to the proper advancement and protection of the Pacific interest of the United States. The native-born population of this State, without one solitary exception, will join the secessionists. The most of the Mexicans and French will do the same. Rather than the filibustering secessionists should get possession of the peninsula of Lower California I think our Government quite warranted (in case no arrangement can be made with the Mexican Government for its purchase) in taking possession of it for our own protection; at least to hold it as against the designs of the secessionists. For information in relation to the peninsula of Lower California, I refer you to my last report to Secretary Cass.

With high respect, I remain, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SPRAGUE,
Late U. S. Commercial Agent at La Paz, Lower Cal., Mexico.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 71. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 3, 1861.

Company K, First Dragoons (Carleton's), will be detached from Fort Tejon, and will proceed to and take post at Los Angeles.

By command of Brigadier-General Sumner:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 3, 1861.

Bvt. Maj. J. H. CARLETON,
Captain, First Dragoons, Fort Tejon, Cal.:

SIR: The commanding general directs you to establish a camp at the most eligible position in the immediate vicinity of Los Angeles, capable of fulfilling the conditions called for in the inclosed letter of instructions to Captain Hancock, assistant quartermaster.* The two companies from Fort Mojave will be included in your encampment and in your command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 4, 1861.

Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR,
Postmaster-General:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant respecting the application made to this Department by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for an order to detail a military guard to each of the mail steamships conveying the mails between San Francisco and Panama; and I beg leave to inform you, in reply, that believing it to be more convenient for the Navy Department to furnish marines for the purpose, and that they would be best adapted for the service, I have referred the application of the company to the Secretary of that Department, inviting his attention to the subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March* [*May*] *4, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a communication to the President of the United States tendering my services to raise, organize, and command a brigade or regiment of volunteers in California to aid in garrisoning the posts and harbor of San Francisco and other assailable points on the coast of California, and I respectfully request that you will forward it with the accompanying letters.†

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. STEVENSON,
Late Colonel Comdg. First Regiment New York Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *May 4, 1861.*

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: During the war with Mexico I had the honor, under the authority of James K. Polk, at that time President of the United States, to raise, organize, and conduct to California the First Regiment of New

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* See Mackall to Hancock, April 29, p. 473.
† Not found as inclosures.

York Volunteers, who took possession of and garrisoned the interior posts and the coast of California from Sutter's Fort in the north to La Paz, Lower California, in the south. How faithfully I discharged the duties of that important trust the archives of the War Department will prove. I have been a permanent resident of California ever since the disbanding of my regiment in October, A. D. 1848, and now beg leave to say that the same love of country which impelled me to leave my native home (New York) for distant service at that time under the flag of my country prompts me now most respectfully to tender my services to the President, to raise, organize, and command a brigade or regiment of volunteers to aid in garrisoning the harbor of San Francisco and the other assailable points on the coast or elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. STEVENSON,

Late Colonel Comdg. First Regiment New York Volunteers.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Los Angeles, Cal., May 4, 1861.

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Special Orders, No. 68, from headquarters Department of the Pacific, of April 29, 1861, and letter of instructions of same date, from same source. I shall attend to the matters referred to therein as promptly as possible. I will be able to send thirty wagons, and that number will, I think, be sufficient to bring in everything valuable. One of the trains is returning from Fort Mojave (it will be here in a few days); another is on the route to Fort Tejon, and will be here in about the same time. The half train will be here to-morrow. I will advise you in a few days as to the date the train may be expected to reach Fort Mojave, and as to other matters. No time shall be lost in bringing in the troops. In the meantime I believe if there is trouble here I will be able to defend the public property with the supporters of the Federal Government to be had on my call from among the citizens of Los Angeles. If there should be a difficulty in California it is likely that it will first show its head here, but I do not think the matter is ripe yet for any serious movement. It will, I think, be deferred until a demand is made for direct taxes to support the Government, or for troops to actively assist in putting down insurrections, or possibly not until after they have mustered their forces at the next general election—say for Congressmen. There are people here anxious for a difficulty and there may be (I believe there are, although not yet formidable) organizations to that end. The people generally are scarcely prepared for strife, and there is a strong loyal element among them. On the other hand, there is quite a number of reckless people who have nothing to lose, who are ready for any change, and who are active in encouraging acts tending to hostilities, and I regret to say that it is unfortunate that, as a general rule, those persons who have heretofore been influential and active leaders in politics, and have exercised great control over the people, are encouraging difficulties here by open avowals of their opinions. It may as well be said in this connection that there is here belonging to the State a new bronze field piece and carriage (I think a 6-pounder gun), which in case of difficulty is not likely at first to be in the hands of persons supporting the Federal Government. I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that it might be wise

to send here a gun of equal or greater caliber. The moral effect would not be trifling in case of a difficulty, and the adverse party in possession of the other gun. A 12-pounder howitzer, it seems to me, would be the best (two might be better). The harness should be sent here also. I could furnish suitable mules. It might be manned by a detachment of infantry or by a detachment of dragoons. The latter would be the best, for these people will be mounted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, *May 4, 1861.*

Maj. G. A. H. BLAKE,
First Dragoons, Fort Tejon, Cal.:

SIR: Report at this place in person instantly for special duty. Answer.

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 6, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Your communication of the 25th ultimo reached me on the 29th, and your telegraphic dispatch was received on the 2d instant, being dated on the 26th ultimo, 2 p. m. The light battery and Companies G and M, Third Artillery, are now embarking on the steamer Cortez. The troops are under the command of Capt. E. O. C. Ord, Third Artillery. I beg to call the attention of the general to the fact that but one small company is left at this post, numbering about fifty men all told. It will be recollected that this is a very important position at this moment, being the main depot from which all the troops in the district, excepting the small force on the waters of Puget Sound, are supplied. One company, even were it full, could not properly guard the public property, storehouses, and other buildings of this large post. We should have at least three companies. It is believed that companies can be drawn from the posts east of the Cascades without detriment to the service. As I have no authority to move troops, or, in fact, to give any orders in the district, with a single exception, a remote contingency, I trust this subject may receive the early attention of the general commanding the department. I beg leave to ask the attention of the commanding general to Orders, No. 2, from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, dated January 17, 1861, which, taken in connection with the communication addressed to me from the same headquarters on the 13th of February, 1861, which will show that the special powers delegated to the commander of this district, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 10, of November 22, 1860, from the headquarters of the Army, are very limited—in fact, practically the district commander is powerless. The letter of February 13, above referred to, places even Major Babbitt, the depot staff officer at my headquarters, beyond my control.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, May 7, 1861.*

1. The garrison of Fort Umpqua, Company L, Third Artillery, with the exception of one subaltern and twelve men, will be brought to the Presidio of San Francisco by the Government transport brig Floyd.

2. Capt. Henry B. Judd, Third Artillery, will proceed to Fort Umpqua, embark, and accompany the command.

3. The assistant surgeon will accompany the troops.

By command of Brigadier-General Sumner:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, May 7, 1861.*

Special Orders, No. 76, is so far modified as not to prescribe the mode of transportation of the troops from Fort Umpqua.

By command of Brigadier-General Sumner:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Los Angeles, Cal., May 7, 1861.

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that a site for an encampment for the troops has been selected, which will be assigned to them unless it is not approved by the general commanding. It is outside of the town, beyond all buildings some distance, and directly in front of my corral, and in full view of it. I am putting up store-tents in the corral and will remove all the public property from the present store-house, so that there will be but one point to guard. The troops will be half a mile distant therefrom or less and on the side of the town toward San Pedro. Water will be hauled to the troops by water carts, for which facilities are at hand, as the town is supplied in that manner. The horses will have to be ridden about half a mile to water. But the advantage is that you do not have to pass through the town to get to the point to be protected, which would be the case were they encamped along the river above the town. With the troops placed as proposed there would probably be no necessity of having more than a picket guard of three men in my corral, and they only at night. Possibly they would not be required at any time, as the troops would have entire command of the corral from that point. I do not think that there will be serious trouble here soon. Still a command of troops under good discipline stationed near the town would be well enough, judging from recent developments. No good citizen would be interfered with, and their presence is desired by many of the population. The "bear flag" was paraded through the streets of El Monte (twelve miles eastward) on the 4th instant, and was escorted by a number of horsemen, varying (according to the reports) from forty to seventy, most probably the former. It was understood that it would be paraded here the next day. It was not. Then it was said that it would be on the subsequent day (yesterday, the day of the municipal election). I was prepared for it. It was not attempted, however. The "bear flag"

is being painted here, and I think it will be paraded soon, possibly next Sunday, or some other day when the company, known here as the secession company, drills. I have taken all the precautions possible and that I think necessary, and I believe I can get all the assistance I require, until the troops arrive, from among the citizens to resist any open attack upon the public property (but I do not think they are ready for such an attempt). The leaders in politics among those who have sympathies antagonistic to the Government, and the principal citizens, do not wish to see force used (they are men of property), and oppose carrying matters to extremities; yet the open expression of their opinions has helped to inaugurate disaffection. Since it has been thought wise to send troops here, a sufficient number to have a strong moral effect should be sent, and it would be better that a show should be made at once, since it is known that it is to be made at all. It would be better, I think, even were it to be but a temporary matter, that the dragoons (with at least a piece of artillery) should be at hand. When once a revolution commences the masses of the native population will act, and they are worthy of a good deal of consideration. If they act it will be most likely against the Government.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LOS ANGELES, *May 7, 1861.*

Maj. W. W. MACKALL:

The "bear flag" was raised at El Monte, twelve miles distant, on the 4th instant. The escort was, say, forty horsemen. I have, I believe, reliable evidence that it will be raised here on Sunday, the 12th instant—that is, that flag will be paraded through our streets under a strong escort. I do not then anticipate an assault; yet, to avoid insult to our flag, it might be well to have all the efficient dragoons from Fort Tejon at this point by Saturday next. Major Carleton is to leave to-morrow, and if his presence here be desired a dispatch can reach him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 8, 1861.

Col. E. D. BAKER,
U. S. Senate, &c., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: You are authorized to raise for the service of the United States a regiment of troops (infantry), with yourself as colonel, to be taken as a portion of any troops that may be called from the State of California by the United States, and to be known as the California Regiment. Orders will be issued to the mustering officer in New York to muster the same into the service as soon as presented. In case the proper Government officers are not prepared to furnish clothing for the men of your regiment at the time you find it necessary, you are authorized to purchase for each man an outfit of clothing, provided the same is properly charged on the muster-rolls of your command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 9, 1861.

Col. W. SEAWELL,
Sixth Infty., U. S. Army, Comdg. Benicia Barracks, Benicia, Cal.:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs you to double the guard at the magazine, and directs me to say that the whole public property at Benicia—barracks, arsenal, and depot—is under your protection, and he calls on you for untiring vigilance, and reminds you that this property must be preserved at all hazards.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 9, 1861.

Capt. D. MCDOUGAL,
Commanding Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: Brigadier-General Sumner directs me to say that he learns that you have reason to doubt the security of the navy-yard under your command at Mare Island, and that you have not the means of increasing your force so as to put it beyond danger, or to move the temptation presented by its apparent defenseless condition. He therefore informs you that if such is the case, at your request he will send a battery of light artillery for its better security.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 10, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Headquarters Army, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have found it necessary to withdraw Brevet Major Carleton's company of dragoons from Fort Tejon and to place it at Los Angeles. This will give a command at the latter place of one company of horse and two of infantry. The detachment will be commanded by Major Carleton. I have also to report the arrival of three companies of artillery from Oregon. The battery will take post at the depot at Benicia, and the two foot companies at Fort Alcatraz. I have informed Captain McDougal, the commander of the navy-yard, that, if he does not feel perfectly secure and wishes any further protection, I will place a company of artillery there. Captain Burton has been assigned to the command at Fort Alcatraz.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY-YARD,
Mare Island, May 10, 1861.

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I am in receipt of your communication of yesterday's date. I am under many obligations to General Sumner for his prompt tender

of assistance in the protection of the navy-yard in case of necessity. I have too much faith in the strong Union feeling now existing in California to believe for one moment that an effort of the kind would be even attempted, though, should I have the least reason to suspect such an attempt, I shall avail myself promptly of his offer. I have forwarded your letter to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and have directed Lieut. Comdg. F. Stanly to hand you this and confer with the general.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. McDOUGAL,
Commandant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 10, 1861.

Capt. D. McDOUGAL, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Mare Island Navy-Yard, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I am directed by Brigadier-General Sumner to say that, since my letter to you of yesterday, further reflection on the offer therein brings him to the conclusion that a company of foot artillery will form a better force for the yard than the light battery, and he will, if the guard is wished by you, send the foot.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *May 10, 1861.*

Lieut. Col. B. L. BEALL,
First Dragoons, Commanding Fort Tejon, Cal.:

COLONEL: Carleton's company was ordered to Los Angeles. Has it gone?

W. W. MACKALL.

NAVY-YARD, *Mare Island, May 11, 1861.*

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Your letter of yesterday's date has been received. Lieutenant Commanding Stanly was the bearer of my reply to General Sumner's tender of the 9th instant. Nothing has transpired to alter my opinion expressed yesterday as to the necessity of a guard at the navy-yard. But as the general has superior means of gaining information in relation to the movements of the day, I would be under many obligations to him if he would communicate anything which would, in his opinion, affect us at the island.

With many thanks for his offer of yesterday, I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. McDOUGAL,
Commandant.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Los Angeles, Cal., May 11, 1861.

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: On the 7th instant I wrote a dispatch to you, which was telegraphed on the 8th at 10 a. m. I transcribe it here.* I supposed

*See Hancock to Mackall, May 7, p. 480.

the presence of the dragoons might alone prevent such a scene; still, on the first occasion of showing this flag I do not anticipate difficulty. The violent party is not yet strong. Success will make it stronger. The native Californians will take the strong side. Those of them who have taken sides are with the violent party. The Union men, irrespective of party, are organizing here, and I think will soon be formidable enough to control matters—certainly until there is a great change in political matters on the Atlantic side, or until direct taxes for the support of the war be levied, probably then also.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Los Angeles, Cal., May 12, 1861—8 p. m.

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: There was no trouble here whatever to-day. Having failed to do what they had promised to do, I have no anxiety for the future. Those intending to parade here to-day thought better of it. The fact is, their principal advisers, or those to whom the turbulent spirits looked to for countenance, have found that they were being compromised in an affair for which they were not prepared. The Union men have been quite busy during the last few days in organizing for the purpose of commanding order, and have found their numbers so formidable that, together with the moral effect produced by the reported proximity of troops, they have but little fear for the future.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

CAMP AT WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION, OREG.,
May 12, 1861.

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the department, that a few days ago a party of eighty warriors from this reservation returned from the Snake country, where they had been to recover horses stolen from them by the Snakes at various times during the last year. The party had but small success, only having recovered some twenty horses. They took prisoners Po-li-ni, a noted chief, and seven of his men, but unfortunately they were all released on their promise to return on the morrow with all their people. The captives were not seen again. From information obtained from the Snakes themselves I am of opinion that no fears need be entertained of an attack being made by the Snakes on the agency during the summer. All the reservation Indians have removed with stock to the fisheries on the Columbia River. The presence of even a smaller force than that now here, and of any arm, would effectually prevent an open attack. Petty thefts can only be prevented by the presence of so large a force that occasional scouts could be made to the nearest Snake

villages. This latter service could well be performed by the reservation Indians when the presence of a very small detachment of soldiers assures them of the safety of their families.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Second Lieutenant, First Dragoons, Commanding Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 80. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, May 13, 1861.*

1. The following movements will take place to day, viz: Company G, Third Artillery, from Presidio to Fort Point; Company A, from Fort Point, and M, Third Artillery, from Presidio, to Alcatraz Island. The deputy quartermaster-general will make and notify to the commanding officers the necessary arrangements for transportation.

2. Hardie's company will proceed at once to Fort Point, and Andrews' to the wharf at Fort Point and embark with Burton's.

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By command of Brigadier-General Sumner:

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 13, 1861.

Maj. ENOCH STEEN,
First Dragoons, Commanding Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.:

MAJOR: Your communication of April 16 has been received, and the general commanding the department directs me to say in reply that he approves your compliance with the requisition of the superintendent of Indian affairs in detaching Captain Smith's company. The general also approves of your suggestions with reference to this summer's operations on the emigrant road, taking care, however, that your post is at all times properly garrisoned.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 13, 1861.

Capt. W. S. HANCOCK,
Assistant Quartermaster, Los Angeles, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: Your letters of May 4 and 7 have been received, and I am instructed by the general commanding the department to inform you that the site selected by Major Carleton and yourself in the vicinity of Los Angeles, and the measures you have taken to facilitate the rapid concentration of troops at that point, are highly approved by him. He directs me to inform you that Colonel Beall has been this day telegraphed to turn over to Major Carleton two mountain howitzers, with the requisite amount of ammunition for the same.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 13, 1861.

Col. G. WRIGHT,
Ninth Infty., Comdg. Dist. of Oregon, Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you, in answer to your communication of the 6th instant, that the subjects discussed therein will be taken into consideration by him as soon as it is ascertained whether any change will take place in the command of this department. In the meantime you are requested to withdraw a company from any post lying east of the Cascades for the pupose of re-enforcing Fort Vancouver. Major Babbitt has been informed from these headquarters that he is subject to your orders.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 14, 1861.*

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington:

DEAR SIR: On the first arrival of news of the commencement of hostilities, Col. John D. Stevenson, of this city, expressed his desire to once more to offer his services in the maintenance of our cause and flag. He made his opinions heard and felt here and his determined loyalty, connected with his well-known and determined character, both as a citizen and a soldier, has done much to establish the present sound condition of our State. I know of no man, in this State or elsewhere, with whom I would sooner trust the honor of our country for prudence before or success in battle. He is an energetic, able, and brave man, and every inch of him the stuff of which not only soldiers but leaders are made. If any position the same or similar to that which he seeks is to be conferred upon any of our citizens on this coast, I earnestly recommend Colonel Stevenson for that place. He writes about service here, but he assures me that he is prepared to devote himself to the service anywhere.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. McDOUGALL.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 82. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 14, 1861.

1. Company I, Fourth Infantry (Brevet Major Haller's), now en route from Fort Mojave, will immediately proceed to and take post at San Diego.

2. Upon the arrival of Major Haller's company, Company F, Sixth Infantry (Brevet Major Armistead's), will proceed as soon as possible to Los Angeles and report to Major Carleton.

3. Bvt. Second Lieut. James H. Wilson, Corps of Topographical Engineers, will immediately report to Capt. George Thom for service connected with the construction of military roads.

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By command of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Los Angeles, Cal., May 14, 1861.

Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Major Haller's command may be expected to arrive here on the 13th of June. Major Carleton's company (K) will be here to-morrow morning. He is now at Cohnenga Pass (twelve miles distant). There need be no anxiety concerning matters at this place, at least until political affairs materially change.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 15, 1861.

I. Neither commanding officers of posts who avail themselves of leaves of absence of seven days, nor officers to whom such leaves are granted, will go to such distance from their posts that they cannot in the usual mode of travel rejoin their posts by the expiration of the leave. No leave will be extended at these headquarters, when this order is in the slightest degree violated.

II. All officers charged with the care of public property will hold themselves in readiness at all times to protect it at every hazard. No public property will ever be surrendered in this department.

By command of Brigadier-General Sumner:
RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS, No. 7. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 18, 1861.

Any citizen in the employment of the Army in this department who is opposed to the Union will be instantly discharged.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 18, 1861.

Capt. JOHN ADAMS,
First Dragoons, Commanding Fort Crook, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: Send Company E, Sixth Infantry, to Benicia Barracks immediately.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:
W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have found it necessary to withdraw the greater part of the garrison from Fort Umpqua and one

company of infantry from Fort Crook for the purpose of re-enforcing the commands at Benicia and the Presidio.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

ORDERS, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 20, 1861.

I. Maj. D. C. Buell, assistant adjutant-general, and Capt. Richard C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general, having reported at these headquarters in pursuance of General Orders, No. 7, from the Adjutant-General's Office, are announced on the department staff. Major Buell will accordingly relieve Major Mackall, assistant adjutant-general, and the latter will be governed by the orders which he has received from the Adjutant-General's Office.

II. First Lieut. Armistead L. Long, Second Artillery, is announced as aide-de-camp to the general commanding.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOS ANGELES, *May 22, 1861—11.20 a. m.*

General SUMNER,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

The citizens here are to raise with ceremony the national flag over the court-house next Saturday. My command is invited to assist. Should U. S. forces, as such, take part in a civic celebration of this character?

JAMES H. CARLETON,
U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 22, 1861.

Maj. J. H. CARLETON,
First Dragoons, Commanding, Los Angeles, Cal.:

MAJOR: The general answers yes to your dispatch of to-day.

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 22, 1861.

Capt. C. S. LOVELL,
Sixth Infantry, U. S. Army, Comdg. Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: If in your opinion the further services of the detachment of volunteers under your command can be dispensed with the department commander directs that you discharge them. They will be paid as soon as the necessary funds are provided. In the event of your deeming it unadvisable to discharge them you are desired to report the reasons for that determination. I am also directed by the department commander to call your attention to the subject of the treatment of the

Indians within the limits of your supervision. The protection of the lives and property of the citizens is a duty which under no circumstances is to be relaxed, but when punishment of the Indians becomes necessary a discrimination must, as far as possible, be made between the innocent and guilty, and especially, under no circumstances, are the lives of women and children to be wantonly sacrificed. On the contrary, they are, as far as possible, to be screened from such treatment. Further than that he desires that you will endeavor to prevent collisions between the Indians and whites. Judicious precautions to prevent depredations by vigilance and influence over the Indians, prompt and just punishment when depredations are committed, so as to leave no ground for retaliation by the whites, together with the pacifying influence upon the latter, which by the judicious treatment you may frequently be able to exert, will go far to accomplishing the object in view.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, May 23, 1861.*

The name of the quartermaster's brig Floyd is changed to the General Jesup.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 88. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, May 23, 1861.*

1. The several stations in this harbor, viz, Fort Point, Alcatraz Island, and the Presidio will in future be independent of each other.

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By command of Brigadier-General Sumner:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, May 23, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a proclamation issued on the 10th instant for the enrollment and organization of the militia of this Territory. The number of public arms now on hand here is very small, and to meet any emergency I have respectfully and earnestly to request that you will direct as many of the arms at the various military posts within this Territory as can be spared, with a supply of ordinary musket, rifled musket, and howitzer ammunition, to be placed at one of the military posts, subject to the requisition of the governor.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. McGILL,
Acting Governor.

[Inclosure.]

PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of Washington Territory.

Whereas, the President of the United States has issued his proclamation stating that the laws of the United States have been, and now are, opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way, and therefore calling for the militia of the several States:

Now, therefore, deeming it expedient that the militia of the Territory of Washington should be placed in readiness to meet any requisition from the President of the United States or the Governor of this Territory to aid in "maintaining the laws and integrity of the National Union," I do hereby call upon all the citizens of this Territory capable of bearing arms and liable to militia duty, to report immediately to the adjutant-general of the Territory, and proceed at once to organize themselves into companies and elect their own officers in the manner prescribed by the act of January 26, 1855, and the amendatory act of February 4, 1858, to organize the militia.

The organization of each company will be immediately reported to Adjt. Gen. Frank Matthias, at Seattle, Wash. Ter., and through him to the Governor, when the commissions will issue to the officers elected.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed at Olympia, this 10th day of May, 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

[L. S.] HENRY M. McGILL,
Acting Governor Washington Territory.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 89. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 24, 1861.

1. Capt. Edward O. C. Ord's battery, now at Benicia, will take post at the Presidio, San Francisco. The horses under the charge of a sufficient number of men, commanded by an officer, will proceed by land, and the remainder of the company and property will be embarked on board the Government transport General Jesup on Tuesday.

2. On the arrival of the General Jesup with Captain Ord's battery, she will first be used to transfer Captain Lendrum's company (I), Third Artillery, from the Presidio to Alcatraz Island, where it will take post. She will then convey Captain Judd's company (L), Third Artillery, from the Presidio to Benicia to take the place of Captain Ord's company.

3. Capt. Tredwell Moore, assistant quartermaster, will return to his station at Fort Churchill.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, May 26, 1861—9 p. m.

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the information of the commanding general of the department, a telegraphic dispatch

received by me a few minutes since from Virginia City, a town in this Territory, twenty-five miles west from this post. What reliance can be placed upon it I cannot say. The persons whose names are subscribed to it are said to be reliable men. They ask for arms for their own defense, I suppose, but we have none to spare to send them. Whether the parties mentioned have any such designs upon this post as is surmised in the dispatch it is impossible to say. I shall take every necessary precaution to circumvent such design should a party have the temerity to make a hostile attack upon this post. Should any additional information reach me upon this subject I will advise you by telegraph.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

T. HENDRICKSON,
Captain, Sixth Infantry, Commanding the Post.

[Inclosure.]

VIRGINIA CITY, *May 26, 1861.*

Capt. T. HENDRICKSON,
Fort Churchill:

DEAR SIR: We are confidently assured that the secessionists have completed an organization of over 100, under Dr. McMeans, but for what purpose we are not positively advised. The general impression is to seize the fort and get possession of the Territory. Judge Terry is expected soon. It is important that our people should be secretly organized and equipped, but we are destitute of arms. Can you furnish us any from the fort, and if so, how many and when, and how shall we obtain them? We shall write you by express. Please answer immediately.

By order of Committee of Safety:

JNO. A. COLLINS,
A. W. PRAY,
Committee.

CONFIDENTIAL.] VIRGINIA CITY, NEV. TER.,
May 26, 1861.

Brigadier-General SUMNER:

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the Committee of Safety of Nevada Territory to inform you that the secessionists have organized in this place under Dr. McMeans, ex-State treasurer of California. It is claimed by him that he has 125 men. In other parts of the Territory great activity prevails among that class. Terry is expected soon. I am not able to speak positively of their designs. It is strongly believed by many from evidences which have come to their knowledge that they intend to seize Fort Churchill and take possession of the Territory. Two-thirds of our population are loyal and devotedly attached to the Federal Government, but they are mostly destitute of arms, and comparatively powerless to protect themselves against a well-armed and disciplined foe, though vastly superior in point of numbers. Captain Hendrickson, of Fort Churchill, telegraphs us that he has not a surplus of arms. It is the desire of the committee of safety to organize and equip our citizens, that we may be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise. Can you furnish the committee with 300 or 400 stand of arms or a smaller number even? The committee will bind itself to

return them when this cloud shall have passed away. Captain Moore, or Mr. Frink, of the Tehama Hotel, will inform you who I am. If you shall conclude to favor the committee with any number of arms, be so kind as to have them so boxed as to resemble merchandise—long handle shovels, for instance—and direct them to "Taylor & Co., merchants, Virginia City, Nev. Ter." Mr. Taylor is partner of John C. Fall, of Marysville, and is a member of the committee of safety.

Hoping to hear favorably from you at an early day, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. COLLINS,
Corresponding Secretary.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 90. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 27, 1861.

1. Six ordnance men will be sent from the arsenal at Benicia to Fort Point for temporary service to assist in mounting guns.

2. The strictest precautions will be taken by the officer in command of the troops at Benicia to guard against the communication of fire, through the use of lights, matches, or other means, to the ordnance buildings which they occupy and the stores in their vicinity.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 27, 1861.

Maj. G. A. H. BLAKE,
First Dragoons, Commanding Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: The colonel commanding the department desires you, if you deem it necessary, to keep a company of dragoons moving on the Overland Mail Route, for a considerable distance in advance of your post, for the protection of life and property against Indian depredations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 91. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 28, 1861.

1. The detachment now at Honey Lake, from Captain Lendrum's company (I), Third Artillery, will be withdrawn and will join the company at Alcatraz Island, bringing with it the movable public property.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 28, 1861.

1. Company E, Ninth Infantry, is transferred from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Dalles, and Company G, Ninth Infantry, is transferred from

Fort Dalles to Fort Vancouver. These movements to be made without delay, the quartermaster's department furnishing the necessary transportation.

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By order of Colonel Wright:

JNO. S. MASON,
First Lieut., 3d Regiment of Artillery, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 29, 1861.

Hon. PABLO DE LA GUERRA,
JAMES L. ORD, Esq., and others,
Santa Barbara, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: The general commanding the department has received your communication of the 22d instant. He directs me to reply that the more pressing necessity for the presence of troops at other points will render the establishment of a post at Santa Barbara at this time impracticable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH INFANTRY,
Fort Dalles, Oreg., May 29, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The present would seem to be not an inappropriate time to invite the attention of the commanding general of the department to the very scattered positions of the Fourth Infantry and to respectfully request him, if not incompatible with the general interests of the service, to make such changes therein as will bring them more immediately under the supervision of the regimental commander. The regiment now occupies almost the entire length and no inconsiderable portion of the breadth of the Department of the Pacific, the companies being garrisoned at ten different posts and the commander with his headquarters at a post without even one of those companies with him. This post is the proper station of Maj. R. S. Garnett, Ninth Infantry, who is reported on the monthly return as "absent without leave," and who was assigned to it in August, 1859, and is supposed to be on his return to it at this time. Could the companies of the Fourth Infantry now serving in Oregon and at the Cascades be transferred to Puget Sound and those of the Ninth on the Sound be transferred to Oregon, I think it would be beneficial to the interests of the service and would give each regiment a more direct interest in the section in which it would be serving. Should it not be deemed advisable, however, to make this arrangement, it would gratify me to have my headquarters changed to a more central position with regard to the stations of the regiment, or to have one of the detached companies ordered to this post.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. BUCHANAN,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Major Fourth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 30, 1861.

Bvt. Maj. G. O. HALLER,
Captain, Fourth Infantry, Commanding San Diego, Cal.:

SIR: Orders have been given for sending to you two 24-pounder guns, and the department commander directs that you place them judiciously in battery so as to control as much as possible the harbor at San Diego and at the same time strengthen your position. They will reach you probably on the 3d proximo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 30, 1861.

Maj. G. A. H. BLAKE,
First Dragoons, Commanding Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department has had intimation from Captain Hendrickson and other definite sources, as well as from general rumor, of designs on the part of certain persons in the district of country about you, especially at Virginia City, to disturb the peace of this department by acts subversive of the authority of the General Government. These intimations go to the extent of anticipating an attack upon your post, or at least the seizure of public property there or elsewhere. The general does not much credit the existence of any deliberate plan for the object stated, though there may be in certain quarters such a disposition; but he deems it proper, nevertheless, that you shall be watchful of the proceedings about you, and fully prepared for any emergency. He wishes also, if the opportunity offers, that you shall, without ostentation or clamor, but in unequivocal terms, let it be understood that the proclamation of the President against unlawful combinations is as binding in this department as elsewhere, and that any attempt to subvert the rights of the people and the just authority of the General Government will be met in a very decided way. You are expected to report with dispatch any important information you may receive in reference to these matters. It is the intention of the general to re-enforce your post without delay if you think it necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT DALLES, OREG., *May 30, 1861.*

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Special Orders, No. 6, of the District of Oregon, and to report that in the present condition of this command I shall feel compelled to detain Captain Black's company until after the arrival of the other from Fort Walla Walla, which will be about the middle of next week, I presume, unless Colonel Wright should forbid my doing so by the Monday's mail. The dragoon company having a detachment of twenty men at Warm Springs

is too weak to furnish the necessary guard for the protection of the public property and post and attend also to the care of its horses.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. BUCHANAN,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Major Fourth Infantry, Comdg. Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 31, 1861.

Any vessel sailing under the secession flag, so called, which shall enter or attempt to enter any of the waters of the United States on this coast will immediately be captured by the troops stationed there. Any such vessel which shall fail to come to or surrender on being duly warned, or which shall attempt to escape, will be fired into and sunk, if necessary.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 31, 1861.

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2. Colonel Wright, commanding the District of Oregon, will send to this city (if possible by the next steamer after the receipt of this order) that company of infantry which he can best dispense with. He will also send a second company, if in his opinion it can be spared from the district. These troops will receive orders for their further destination on their arrival here.

3. Fort Ter-Waw will be abandoned. Its garrison, with the movable property, will come to this city by the next steamer after the receipt of this order. The deputy quartermaster-general will give directions for the disposition of such quartermaster's property as it may be inexpedient to bring along.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT BRAGG, CAL., *May 31, 1861.*

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, by direction of Captain Lovell, a copy of a report made this day to him.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

EDWARD DILLON,
Second Lieut., Sixth Infantry, Comdg. Detachment in the Field.

[Inclosure.]

FORT BRAGG, CAL., *May 31, 1861.*

Capt. C. S. LOVELL,
Sixth Infantry, U. S. Army, Comdg. Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that there are several parties of citizens now engaged in stealing or taking by force Indian children from

the district in which I have been ordered to operate against the Indians. I am reliably informed that as many as forty or fifty Indian children have been taken through Long Valley within the last few months and sold both in and out of the county. The parties, I am told, at least some of them, make no secret of it, but boldly assert that they will continue to do so and that the law cannot reach them. It is pretended, I believe, that the children are purchased from their parents, but all who know these Indians can fully appreciate the value of this assertion. It is needless to say that this brutal trade is calculated to produce retaliatory depredations on the part of the Indians and exasperate them to a high degree, as well as to interfere materially with our efforts to find and chastise those Indians that deserve punishment, for these men keep the Indians constantly on the alert, attacking and chasing them before us and following in our wake for the purpose of obtaining children.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

EDWARD DILLON,
Second Lieut., Sixth Infantry, Comdg. Detachment in the Field.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 1, 1861.

J. A. COLLINS, Esq.,
Virginia City, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department has received your letter of the 26th ultimo, written by direction of the committee of safety, and requesting a supply of arms for the purpose of resisting any attempt to involve the Territory of Nevada in the cause of secession. He directs me to say that he cannot at this time issue arms in the manner you propose, but he will take precautions which will enable him to arm promptly a sufficient force of loyal citizens if the supposed danger should arise, or even become imminent. In the meantime a thorough organization into companies and battalions or regiments is a thing entirely practicable, and very important as a precaution against lawless acts, which the general still hopes will not be attempted. The troops at Fort Churchill will be able to resist any attempt that may be made on that post, and will be still further re-enforced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 1, 1861.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Dalles, Oreg.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo in relation to the detention of Captain Black's company. I am instructed by the colonel commanding the district to say in reply that under the circumstances of the case you are authorized to detain Captain Black at The Dalles not later than Monday, the 10th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MASON,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

BENICIA, *June 2, 1861—5.45 p. m.*

Maj. D. C. BUELL, U. S. Army,
Tehama House:

SIR: The General Jesup left at 9 a. m. with the guns, carriages, and ammunition for San Diego.

J. McALLISTER,
Lieutenant of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS, *June 3, 1861.*

Col. H. L. SCOTT, U. S. Army,
New York:

Concert with Col. William B. Franklin, Brevoort House, and Colonel Tompkins, quartermaster, to arrest General A. S. Johnston, on his arrival in New York, perhaps by sending by means of the pilot-boat.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS, *June 3, 1861.*

COMMANDING OFFICER DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST:
(Care Maj. S. Williams, Asst. Adjt. Gen., Saint Louis, Mo.)

The Secretary of War directs that you arrest General A. S. Johnston, if he returns from California by overland route.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco., June 3, 1861.

First Lieut. J. McALLISTER,
Ordnance Department, Commanding Benicia Arsenal, Cal.:

SIR: The guns for San Diego referred to in your letter of the 18th instant [ultimo] are to be mounted on siege carriages, not as for a permanent battery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN BERNARDINO, *June 3, 1861.*

General E. V. SUMNER, U. S. Army,
Commander of the Pacific Division:

DEAR SIR: I beg to be excused for my presumption in addressing a letter to you when I am an utter stranger, yet feeling it to be my duty which I owe to my country, and believing that a fair, candid statement concerning the true position of all parties in this lower portion of the State may be useful to you, I thus lay them before you. There exists amongst us through all these southern counties a secret organization of secessionists, and in a settlement near Los Angeles there is an organized cavalry company which is ready at almost any moment to break out, holding an inveterate hatred toward the citizens of this place, and it is at this point they would make their first attack, and there are some in our midst who would receive them cheerfully and help them in their treacherous designs. I speak what I do know. I have only been here about seven weeks, and commenced the publication of a paper called the Weekly Patriot. I have received notice to

stop the publication of strong Union sentiments, as it will be unsafe for me to continue them any longer, but I am not to [be] frightened at any intimidations or threats. I shall continue on in the way I have commenced, and keep a sharp lookout for any disturbance which may break out. We are, and have been, expecting a rising of the secessionists, notwithstanding the late Union demonstration at Los Angeles, and nothing but the presence of the U. S. troops prevents them from rising there. Secret meetings continue to be held all over this lower country, and secession and disunion is boldly avowed in our streets. Shooting continues to be the order of the day, and drunken desperadoes and Southern cutthroats damn the Stars and Stripes and endeavor to create disturbances all of the time. We have a singular population, composed of Mormons, Mormon apostates, who are even worse, gamblers, English Jews, and the devil's own population to boot, while we only have about a dozen good respectable families right in town, who are at the mercy of these desperadoes; and the secessionists of the Monte are only waiting the withdrawal of the troops from Los Angeles before they commence operations. If a company of dragoons could be stationed here it would give a feeling of security to every honest citizen and friend of the Union in this vicinity. Provisions are cheaper here than in any other part of the country, and it is the key to all the passes leading to Arizona and Salt Lake, and if a rebellion should arise the troops stationed here would form a nucleus around which every patriot can rally. For information as to who I am and my character I would refer you to Hon. N. Greene Curtis, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons, J. L. English, Hon. John G. Downey, Governor of this State, and of every prominent man in Sacramento, of which county I was formerly surveyor, and for myself I can inform you that I am a near relative of Major Sherman, of the flying artillery, U. S. Army, and I have seen service through the whole of the Mexican campaign.

With this information, hoping to receive an immediate reply, I remain your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. SHERMAN,
Editor of the Weekly Patriot.

P. S.—I will inform you from time to time whatever news I am able to gather, so that they may be of service to you.

Yours, truly,

E. A. S.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 4, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to communicate a copy of a letter of the 3d instant, addressed to this Department by Mr. Thomas Sprague, late commercial agent of the United States, of La Paz, Lower California, relative to the supposed designs of the insurgents in this country to seize upon that province.* It is suggested that orders be given to the commander of the military forces of the United States on the Pacific with a view to prevent the execution of any such designs.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

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* See May 3, p. 475.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 4, 1861.

Commanding officers of posts will promptly report to this office the execution of General Orders, No. 13, of April 30, 1861, from the War Department, requiring officers of the Army "to take and subscribe anew the oath of allegiance to the United States of America." Special mention will be made of any failure to comply with the requirements of the orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 4, 1861.

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I deem it my duty to invite the early attention of the general commanding the department to the defenseless condition of the posts and settlements on the Columbia River, as well as on the waters of Puget Sound. At this moment a single hostile steamer could enter the Columbia River and lay waste all the settlements to the Cascades, 150 miles, as well as the large and flourishing city of Portland, twelve miles up the Willamette River. Even this post and the ordnance depot are not prepared for defense against heavy guns. I am fully persuaded that no time should be lost; that a strong battery should be constructed without delay at the mouth of the Columbia on Cape Disappointment. Such a battery it is believed would effectually prevent any hostile ship from attempting to cross that dangerous bar. Point Defiance, twelve or fifteen miles north from Steilacoom, is a good position for a battery, and would guard the settlements on the sound above that point. Should any sudden danger threaten this coast, the presence of a naval force would be indispensably necessary for our protection. At this moment we are destitute of heavy guns, suitable for sea-coast defense. Some eight or nine months since I made a requisition on the War Department for 15,000 stand of small arms and equipments, as well as an ample supply of guns of heavy caliber. But my requisitions and warnings have remained unheeded. The sites which I have above recommended for planting batteries I had surveyed by an engineer officer last fall and reserved for fortifications. In an emergency it might be expedient to dismantle the Massachusetts. I believe she has eight heavy guns as her present armament. I would most respectfully invite the general to peruse my communication to the headquarters of the Army dated about the 20th of October last, in which was fully set forth the present condition, wants, and future prospects of the Department of Oregon.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 5, 1861.

Brigadier-General SUMNER, U. S. Army,
Commanding the Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The General-in-Chief directs that you act in concert with the naval commander on the Pacific station in preventing, so far as your

means will permit, any plans the secessionists may attempt to execute for subjecting or annexing Lower California to the so-called Southern Confederacy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 96. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 5, 1861.

The ordnance men recently ordered from the Benicia Arsenal for temporary duty at Fort Point will be returned to the arsenal without delay.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VIRGINIA CITY, *June 5, 1861.*

General SUMNER:

MY DEAR SIR: The Union men of this portion of our beloved country are very anxious to have aid from the United States representative on the Pacific coast, around which we can rally and protect this territory from the sympathizers of disunion. Cannot something be done for us? We are eleven-twelfths Union men, but we are without arms or organization, while the rebels have control of all the public or private arms here. Our hearts ache on beholding the vile secession flag floating in our midst, and we unable to destroy it. A single file of soldiers with a commander is all we want, provided they bring arms for us to use.

Yours, truly,

JOSEPH F. ATWILL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., June 5, 1861—12 p. m.

Maj. DON CARLOS BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: A committee of gentlemen from Virginia City have just arrived and given positive information that a body of men numbering some 200 have organized themselves in favor of the Southern Confederacy. To-day they raised the rebel flag in that place, and say that they will put down any Union demonstration that the law-abiding citizens may attempt to get up. This gang of men is well armed and is composed of such men as have for some months bid defiance to the laws of the Territory. One of their number, Doctor McMeans, late State treasurer of California, avows openly that he is acting under authority. It is also rumored that Judge Terry has the commission of Governor of the Territory from Jeff. Davis, and is only waiting the proper opportunity to act. What reliance may be placed in this rumor is hard to determine, but the fact of their open organization and the raising of a rebel flag would warrant us in believing that there must be some truth in the statement. The Union men in Virginia and its vicinity are much alarmed for fear of their lives and property. They are well organized, but have no arms, and desire that at least 200 may be furnished them for the preservation of the peace. There are now 200 enrolled and determined to carry out the laws of the United States if

they can only obtain arms. As they are from the Northern States and generally quiet citizens they are without even revolvers, which are usually carried by the rowdies of this country. At Carson City there are some eighty odd stand of Minie muskets belonging to the State of California. These arms are now in charge of a Mr. Blackburn, who is looked upon with suspicion by Union men. They are also in such a position that a few resolute men could easily take them. It is feared that this may be done by persons in Carson who have kept themselves well posted on the secession movements. I would respectfully request that two companies be ordered here from California; also that 300 stand of arms with ammunition be sent as early as possible. I should also add that there is a rumor that the secessionists will attempt to surprise this post and secure the arms here. Inclosed you will find a letter from a man who seems to have some information. The writing has been recognized by one of the gentlemen from Virginia City. He also says that he is a true man. The wire is down, or a summary of this would have been sent by telegraph.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. H. BLAKE,
Major, First Dragoons, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

MAY 25, 1861.

BRIGGS, Esq.:

As an American citizen I deem it my duty to warn my countrymen and the lovers of this glorious Union and Constitution, that a company of 107 men have been formed here to help Jeff. Davis and crib, and to take this Territory and declare it as seceded from the United States Government. Those men are enrolled by McMeans. Terry is to join them soon, and John Brown, the man-killer, is on his way here. Prompt action is needed. If not, we are all lost. It is the intention of the party to capture the fort, and take all the arms from it. They have spoken of Jack Haist, but could not learn anything about it. I am watching. They boast also of having eighty-three stand of arms in the hands of Blackburn, sheriff. Now, sir, be cautious. I am ready for action—five pounds bullets and one and a half pounds powder to fight for the Union, for the Constitution, and shoot any traitor I may meet: So help me God. Keep this to yourself and act accordingly. I will keep you posted.

[Indorsement.]

The writer's name is Charles Duval, who was afraid to attach his name. Mr. Duval is a truthful and very reliable man. He was approached by the McMeans party because he was a Southern man, a creole of Louisiana.

JNO. A. COLLINS,
Corresponding Secretary Committee of Safety.
J. L. VAN BOKKELEN,
EPH. SMITH,
Committee.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 5, 1861.

HENRY M. MCGILL, Esq.,
Actg. Governor, Territory of Washington, Olympia, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department has received your communication of the 23d ultimo, requesting that a supply of arms may

be placed at the disposal of the Governor for arming the militia of Washington Territory. The general directs me to say that under existing circumstances he would not be authorized to act as you propose, but that the arms are in readiness, and can be promptly furnished whenever an emergency arises rendering the issue necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 6, 1861.

IRA P. RANKIN, Esq.,
U. S. Collector, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In a conversation yesterday with Doctor Rabe, U. S. marshal, he said you were thinking about chartering a small steamer as a revenue cutter until the revenue cutter belonging to the Government could be repaired. I do not wish to have or exercise any influence in your department, but I have no hesitation in saying that I think a cutter of some kind for the use of the custom-house and the marshal is very necessary at this particular time. I would respectfully suggest that if you should determine to charter a vessel for the purpose, it would be well to report the fact immediately to Washington for the sanction of the proper authorities.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 6, 1861.

Maj. G. A. H. BLAKE,
First Dragoons, Commanding Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department proposes to increase the garrison of your post by one or two companies of infantry, and he directs that you at once make the necessary preparation for quartering them. If buildings are to be erected they must be of the simplest character that will answer the purpose of temporary shelter; probably adobes will be the cheapest. Boards for flooring will be dispensed with, and shingle roofing also, unless it will cost very much less than heretofore at your post. The determination of this question must be referred to headquarters. All the labor must be performed by the troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MESILLA, ARIZ. TER., *June 6, 1861.*

Dr. E. N. COVEY,
Late of the U. S. Army:

DEAR SIR: You will confer a great favor on the citizens of this Territory by representing to the department at Montgomery our exposed condition, with which you are perfectly familiar. We desire above all things a Territorial organization by the Confederate States of America, the subjugation of all the Indian tribes, and the administration of law

and justice. Should the Confederate Congress not deem it prudent to give us these, please ask that means be sent to this Territory to arm and equip one volunteer regiment to be kept in active service against the marauding savages. This would insure us peace with the Indians, would strengthen and perpetuate that sympathy with the South which now is unanimous. All this may be done without any conflict with the U. S. troops now here, unless it should be desired by the government of the Confederate States of America. You will also please represent that most, if not all, the officers who are not Republicans or Abolitionists in the U. S. Army will resign, and the vacancies will be filled by those who are opposed to the South, leaving in our midst directly opposed to the sentiments of the community, and between the marauding Indian and an opposition army without protection and laws, it is fair to conclude that ere twelve months, abolitionism will be preached among us without fear, and hence opposition and open contest for North and South. You will be able to explain this more fully, and by so doing will confer a lasting favor on the people of Arizona and render the Confederate States of America some service, too.

With best wishes and the hope that you may have an opportunity of vindicating our country in redressing her wrongs, we are, your obedient servants,

SAML. J. JONES.
R. P. KELLEY.
JAS. A. LUCAS.
L. S. OWINGS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 7, 1861.

His Excellency J. G. DOWNEY,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I have been informed of the organization and partial armament of a body of men in Carson Valley for the purpose of overawing the Union portion of the population there, and involving the Territory in the cause of secession and opposition to the Federal authority. Apprehension has been expressed of the seizure by these persons of certain arms at Carson City belonging to the State of California. I have therefore deemed it proper to take measures to secure them. The responsible agent will be furnished with the necessary receipts and the arms held subject to your orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding

SPECIAL ORDERS. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 97. } *San Francisco, June 7, 1861.*

1. Company G, Sixth Infantry, after being filled up by details from the other infantry companies at Benicia, will embark by steamer at 7 o'clock this afternoon for Sacramento, thence by railroad to Folsom, thence it will march to Fort Churchill with all convenient dispatch, and report to the commanding officer for duty. The company will go prepared for temporary and active service. It will take ten days' rations, fifty rounds of ammunition, and only the necessary camp baggage. The deputy quartermaster-general will have in readiness the necessary transportation for this movement.

2. Colonel Wright, commanding the District of Oregon, will send to this place with the greatest possible dispatch seven of the infantry companies which can best be spared from his command. They will receive orders for their further destination on arriving here. The quartermaster's department will provide the necessary transportation by water for these movements.

3. Fort Tejon will be abandoned without delay, and the garrison (the headquarters, and band, and company First Dragoons) will take post at Los Angeles. The movable public property will be transferred to the same place, and until that is effected an ordnance sergeant, or, if necesssary, a subaltern, with a few privates, will remain in charge.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BENICIA, *June 7, 1861—2.10 p. m.*

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch this moment received. Company G, Sixth Infantry, will move as directed this evening at 7 o'clock.

W. SEAWELL,
Colonel Sixth Infantry, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 7, 1861.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Tejon, Cal.:

Fort Tejon will be abandoned and the garrison and property transferred to Los Angeles. Be prepared to move as soon as the order is received by mail.

By order:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 7, 1861.*

Maj. GEORGE A. H. BLAKE,
Commanding Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

Has Captain Moore accomplished the object of his mission and returned? Do you require more re-enforcements besides the infantry company which started on the 7th?

By order:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 7, 1861.

Judge GORDON N. MOTT,
Associate Justice of the Territory of Nevada, Marysville, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department has received information which leaves no doubt in his mind of the organization of an armed body of men in Carson Valley, having for their object to involve the

people of that Territory in the cause of secession and opposition to the authority of the General Government. This information he deems sufficient to justify proceedings for treason against certain leaders engaged in the movement. As yet the government recently provided by act of Congress for the Territory of Nevada has not been organized, and there is no authority at hand for the issuance of a writ for the arrest of the offenders. It has occurred to the general that having the appointment of the President as one of the justices of the Territory, you may under the circumstances feel yourself authorized to issue the writ. The general would desire, if practicable, that the arrest of these treasonable acts shall be effected through regular judicial proceedings, and if such means do not exist, then others must be resorted to. He has directed me, therefore, to bring the subject to your attention along with some of the information on which the proceedings against the leading disturbers of the peace would be based, and he requests that you will give him at the earliest possible moment your views in regard to your duty in the matter, and information as to the steps you may decide upon, so that he may be prepared to second you, or else take, himself, such steps as may seem necessary. The general directs me to suggest to you, with deference whether in case you should consider your authority adequate to such a step, and in view of the absence of all the civil functionaries of the new Territorial government, it would not be well for you to repair to the scene of threatened disturbance, where, under the protection and support of the military commander, you may be able to act more advisedly and efficiently.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 7, 1861.

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Ninth Infty., Comdg. Dist. of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Under anticipated exigencies the general commanding the department deems it necessary to withdraw a portion of the troops in your district for the purpose of increasing the force in this portion of the department. The proper orders are inclosed herewith.* The general desires to leave entirely to your judgment the designation of the points from which these troops can best be spared. It is considered important, however, that they should be sent forward with the utmost dispatch without waiting for each other. If this unavoidable withdrawal of troops from your command should jeopardize its quiet, their place must probably in that emergency be supplied by volunteers, and on these points the general will be glad to have your views.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 8, 1861.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: In accordance with your suggestion of the 4th instant the commander of the forces on the Pacific Coast will be instructed to take

* See Special Orders, No. 97, p. 502.

measures to prevent the execution of any design that may be entertained by the insurgents of seizing Lower California.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 98. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 8, 1861.

* * * * * * *

3. Captain Ord's battery, Third Artillery, prepared for temporary and active service, will proceed at once by steamer to Sacramento, and thence march to Fort Churchill and report to the commanding officer. The deputy quartermaster-general will have the necessary transportation ready by Monday morning next. Captain Ord will send information to Major Blake of his approach in time to enable the latter to give him instructions at Carson City, if necessary, concerning his further movements.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VIRGINIA, *June 8, 1861—10.30 a. m.*

Maj. D. C. BUELL, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have taken fifty stand of arms in Carson and Silver City. The Union men of this place have formed two companies. The oath is strong. Will I turn over the arms to them? The secession flag was to have been raised again to-day. My arrival put a stop to the movement. Will I take as prisoners those who refuse to turn over public arms?

T. MOORE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 8, 1861.*

Capt. T. MOORE,
Assistant Quartermaster, Virginia City, Nev. Ter.:

Issue the arms on receipt of responsible persons. Seize any public arms that are in store. Those who resist, disarm and make prisoners.

By order:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 8, 1861.

Col. W. SEAWELL,
Sixth Infantry, Commanding Benicia Barracks, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department has been advised that the steamer Diana, now lying at Benicia, has recently been under consideration by certain persons with a view to fit her up with an armament to be employed, as is suspected, for unlawful purposes against the

Government or commerce of the country. He desires that you will have this vessel under the special observation of some officer now at hand, and instantly report any suspicious movements about her.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 8, 1861.*

Maj. G. A. H. BLAKE,
First Dragoons, Commanding Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

A full company of infantry left Benicia yesterday for your post. More troops will follow.

By order:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARYSVILLE, *June 8, 1861.*

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Your letter of yesterday has just been received, and in reply I have to say that after a very careful examination of the act of Congress organizing the Territory of Nevada I have come to the conclusion that I would not be authorized to act in the matter mentioned in your communication. The Governor has not arrived, the Territory has not been divided into judicial districts, and there is not a single territorial officer there. Until steps are taken for the organization of the territorial government I am of the opinion that I have no power to act in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GORDON N. MOTT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 10, 1861.

Col. LORENZO THOMAS, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have found it necessary to withdraw from Oregon a considerable part of the force stationed there to re-enforce the troops in California and Nevada Territory. The troops withdrawn are three companies of artillery, and will be nine of infantry. There is no secession element in Oregon and nothing to apprehend there but the possibility of some Indian disturbances, which seem to me of little consequence in comparison to preserving the integrity of the Union. As I reported on the 25th of April, I believe there is a large majority of Union men in this State, but they are supine from confidence, while there is an active and zealous party of secessionists who will make all the mischief they can. I have checked them in the southern part of this State by placing a strong command at Los Angeles, and they are now trying to organize in Nevada Territory, but I am moving re-enforcements rapidly to Fort Churchill, which will put down this movement. The leaders of this party claim to be acting by authority from the Montgomery government, which gives them

some weight in the country. In concentrating troops to meet these contingencies I have been obliged to break up the posts of Ter-Waw and Tejon, but they had ceased to be of any importance as military posts. I would respectfully and earnestly represent the great importance of organizing the civil government in Nevada Territory immediately. I believe if the Governor and other officials had been there this difficulty would not have arisen. There is no law or government there at all, and the Territory is a place of refuge for disorganizers and other unruly spirits. I would remind the General-in-Chief that if he needs my services at the East I can make such arrangements that everything will be secure here. I would not say this unless I knew I could do it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 99. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 10, 1861.

1. The order for the movement of Captain Ord's battery to Fort Churchill is countermanded.

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7. Company D, Fourth Infantry, will take post temporarily at the Presidio.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT CHURCHILL, *June 10, 1861—10 a. m.*

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Moore has just returned, having accomplished his mission. The force now en route is all that will be required here. Captain Moore issued the arms taken by him to a company enrolled last night at Virginia. The arms called for in my order will be required. There are now 400 men formed and sworn to support the Federal Government at Virginia. Good security will be given for the arms and ammunition. Letter will explain more fully to-morrow.

GEO. A. H. BLAKE,
Major, First Dragoons, Commanding.

(Received June 10, 1861.)

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. Army,
Commanding the Department of California, &c.:

The undersigned citizens of Siskiyou County, State of California, residing east of Yreka City, on the Indian frontier, in Butte Creek Valley and vicinity, would respectfully represent that we are exposed to the depredations of the tribes of Indians located east of us; that there is nothing to restrain these Indians from hostile incursions since the company of U. S. troops stationed near the Klamath Lakes last

year was ordered to Oregon. They further represent that these Indians, composed principally of the Modoc and Klamath Lakes tribes, make frequent inroads into our settlements and plunder our cabins and drive off our stock, and keep us in constant apprehension and anxiety as to the safety of our lives. In consideration of these facts, and for the purpose of protecting us from the raids and robberies of these Indians, we earnestly and respectfully pray that you will have stationed at some suitable point on this frontier a sufficient military force (and respectfully suggest that one company of U. S. troops would be sufficient) to protect us from the above-mentioned dangers until we become sufficiently numerous to protect ourselves.

JOHN B. ROHRER,
WM. RITCHIE,
JOSEPH BASEY,
[AND 24 OTHERS.]

[First indorsement.]

I would respectfully state that I am acquainted with the character of the Indians mentioned in this petition and the locality of the petitioners, and am satisfied that a military force is necessary to protect them from the raids and dangers which they represent in this petition, and therefore respectfully add my name, asking that their prayer may be granted.

A. M. ROSBOROUGH,
County Judge of Siskiyou County, Cal.

[Second indorsement.]

Since this petition was circulated the Indians have ordered the citizens of Butte Creek Valley to leave or they would run off their stock. I think you would greatly subserve the interest of those citizens if you would send them a few troops for their protection.

R. M. MARTIN,
Major-General, Sixth Division California Militia.

FORT BRAGG, CAL., *June 10, 1861.*

Lieut. J. P. MARTIN,
Seventh Infantry, Commanding Detachment in Field:

SIR: Inclosed find copies of all the instructions received by me and which will govern you.* Captain Lovell directs that any report of importance will be made through this command to the department headquarters and a copy sent to him. Keep two packers and seven or eight animals to pack provision for the scouting parties, and send the rest of the train back. Let those animals that you keep be mules. The identical mules and equipage that came with the volunteers must go back with them, when they go in to be mustered, but you will count those animals among the number above mentioned to be kept at your camp. Let me know when the train comes in what quantity (about) of pork you have on hand. Should you fail to see Lieutenant Collins as expected at the crossing of the East Fork of Eel River, you will have to take your volunteers into Humboldt by the 17th July. So arrange it as to let them be at Hyde's Run on the 4th, and yet lose as little time as possible. I cannot tell when I will get out.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

EDWARD DILLON,
Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, Commanding.

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*Not found as inclosures.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 10, 1861.

Company F, Fourth Infantry, will be moved without delay to Portland, Oreg., prepared to embark on the next steamer for San Francisco. On arriving at San Francisco, Captain Floyd-Jones will report to the general commanding the department. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Colonel Wright:

JNO. S. MASON,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 10, 1861.

I. Captain Dent with his company (B, Ninth Infantry) will move without delay from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Cascades, and relieve Captain Wallen, Fourth Infantry, in command of that post.

II. Captain Wallen, after being relieved by Captain Dent, will proceed with his company by first steamer to San Francisco and report to the general commanding the department.

III. Captain Archer with his company (I, Ninth Infantry) will march without delay from Fort Colville and take post at Fort Walla Walla.

IV. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation to insure the prompt execution of the movements above ordered. Captain Dent's company will be sent down from Old Fort Walla Walla by water.

By order of Colonel Wright:

JNO. S. MASON,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco. June 11, 1861.

EDWIN A. SHERMAN, Esq.,
San Bernardino, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department has received your communication of the 3d instant. He directs me to reply that the necessary employment of troops elsewhere will prevent him from establishing a company of dragoons at San Bernardino as you suggest, but he hopes that the concer tration of a more considerable force at a point not far distant will accomplish the same object.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev., June 11, 1861.

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I would respectfully report that in carrying out your instructions by telegram of June 6, 1861, Captain Moore, assistant quartermaster, was directed to proceed to Carson City, accompanied by twenty dragoons, under the command of Lieutenant Baker, and take possession of all such public arms as might be held by citizens of that place or

vicinity. Inclosed you will find the report of his action and the success with which he carried out his instructions from these headquarters. Captain Moore reports that the rumor that the secession organization in Virginia did intend to surprise this post and secure the arms here had a foundation in fact, and that the secession flag raised there on the 5th was undoubtedly to ascertain the strength of the secession feeling in the Territory. From all that can be learned I think that the force now en route for this post will be sufficient to preserve the Federal authority intact. I would, however, recommend that the arms called for in my letter of the 6th of June be forwarded, as the Union feeling is strong in and about Virginia, but unfortunately the law-abiding citizens are without arms and ammunition. I received June 4 a letter from Mr. Buckley, superintendent of the Overland Mail Company. He reports the Indians as quiet and as evincing a disposition to remain so. They are very poor, having but little food, and are really in a most destitute condition. Up to the present time everything remains quiet in Virginia.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

GEO. A. H. BLAKE,

Major, First Dragoons, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV., *June 10, 1861.*

Maj. GEORGE A. H. BLAKE,

First Dragoons, Commanding:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions of June 7, 1861, I proceeded to Carson, with the detachment of twenty dragoons under the command of Lieutenant Baker. On my arrival at that place I called upon Mr. John Blackburn to turn over to me the public arms in his possession. Those he had in Carson were at once transferred to me, he at the same time giving an order on Captain Curtis and Mr. Shiririch, of Silver City, for twenty-one stand left in their charge for safe-keeping. While in Silver City I heard of a number of muskets supposed to be in the hands of different individuals. On examining the houses of these persons none were to be found, and they all stated that the arms had been turned over to Benjamin F. Lippincott, who was the quartermaster of the command under Colonel Hays and who had authority to receipt for the arms of the command. At Silver City I learned that the secession flag was to be raised at 10 o'clock that day in Virginia City. Although my orders did not contemplate any resistance on the part of the people or that a demonstration adverse to the Federal authority would be made, I believed that the putting down of any movement of that nature would meet with your approbation.

On my arrival at Virginia everything was comparatively quiet, although there was considerable excitement among the advocates of the Southern rebellion. Immediate examination of all buildings suspected of containing arms was made. The building on which the rebel flag was hoisted a few days since was found to contain no arms, and the proprietor assured me that the flag was hoisted more for a joke than with the intention of causing any excitement. His statement, I believe, was intended for a blind, as I was subsequently informed from the most reliable residents of the place that there was, beyond a doubt, an organization to subvert the authority of the Federal Government in this Territory and declare in favor of the Confederate States. That there are arms in or near Virginia there can be no doubt, but the

organization has been so close in its operations that the responsibility can be placed on no one individual, nor can the Union men trace them to the haunts where they are probably secreted. Information against Captain Caperton of a nature sufficiently strong was presented as to warrant his apprehension. I was obliged to release him, as he brought witnesses to swear that the arms belonged to Captain Stover and the ones referred to had been turned in to the quartermaster of the command, Benjamin F. Lippincott. The arms secured by me were, by the direction of General Sumner, commanding department, turned over to a company enrolled in Virginia on the night of the 9th for the especial protection of the interests of the Union. Two companies were formed, of fifty men each, who, in addition to the oath of the club, were sworn to faithful obedience to the President and the laws of the Federal Government, to suppress rebellion, and to be ready at any moment to yield obedience to the President or other loyal authority under him for the preservation of the Union. Four hundred men are already enrolled. Of these one hundred are armed; the remainder, from the want of arms, are unable to place themselves in a state of such efficiency as they desire, but hope the general commanding will soon furnish the requisite arms and ammunition to enable them to carry out the object of their organization. After having taken such precautionary measures for the conservation of peace as I thought best, I returned to this post. In conclusion, I would call your attention to the faithful and efficient manner in which Lieutenant Baker and the men of his command carried out the orders given them under circumstances peculiarly embarrassing to an officer of the Army.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOORE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 19, 1861.

The seizure of the arms as herein reported had the effect to check at once the action of the secessionists in Nevada Territory.

Respectfully forwarded to Army headquarters.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 11, 1861.

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Special Orders, No. 93, of 31st ultimo, reached me yesterday. My orders transmitted to you by this mail will inform you of my action in the case.* The steamer is now at Portland, and will probably leave on her return trip to San Francisco to-morrow evening. It is not possible to send down either of the companies by this steamer, but they will both be in readiness to embark on the next. Captain Black with his company from Fort Dalles reached here last evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

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* See next, *post*.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 11, 1861.*

I. Fort Cascades will be abandoned forthwith, and the public property of every description turned over to the proper departments at Fort Vancouver. Major Babbitt and Lieutenant Mason will send their agents to the Cascades by the steamer to-morrow to receive the quartermaster's and commissary property from Captain Wallen. Captain Wallen after turning over his public property will proceed with the greatest dispatch and embark his company on the steamer Cortez, now at Portland, and comply with his previous orders.

II. Company I, Ninth Infantry, under orders for Fort Walla Walla, will continue its march to Fort Dalles, descending the Columbia River by water. Company E, Ninth Infantry, under orders for Fort Dalles, will continue its march without delay to Fort Vancouver, where its commander will receive further orders.

III. Captain Dent, Ninth Infantry, with his company (B), under orders for Fort Cascades, will continue his march to Fort Hoskins and relieve Captain Augur, Fourth Infantry, in command of that post. Captain Augur will then proceed without delay with his company to Portland and embark on the first steamer for San Francisco, where he will report to the department commander.

IV. Fort Yamhill will be abandoned. The chiefs of the staff departments at these headquarters will take immediate measures to receive and secure the public property. Captain Russell, Fourth Infantry, with his company (K) will move promptly to Portland, and embark on the first steamer for San Francisco, where he will report to the department commander.

V. Camp Pickett, on San Juan Island, and Fort Townsend will be abandoned and the public property sent to Fort Steilacoom. Captain Pickett, with Company D, Ninth Infantry, and Captain Hunt, with Company C, Fourth Infantry, will embark on the first steamer for San Francisco. Major Ketchum, Fourth Infantry, will proceed with this command, and on his arrival at San Francisco report to the department commander.

VI. Camp Chehalis will be abandoned. The public property that cannot be removed, together with the buildings, will be placed in charge of a responsible agent. The company at Camp Chehalis (A, Fourth Infantry), will then move promptly to the mouth of the Columbia River and embark on the first steamer for San Francisco, where the commander will report to the department commander.

VII. The assistant quartermaster at Fort Steilacoom will employ the Massachusetts in removing the public property from the posts abandoned on the sound, and place the buildings in charge of responsible agents.

VIII. The officers of the medical department at Forts Yamhill, Cascades, and Townsend, and Camps Pickett and Chehalis, will accompany their respective commands.

IX. The officers of the quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation to insure a prompt execution of the movements herein ordered.

By order of Colonel Wright:

JNO. S. MASON,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BENICIA ARSENAL, *June 12, 1861.*

Maj. D. C. BUELL, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

SIR: Please find below some information in reference to the arms and accouterments for issue to volunteers for the general commanding the department. We have on hand the following: 940 rifled muskets, caliber .58, directed to be issued to militia; 4,000 altered arms, caliber .69, with Maynard's primers, and about 4,000 sets of infantry accouterments. The above is the amount we have at the arsenal without counting the arms and accouterments at Alcatraz Island.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MCALLISTER,
First Lieutenant of Ordnance, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 12, 1861.

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Dist. of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have submitted to the department commander your communication of the 4th instant relative to the defenseless condition of the coast of Oregon and Washington Territory. He directs me to say that although he appreciates the importance of the subject, yet the urgent necessity for troops at other points with a view both to our Indian and internal relations, renders it impossible to adopt the means which you recommend for coast defense. He directs me to say also that if you should find the safety of the frontier settlements in your district against Indian hostilities will be seriously jeopardized by the withdrawal of as many companies as were called for in Special Orders, No. 97, of the 7th instant, you may diminish the number to four.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 13, 1861.

Capt. CHARLES S. LOVELL,
Sixth Infantry, U. S. Army, Commanding Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: A report has been made to this office by Lieut. Edward Dillon that parties of white men are engaged in stealing and carrying or selling into bondage the children of the Indians in the district in which he is operating. He states as a reliable report that as many as forty or fifty Indian children have been taken through Long Valley within the last four months and sold, both in and out of the country. The department commander directs that you use all means in your power to prevent such infamous practice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 13, 1861.*

Col. J. D. STEVENSON,
San Francisco:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th ultimo, with inclosure, offering to raise a regiment or brigade in California for service in that State. The Department has full confidence in your ability to command such a force, and in your loyalty to the Government, so well attested by your former well-known services, but it cannot at present give the leave asked for to raise the proposed regiment or brigade. Circumstances may hereafter occur to render such a step necessary, but existing circumstances do not seem to warrant it.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, June 14, 1861.*

I. In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 136, from the Adjutant-General's Office, the engineer detachment at Alcatraz Island will sail on the steamer of the 21st for the East. The three men of the detachment recently ordered on reconnaissance with Lieutenant McPherson will accompany it.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 14, 1861.

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: On receipt of Department Special Orders, No. 93, on the 10th instant, I ordered two companies to proceed to San Francisco, although the order left it discretionary with me whether I would send a second company or not. On the night of the 11th instant I received Department Special Orders, No. 97, and immediately issued instructions in compliance therewith, which you will receive by this mail. Under the circumstances of the case I was compelled to consider the second company, detached by me under Special Orders, No. 93, as one of the seven required by Special Orders, No. 97. I have been compelled to withdraw the troops entirely from Forts Cascades, Yamhill, and Townsend, as well as Camps Pickett and Chehalis. I have taken measures for the removal of the public property and the security of the buildings until required again for troops. Since August last fifteen companies have been withdrawn from this district, leaving now only thirteen, many of them much in want of recruits, the companies of the Ninth Infantry, on Puget Sound, being only about half full. I shall send down by the Cortez Captain Wallen, with his company (H), Fourth Infantry, and Lieutenant Fleming, with Company E, Ninth Infantry. The remaining six companies cannot possibly be sent before the return of the Pacific. Although nothing was said in the orders about the medical officers, yet, presuming that their services might be required with the troops, and not being required in this district, I ordered all

attached to the abandoned posts to accompany their respective commands. Yesterday I received the order for Surgeon Barnes to repair to New York, hence it becomes necessary to relieve him in his duties at Fort Vancouver, and further in view of the possible want of a medical officer to meet any contingencies which might arise in this quarter, I determined to retain Assistant Surgeons Brown and Ridgely, as you will perceive by my orders transmitted. The whole of the Fourth Infantry remaining in this district having been ordered to San Francisco, I have deemed it proper to order Major Ketchum, of that regiment, to accompany the troops of his post. I did not deem it proper for me to interfere with the headquarters of the Fourth, it having been located at Fort Dalles by orders from Army Headquarters. I would respectfully suggest that the general would take into consideration the propriety of the removal of the Fourth Infantry headquarters to the southern district of the department. The force in this district is so much reduced that an effective campaign against Indians on a scale of any magnitude is out of the question. All that we can do is to afford general protection to the frontier settlements. It will be borne in mind that the Ninth Infantry has 2 officers and 100 picked men on the escort for Lieutenant Mullan's wagon-road expedition, and an officer with some thirty men as escort for the Boundary Commission, and that an officer with twenty men from the company of dragoons at Fort Dalles is at the Warm Springs Reservation. Although quiet at this moment throughout the district, yet, prudentially, I would recommend that the district commander be authorized to muster into the service of the United States such number of troops as might be absolutely necessary. More than two years since, when Fort Simcoe was abandoned, an ordnance sergeant was left at that post in charge of the ordnance and quartermaster's property. He is still there, and possibly has a little public property on hand. I would recommend that the sergeant, with his property, be brought in to Fort Dalles and the sergeant then disposed of as the general may deem proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

FORT CASCADES, WASH. TER., *June 14, 1861.*

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have this day abandoned this post, by instructions received from the headquarters District of Oregon, dated Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 11, 1861. The public property was all duly turned over to the proper departments at Fort Vancouver. Inclosed is the post return to date.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. WALLEN,
Captain, Fourth Infantry, Commanding.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER., *June 14, 1861.*

Col. L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I would beg leave very respectfully to submit for the consideration of the Honorable Secretary of War a few facts in relation to this

Fort Benton wagon road and its influence upon military operations in this portion of the country. We have this summer, in addition to the disturbed state of the country at home, which has withdrawn a portion of the troops from Oregon, a mining excitement which is pouring all the restless and loose portion of the community into the Nez Percé country, and upon the very land which was promised them as their own exclusive soil, to be exempt from all encroachments of the whites. The Indians are naturally dissatisfied, and to keep peace troops will be needed in their very midst. This takes one company of dragoons from this post, who are now on the reservation, and there should be another out. There is a prospect also of a large emigration this summer via Fort Hall, and unless troops be on the road from this post to keep it clear of the Snakes there will be a repetition of last year's massacre at Salmon Falls, an occurrence too horrible almost to contemplate. It is also advisable to keep our posts sufficiently garrisoned for the protection of the public property. To meet all these requirements, with the drain upon us by Lieutenant Mullan's expedition for men and supplies, is too much. His escort of 100 men requires transportation and employés to be paid for out of the quartermaster's appropriation for this post to the amount of more than $100,000 a year, thereby embarrassing the regular and legitimate operations of the post—and to what purpose? His road has already cost $300,000, and now he can't travel the portion between this and the Bitter Root Mountains, a distance of 200 or 300 miles, but he is making a new road farther to the north, and when that is completed it will only be practicable a very few months in each year on account of the water, which renders the country a perfect lake. The road will never be a suitable emigrant or military road compared with the other, for the reasons which I have already given in my report to the Quartermaster-General, dated January 8, 1861. The distance from the usual starting point in the States, as can easily be seen by referring to the map, is 400 miles greater by this route, if he ever completes it, compared with the old road, and not half so good a road, and the danger will be more than double in the Sioux and Blackfoot country. These are plain facts. Now, if the object be to expend so large an amount of money for the benefit of this portion of the country, it can still be done, and some real benefit also derived by those who are nominally the objects of the enterprise by expending it on the old road in the manner recommended by me in my report referred to above. Mullan's escort and the $50,000 appropriated for this summer's emigration, if applied toward building a ferry or bridge at Fort Hall, to be protected by the Utah troops, and a ferry at Boisé under protection of this post, would be all that is necessary to make a splendid road from the Rocky Mountains to this country. Emigrants and troops could then reach this valley in three or four months from the States, and their animals not much the worse for the journey. They could cross Snake River at Fort Hall and travel on the north side of Boisé through plenty of grass, water, and all that is necessary for a good road. Mr. Craigie, an intelligent and trusty man, for many years in charge of the Hudson Bay Fort at Boisé, would be a very suitable person to take charge of the ferry at Boisé. He has a Snake wife and speaks the language perfectly, and if he were allowed a certain amount of beef cattle and provisions to give away occasionally to such Indians as come about him, it must have a very beneficial effect on reconciling them to the whites. Lieutenant Mullan's road can never be of any real benefit to any one, on account of the enormous expense in traveling up the Missouri by steam-boat, or the enormous distance and time required compared with the other, if they come by land all the way. The road by

South Pass is the most direct, and the one cut out by nature for coming to this country, and you can never regard this Fort Benton scheme as anything else than a grand political humbug, and it is time it was stopped. I therefore most respectfully and earnestly suggest that the expedition be broken up before any more money is wasted on it. The troops will return to their legitimate duties and where their services are really needed, and Lieutenant Mullan ordered to his company.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. STEEN,
Major, First Dragoons, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 15, 1861.

1. Capt. J. J. Archer, Ninth Infantry, with his company (I), now under orders for Fort Dalles, will continue his march without delay to Fort Yamhill, Oreg., and assume command of that post.

* * * * * * *

5. Company K, Ninth Infantry, now at Fort Colville, will move without delay to Fort Dalles, descending the Columbia River by water from Old Fort Walla Walla.

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By order of Colonel Wright:

JNO. S. MASON,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 17, 1861.

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: After making my orders on the 11th instant, I had an interview with Captain Russell, of the Fourth Infantry, the commander of Fort Yamhill. The captain, who is a very reliable officer, has represented to me the great importance of the post of Yamhill, there being at this moment some 1,200 Indians on the reservation at that place. Under these circumstances, upon mature consideration of the subject, I determined to order Captain Archer, of the Ninth Infantry, under previous orders for Fort Dalles, to continue his march and take post at Yamhill. In order that no delay might occur in the movement of Captain Russell, I have sent a small detachment from this post to Yamhill, to remain until the arrival of Captain Archer. I have also ordered Company K, Ninth Infantry, to move down from Fort Colville and take post at Fort Dalles. With the present reduced force in the district I believe I have made the best distribution possible. Captains Wallen and Floyd-Jones, Fourth Infantry, with their companies, are now on the Cortez, and I expect Lieutenant Fleming, Ninth Infantry, with Company E, down this evening, to embark on the same ship.

Trusting that my orders and the distribution I have made of the troops may meet the approval of the general, I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 17, 1861.*

Company E, Ninth Infantry, under command of First Lieut. H. B. Fleming, expected down on the steamer Julia this evening, will continue on and embark on the steamer Cortez, bound for San Francisco. Lieutenant Fleming on reaching the Cortez will report his command to the senior officer of the Army on that ship.

By order of Colonel Wright:

JNO. S. MASON,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
New San Diego Barracks, Cal., June 18, 1861.

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post yesterday with I Company, Fourth Infantry, having a total of fifty-two enlisted men, aggregate fifty-three, being twenty-one days out from Fort Mojave, N. Mex., and having marched in eighteen days 387 miles. I have this day assumed command of this post, and relieved Brevet Major Armistead and his company (F, Sixth Infantry) from duty at this place.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. O. HALLER,
Captain, Fourth Infantry, and Brevet Major, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 106. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, June 19, 1861.*

1. Maj. D. C. Buell, assistant adjutant-general, will make an inspection of Forts Humboldt and Bragg and their dependencies, and report on the condition of Indian affairs in their vicinity.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DRAGOON BRIDGE, HONEY LAKE VALLEY, CAL., *June 19, 1861.*

Maj. D. C. BUELL, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the troops evacuate this post to-day, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 91, from department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. WARNER,
Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 20, 1861.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: There is an absolute and immediate necessity for a government of some kind in Nevada Territory. In the absence of all the civil officials

shall I protect persons and property by enforcing the laws of the United States?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 108. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, June 20, 1861.*

1. Companies F and H, Fourth Infantry, and E, Ninth Infantry, will take post temporarily at the Presidio.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 21, 1861.*

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Fort Vancouver:

Re-establish Camp Pickett.

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 21, 1861.*

I. In consequence of the threatening attitude of the Indians on the waters of Puget Sound, so much of Special Orders, No. 9, current series, from these headquarters as directs the troops at Camp Pickett, on San Juan Island, to embark on the next steamer for San Francisco is hereby revoked.

II. So soon as the public property shall have been removed from Fort Townsend the commander of the Massachusetts will be directed to proceed with his ship and report to Captain Pickett or the commanding officer at Camp Pickett, on San Juan Island, to remain until further orders.

By order of Colonel Wright:

JNO. S. MASON,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 22, 1861.

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, together with the letter of Captain Pickett of the 1st instant. I had much hesitation in the first instance about abandoning the post of San Juan Island; not that its occupancy could have the least effect on our claim to the island, as I look upon that as a point not open for discussion, but it is a salient and

commanding position on our northern frontier, admirably adapted to afford general protection to the settlements on the waters of Puget Sound. Indeed, I believe that a strong garrison on San Juan Island, with the aid of small steamer, would afford ample protection for the whole sound, and that all other posts might be dispensed with. After a careful consideration of Captain Pickett's communication, and exercising the permission contained in yours, I have ordered the garrison at San Juan to remain there. I have also ordered the Massachusetts to proceed to the island and report to Captain Pickett, to remain there until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Fitzgerald, near Los Angeles, Cal., June 22, 1861.

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Inclosed herewith you will find a telegraphic dispatch from Lieutenant Carr, First Dragoons, left in charge of the public stores at Fort Tejon, and having with him one corporal and one private. You will see my action in the case by my telegraphic reply to Lieutenant Carr (in pencil), inclosed herewith.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. CARLETON,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

FORT TEJON, *June 21, 1861.*

Major CARLETON,
Commanding:

I want a sergeant and ten men here. The Indians are going to break out. The whites are giving them whisky and they charge around and make their threats publicly. We are unarmed and undefended.

M. T. CARR,
U. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CAMP NEAR LOS ANGELES, *June 21, 1861—9.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant CARR:

Sergeant Dalton and ten dragoons, with rations and forage for two days, forty rounds for Sharps carbines, and thirty-four revolvers, have left to report to you at Fort Tejon. As soon as all the public stores are removed report with them here.

J. H. CARLETON,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army.

I think the Indians have been put up to this. No troops will ever return to Fort Tejon except on campaign to whale them. You can bet on it.

J. H. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 22, 1861.

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Ninth Infantry, Commanding District of Oregon:

SIR: Your orders and communication in pursuance of the orders for the movement of troops from your district to this part of the department have been submitted to the department commander. The post on San Juan Island he regards as having a national importance, and he desires, therefore, that you will re-establish it at once under the command of a captain. With reference to calling volunteers into service, the general will approve of such action on your part whenever an emergency shall render it absolutely necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Fitzgerald, near Los Angeles, Cal., June 23, 1861.

Maj. D. C. BUELL, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Until I heard a rumor that the general was negotiating for the Mission San Fernando as a post for this command I had intended to remove this camp to some position more open to the cool breezes coming from the ocean than the spot where it now is seems to be. I was induced to come here mainly for convenience to water, but I am disappointed in the ground, becoming easily pulverized into dust, and in its being a much hotter place than I at first supposed it would be. If the troops are soon to move to San Fernando I will not encounter the trouble of breaking up this camp to move into some other prior to that change. If not, then I shall order a board having the doctor upon it to select a site less hot and dusty than this, and having a view to salubrity, provided one can be found not too far removed from the depot in Los Angeles. If not an improper request, I beg to be informed as to the probability of this command going to the Mission.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. CARLETON,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Commanding.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, June 24, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I notice in the public journals that by orders from the headquarters of this military department the troops are being withdrawn from many of the posts in this Territory. While the executive and the citizens of Washington Territory can readily perceive the necessity, under existing circumstances, for concentrating the Government forces at certain points, I deem it to be my duty most respectfully to suggest to the general commanding the danger to which our northern frontier will be exposed upon the withdrawal of the entire force from that quarter. For several years past the frontier settlements on Puget Sound have suffered from the periodical incursions of the northern

Indians from the British and Russian Possessions. The isolated position of these settlements invites attack from the fierce and treacherous savages of the North, and the only protection from their ravages has been the presence of the U. S. troops on San Juan Island. I am informed that there are at present upward of 2,000 of these Indians at Victoria and its vicinity, and large numbers are frequently seen in our waters. On the 3d of February last I had the honor to forward to the late commander of the department a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory requesting that a company of troops might be stationed at Bellingham Bay to protect the settlers from the Indians in that vicinity. Should the entire force be withdrawn from San Juan Island our citizens entertain great and well-grounded fear of a descent by the savages on the unprotected settlements, and I have therefore most earnestly to urge that if possible a sufficient force may be continued on the island.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. McGILL,
Acting Governor.

CRESCENT CITY, *June 24, 1861.*

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Pacific Division, U. S. Army:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with instructions we herewith transmit to you a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of this county, held this day. A petition to the same effect has been heretofore forwarded to you, but as yet we have had no response. Pardon our importunities upon this matter, for when we tell you that the Indians are at least twice as numerous as the whites in this county, and many of them well armed, and our lives, property, and all that we have is subject to destruction at any time, you will not consider us more urgent than others would be under similar circumstances. Will you be kind enough to give us a response soon? If the Government can give us no protection, or nothing to defend ourselves with, we must make preparation at our own expense, as we do not desire a repetition of the scenes of 1855 and 1856. Hoping for a response,

We are, truly, yours,

J. P. HAYNES.
BEN. F. DORRIS.

[Inclosure.]

CRESCENT CITY, *June 24, 1861.*

At a meeting of the citizens of Del Norte County, this day held at the court-house, in the town of Crescent City, pursuant to notice, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Whereas by a recent order the military force under the command of Lieut. George Crook, stationed at Fort Ter-Waw, in this county, has been removed, as we learn, with the intention of an entire abandonment of said post; and whereas we believe that the presence of said force has been effectual in awing and restraining the Indians in this and the neighboring county of Klamath, and we consider their continued presence essential to the preservation of peace and the protection of the lives and property of our citizens; Therefore we, citizens of Del Norte County, do resolve—

First. That it is the first and highest duty of Government at all times to afford adequate protection to the lives and property of its citizens.

Second. That we do most respectfully and earnestly protest against the removal of said troops from our midst, thereby exposing us to the perils of a war with the numerous and treacherous race of savages by whom we are surrounded.

Third. That the commanding officer of the Pacific Division, U. S. Army, be and is hereby requested to return said company and officers, or some other instead thereof, to Fort Ter-Waw with as little delay as possible.

Fourth. If it be impracticable to return said company, or some other, as herein suggested, that we do hereby earnestly request the commanding officer to leave with us, under charge of such persons as he may designate, a sufficiency of arms and ammunition with which to defend ourselves in case of danger.

Fifth. That the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, commanding Pacific Division, U. S. Army.

J. P. HAYNES,
Chairman.
BEN. F. DORRIS,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 25, 1861.

W. L. PARVIN, Esq.,
La Porte, Sierra County, Cal.:

SIR: Your communication of the 4th instant having been laid before the general commanding the department, he desires me to say that he fully appreciates the loyal spirit displayed in your actions and the patriotic feeling which prompts the tender of your services and those of your fellow-citizens to the General Government. There is at present no occasion for calling upon the State authorities for a volunteer force. Should the exigencies exist, however, he will not hesitate to call into requisition the citizen soldiery of this State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 27, 1861.

COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. ARMY IN UTAH TERRITORY:

Any subsistence stores in your department which have not already been disposed of you will keep for the use of troops that will be moved into Utah from California.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 27, 1861—9 a. m.

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have this moment received your telegraphic dispatch of the 21st instant. You will perceive by my orders that I had already

accomplished the wishes of the general by retaining the garrison at Camp Pickett.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 28, 1861.

Bvt. Maj. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Captain, First Regiment of Dragoons,
Commanding Camp Fitzgerald, Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: Your letter of the 23d instant having been submitted to the general commanding the department, he instructs me to say in reply that the location and establishment of camps for your command is left optional with you. He desires, however, that in making these changes you should keep constantly in view the perfect security of the Government depot at Los Angeles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 28, 1861.

Maj. ALBEMARLE CADY,
Sixth Infantry, U. S. Army, Commanding Fort Yuma, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department has been informed that a rumor is prevalent in this community and the State generally that the so-called government of the Confederate States purpose sending from the State of Texas or elsewhere, through certain States of the Mexican Republic, to this coast a military force, considerable in numbers, with the object of seizing upon and holding the port of Guaymas, in the Republic of Mexico. Whether this is merely an idle rumor or is really the purpose and intention of that people the general has no means of judging, but from the unparalleled audacity which has characterized the operations of those now in revolt against the authority of the General Government, it is well to be prepared for any movement which has for its object purposes similar to this, and for emergencies that may arise under it. The general commanding desires that you should keep him constantly informed of any indications on the part of this so-called government, or those professedly acting under it, to seize upon or occupy any part of the Mexican States on this coast, or any point within the limits of this military department. All information of a reliable character touching this subject will be promptly communicated. The general deems it scarcely necessary to remind one of your experience of the instructions regarding public posts and property contained in General Orders, No. 6, current series, from these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 29, 1861.

Messrs. J. P. HAYNES and BENJAMIN F. DORRIS,
Crescent City, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, transmitting for the consideration of the general commanding the department the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Klamath County, in this State. The general commanding is sensible of the difficulties which surround the citizens in the several localities from which the troops have been recently, and he hopes temporarily, withdrawn, and regrets exceedingly that the force at his disposal will not enable him to continue that protection to their lives and property which, until the existence of our present political necessities, he had the power to grant. You may rest assured, however, that the general will not be unmindful of your condition, but will do whatever lies in his power to remedy any inconvenience which may be experienced by your citizens in consequence of these changes. In view of the extraordinary condition of affairs existing in the country, to which I have adverted, it is but just to expect that while the States east of the mountains are generously contributing men and means for the maintenance of the General Government, the people of the Pacific Coast should furnish the necessary aid in protecting their frontiers from Indian incursions. To enable the inhabitants to accomplish this, at points where it is impracticable to station troops for their protection, the general will avail himself of the first opportunity of conferring with the Governor of your State, and pressing upon him the necessity of making arrangements for the issue of arms and ammunition to the citizens residing in those parts of the State most exposed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JUNE 30, 1861.—For Macwillie to Davis in regard to affairs in Arizona, and for Jones to Davis, and Jones to Walker, on the same subject, see Series IV, Vol. I, pp. 1196–1198.]

Abstract from return of the Department of the Pacific, Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of June, 1861.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	18	1	19	20	.....	.....
District of Oregon	31	488	701	974	.....	16
Troops serving in California and Nevada	65	1,575	2,085	2,367	79	17
Total	114	2,064	2,805	3,361	79	33

Organization of troops in the Department of the Pacific, commanded by Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. Army, June 30, 1861.

DISTRICT OF OREGON.

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER.

Capt. HENRY M. BLACK.

3d U. S. Artillery, Company D.
9th U. S. Infantry, Company G.

VANCOUVER DEPOT, WASH. TER.

Lieut. WILLIAM T. WELCKER.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

FORT COLVILLE, WASH. TER.

Bvt. Maj. PINKNEY LUGENBEEL.

9th U. S. Infantry, Companies A, C, and K.*

CAMP PICKETT, SAN JUAN ISLAND, WASH. TER.

Capt. GEORGE E. PICKETT.

9th U. S. Infantry, Company D.

FORT STEILACOOM, WASH. TER.

Capt. DICKINSON WOODRUFF.

9th U. S. Infantry, Companies F and H.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.

Maj. ENOCH STEEN.

1st U. S. Dragoons, Companies C, E, and I.

FORT DALLES, OREG.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. ROBERT C. BUCHANAN

1st U. S. Dragoons, Company H.

FORT YAMHILL, OREG.

Lieut. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

4th U. S. Infantry, Company K (detachment).

FORT HOSKINS, OREG.

Capt. CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.

4th U. S. Infantry, Company G.
9th U. S. Infantry, Company B.

FORT UMPQUA, OREG.

Lieut. MARTIN D. HARDIN.

3d U. S. Artillery, Company L (detachment).

TROOPS SERVING IN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

FORT CROOK, CAL.

Capt. JOHN ADAMS.

1st U. S. Dragoons, Company F.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL.

Capt. CHARLES S. LOVELL.

6th U. S. Infantry, Company B.

FORT GASTON, CAL.

Capt. EDMUND UNDERWOOD.

4th U. S. Infantry, Company B.

FORT BRAGG, CAL.

Lieut. ORLANDO H. MOORE.

6th U. S. Infantry, Company D.

BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL.

Col. WASHINGTON SEAWELL.

3d U. S. Artillery, Company L.
6th U. S. Infantry, Headquarters and Companies E and K.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.

Lieut. JULIAN MCALLISTER.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES S. MERCHANT.

4th U. S. Infantry, Companies D, F, and H.
9th U. S. Infantry, Company E.
3d U. S. Artillery, Company C.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL.

Capt. HENRY S. BURTON.

3d U. S. Artillery, Companies A, H, I, and M.

FORT POINT, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM AUSTINE.

3d U. S. Artillery, Companies B and G.

NEW SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Bvt. Maj. GRANVILLE O. HALLER.

4th U. S. Infantry, Company I.

* Company I en route to Fort Dalles, Oreg.

Organization of troops in the Department of the Pacific—Continued.

TROOPS SERVING IN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA—Continued.

FORT YUMA, CAL.

Maj. ALBEMARLE CADY.

4th U. S. Infantry, Company E.
6th U. S. Infantry, Company C.

CAMP WRIGHT, NEAR SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Maj. WILLIAM S. KETCHUM.

4th U. S. Infantry, Companies A, C, and K.

CAMP FITZGERALD, NEAR LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Bvt. Maj. JAMES H. CARLETON.

1st U. S. Dragoons, Headquarters and Companies B and K.*
6th U. S. Infantry, Companies F and I.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER.

Maj. GEORGE A. H. BLAKE.

1st U. S. Dragoons, Company A.
6th U. S. Infantry, Companies A, G, and H.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1861.

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Ninth Regiment of Infantry,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Captain Pickett, Ninth Infantry, having tendered his resignation as an officer of the Army, the general commanding the department desires you to withdraw the company at present on San Juan Island, substituting therefor one having a captain in command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT BRAGG, *July 3, 1861.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I arrived at Fort Humboldt on the morning of the 25th ultimo and inspected the post that day. I had to wait another day for means of transportation, and on the 27th started for Lieutenant Collins' camp, about sixty miles southeast of Humboldt; thence on to Lieutenant Martin's camp and to this post. I arrived here night before last and inspected the post yesterday. This morning I am starting back to reach Fort Gaston; thence to Ter-Waw, Crescent City, and Fort Crook, including in my route other detachments from the posts in this region of country. I find this arrangement the most convenient that I can adopt to accomplish the wishes of the general commanding the department. I shall reserve my detailed report until I have completed the tour. By that time I shall have passed through the entire region in which the Indians are said to be troublesome, and can report more advisedly on that subject. Upward of 200 Indians (men, with a few accidental exceptions), have been killed by the different detachments. Presuming that this slaughter is to stop at some point short of extermination, for the alleged depredations of the Indians would hardly justify that, I have ventured to advise the officers in command to discontinue it now until other depredations are committed, excepting, however, with reference to the band which recently killed two men (Lewis and Oliver) at Shelter Cove, on the coast. That is a legitimate ground for severe chastisement, and I have advised the officers to direct their efforts

* Companies D and G at Fort Breckinridge, N. Mex.

energetically to that object. This band of Indians has no connection with those against whom the troops have been operating. I shall report more particularly in regard to all these matters. I shall waste no time on the route, but it will unavoidedly occupy somewhat more time than I anticipated—perhaps twenty days yet. The distance is considerable, and the land travel is tedious and sometimes difficult, being in part over a country without a trail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 3, 1861.

Hon. JOHN G. HYATT,
Whatcom, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Your communication of June 18, transmitting for the consideration of the general commanding the department a copy of the memorial passed by the Legislature of Washington Territory requesting the re-occupancy of Fort Bellingham, in that Territory, has been received. The political difficulties existing in the country at this time requires the temporary withdrawal of many of the companies formerly occupying posts in Washington Territory. Until they cease, or until every apprehension of a transfer of the difficulties to this coast has passed, the general commanding will find it in his power to gratify the wishes of your people. The immediate commander of that military district will give all possible security to the citizens within its limits, and has already received discretionary power to call out the volunteers of Oregon and Washington, should it be necessary, for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP SUMNER, *July 4, 1861.*

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific:

CAPTAIN: There are many rumors in circulation about the movement of troops. If Camp Sumner is to be continued, and it is compatible with the public service, I shall be glad to be retained in command of the camp. This application is only made under the supposition that the major commanding may be sent upon other duty.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. WALLEN,
Captain, Fourth Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 5, 1861.

Bvt. Maj. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Captain, First Dragoons, U. S. Army,
Commanding Camp Fitzgerald, Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department thinks it not impossible, in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops from Forts Tejon

and Mojave, that the Indians may be emboldened to make hostile incursions on the settlements near their reservations. To guard against this and at the same time afford the necessary protection to the citizens in those localities, he desires you, whenever you have reliable information of offenses having been committed, to send out a detachment from your command under a discreet commissioned officer, to gain information, and if required, to correct the Indians. Should the latter be necessary, it is the desire of the general that the Indians shall not be punished for alleged offenses, unless the evidence is of a character leaving no doubt of their guilt, and then only in proportion to the offense committed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., July 5, 1861.

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding the department, that Shokup, the head chief and most influential man of the Shoshone tribe, from Ruby Valley, came into the garrison to-day on a visit. He represents his people peaceably disposed toward the whites, and that he will do all in his power to keep them so. He says his people are very poor, and much in want of provisions. The overland stage men say that this chief is a good friend of theirs, and is peaceably disposed toward them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. H. BLAKE,
Major, First Dragoons, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 5, 1861.

Hon. HENRY M. MCGILL,
Acting Governor of Washington Territory, Olympia, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 24 in reference to the withdrawal of troops from Washington Territory, and desires me to say in reply that he does not contemplate the withdrawal of any portion of the force remaining within the limits of Washington Territory, and believes that under judicious management of the commander of that military district this force will be sufficient to give the necessary protection to your citizens. Should it, however, be inadequate for this purpose, Colonel Wright has authority to accept the services of such volunteer force as may secure complete protection of life and property. The general desires me to say that the order withdrawing the company of infantry from San Juan Island has been rescinded, and that the arrangement of the General-in-Chief for the occupancy of the island will continue.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LONG VALLEY, *July 6, 1861.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have just returned from Round Valley, where I went yesterday to inspect a detachment from Fort Bragg. I found one sergeant and twelve privates encamped at a point fourteen miles this side of the valley (they have been there about six weeks), and one corporal and one private at the valley. Several of the detachment have been on this duty two years and a half, and none less than eighteen months. Their services are of no value whatever where they are, and I recommend that they be immediately returned to their company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Acting Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 6, 1861.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE A. H. BLAKE,
First Dragoons, U. S. Army, Comdg. Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department directs me to say that if in your judgment the company of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry which recently arrived at Fort Churchill is no longer required for the protection of that post you will order it to take post at Benicia Barracks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 181. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1861.

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6. Bvt. Capt. Richard C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general, will repair to Washington City and report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

* * * * * * *

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CAMP ON LARRABEE CREEK, *July 9, 1861.*

Capt. CHARLES S. LOVELL,
Sixth Infantry, Commanding Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: I have reported to the department commander that I have advised the commanders of detachments in the field to make no more attacks on Indians except for depredations actually committed, and I have no doubt that he will approve that course. The Shelter Cove Indians, however, have received no punishment for the murder of Lewis and Oliver, for which the whole band, according to all accounts, may fairly be held responsible. I have advised the commanding officer of Fort Bragg to take measures for the effectual punishment of that band, as it can perhaps be best undertaken by the troops from that post.

He will not, however, exercise control over Lieutenant Martin's detachment until he hears from you, and you can best judge whether the detachment from your post shall take part in the service. If you should think it advisable, Lieutenant Collins will be back in time to conduct it, as it will be best, perhaps, to allow a week or ten days to elapse, so as to allay the apprehensions of the Indians and find them together. The supposition is that at present they are scattered and on the alert in the country east of the coast hills opposite Shelter Cove. In the meantime Lieutenant Martin will, at my suggestion, change his camp to some point within striking distance of their haunts, while Lieutenant Moore will prepare a command to move up the coast to operate from that quarter. I give you this information in order that you may adopt such course as you may think proper, and because of the length of time it will require for you to concert with Lieutenant Moore. The troops can, perhaps, move against the Indians to the best advantage in about ten days. Might it not be as well to let the troops from Fort Bragg undertake the service alone? If they fail, the Indians will slacken their vigilance, and may then be more certainly reached by the detachment from your post. I only suggest the question to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Acting Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 10, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 5, and herewith inclose a copy of my letter to the senior naval officer at Panama on the subject embraced therein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 10, 1861.

Commodore J. B. MONTGOMERY, or
SENIOR NAVAL OFFICER, U. S. Navy,
Panama:

COMMODORE: I inclose a copy of a letter* I have recently received, and I take an early opportunity to say to you that I shall be prepared at all times to act with you in preventing the secessionists from getting a foothold on this coast. I have heard a report that Colonel Van Dorn, of the Southern Army, was seen at the head of 1,300 men on the road between San Antonio and El Paso. I cannot say whether this report is reliable or not. I would respectfully suggest whether it would not be well to have one or two small steamers cruising on the coast between this and Acapulco, for the protection of the liners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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* See Townsend to Sumner, June 5, p. 498.

AGENCY PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
San Francisco, July 10, 1861.

General SUMNER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Pacific Department, San Francisco:

SIR: The president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has directed us to make application to you for the loan of four light 32-pounder guns, to be placed on our steamers in active service between this port and Panama. They are intended as an additional defensive armament over and above their present one, which is of light caliber. With the large guns we would require a small amount of suitable ammunition for them, as none of the desired size can be procured here outside of the Government supply.

Asking a reply to this communication at your earliest convenience, we remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

FORBES & BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 10, 1861.

Messrs. FORBES & BABCOCK,
Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: I am directed by the general commanding the department to inform you, in reply to your letter of this date, requesting the loan of four 32-pounder guns, that instructions will be given the ordnance officer at Benicia Arsenal to furnish on application the guns and a sufficient amount of ammunition for the protection of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP ON MAD RIVER, CAL., *July 10, 1861.*

Sergeant HARTMAN,
Fourth Infantry, Commanding Detachment:

Attack no more Indians except for depredations actually committed, and then endeavor to attack only the parties which committed the depredations. Be careful to kill no women or children. Take no women or children prisoners, but let them go. When you release Indians try to make them understand that they are punished because they molest the whites, and that if they do no mischief they will not be harmed.

By order of General Sumner:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Acting Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 11, 1861.

Capt. WILLIAM H. GARDNER,
Commanding Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have received an order to act in concert with the Navy in preventing the secessionists from getting a foothold in Lower California. I have written to Commodore Montgomery on the subject, and

told him that I should be prepared to act at all times. The revenue cutter Joe Lane has been ordered to San Diego, and I think with reference to this matter—the captain informs me that the guns he has are old and unserviceable, and he wants very much a 24-pounder—I would respectfully suggest whether it might not be well to lend him a gun of this kind if you have one to spare.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 11, 1861.

IRA P. RANKIN, Esq.,
U. S. Collector, Port of San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I am inclined to think that it would be well just at this time to require all vessels entering or going out of the harbor to show their colors. If you think it advisable, could you not give them this order through the pilots and tide waiters? As the matter now stands, vessels are constantly passing the forts without being known at all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 11, 1861.

I. Capt. T. C. English, Ninth Infantry, with his company (H) will proceed without delay to San Juan Island and relieve the garrison now at that place.

II. Capt. G. E. Pickett, Ninth Infantry, on being relieved by Captain English, will move with his company to Fort Steilacoom and turn over his command and public property to Captain Woodruff. Captain Pickett will then be permitted to avail himself of the leave of absence granted in Special Orders, No. 118, current series, from department headquarters.

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By order of Colonel Wright:

JNO. S. MASON,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
Mare Island, July 12, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, informing me of your order to act in concert with the Navy in preventing the secessionists from getting a foothold in Lower California. I am at all times ready to co-operate with the Army in any way that the means we have will afford. But as self-preservation is the first law of nature I deem it more prudent to keep for our own defense the limited means we have; but, if you advise to the contrary, I will accede to your request. Inclosed I hand you copy of a letter which I addressed to the

collector of San Francisco asking of me the same accommodation. There are, as you see by my letter, any number of iron guns of different caliber, but the brass 24-pounder is one of a smaller park, which I deem advisable to reserve for the defense of the yard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. GARDNER,
Commandant.

[Inclosure.]

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
Mare Island, July 10, 1861.

Hon. IRA P. RANKIN,
Collector of Customs, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Your communication of July 9 has been received, and in reply would inform you that we have only one gun of the description referred to in your letter, and that is required for service at this station in the event of its use being necessary. We have several 32-pounder iron guns of 27 hundredweight; also a number of 24-pounders, iron, of 31 hundredweight, which can be furnished if required.

I am with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. H. GARDNER,
Commandant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 125. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 12, 1861.

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IV. Lieut. Col. George Andrews, Sixth Infantry, will without delay proceed to and assume command of Fort Yuma. Upon being relieved, Major Cady, Sixth Infantry, will repair to Benicia Barracks and report to the colonel of his regiment.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 13, 1861.

Messrs. BABCOCK & FORBES,
Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: Having ascertained that there are no gun carriages at the ordnance depot at Benicia suitable for vessels, the general commanding the department directs me to inform you that he will not be able to furnish the kind of carriage required. The guns and ammunition will be supplied as stated in my former letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 13, 1861.

Capt. WILLIAM H. GARDNER,
Commanding Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I think with you that we must take care of ourselves in the first place, but just at this time it may be well for us to extend what

assistance we can to other branches of the service, for it might be embarrassing to us to have vessels captured for the want of an armament that we could have furnished. I am going to issue guns to the liners, and if you can lend a ship carriage for a brass 24-pounder for the cutter Joe Lane, I will have the gun and ammunition furnished from Benicia. If you prefer it, Captain McAllister will exchange guns with you for a time, giving you one mounted on a field carriage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *July 13, 1861.*

Capt. C. S. LOVELL,
Sixth Infantry, Commanding Fort Humboldt:

SIR: The volunteers from Lieutenant Martin's camp brought away with them three Indian children, whom they captured during their recent operations against the Indians, and whom, I learn, they design to retain in their service. I deem it proper to bring this matter to your notice, because I imagine it will meet with the disapprobation of the department commander, to whom I shall feel it my duty to report it, as well as other like cases which have occurred in some of the detachments now in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Acting Inspector-General.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
Mare Island, July 15, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Your communication of the 13th of July was handed to me by Captain Chaddock, of the U. S. revenue cutter Joe Lane. The gun is now in progress of being fitted, and I hope by to-morrow evening to be able to dispatch her. I will accept of your offer of a 24-pounder field piece, and will be obliged if you will give the order for its delivery to our tender, with the fixed ammunition necessary for it. I have under my control the coast-survey steamer Active and the light-house steamer Shubrick. Should the information you are in possession of induce you to think that these steamers could be of service at the point spoken of in your letter of the 11th instant, I will unhesitatingly detail them for that service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. GARDNER,
Commandant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 126. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 15, 1861.

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II. Under an exigency of the service Capt. R. C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general, will, in addition to his other duties at these head-

quarters, perform those of chief of the subsistence department, relieving Capt. M. D. L. Simpson, commissary of subsistence.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 15, 1861.

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II. First Lieut. P. H. Sheridan, Fourth Infantry, will relieve Captain Archer in command of Company I, Ninth Infantry, receiving and receipting for the company and public property pertaining thereto. Lieutenant Sheridan will remain in command of Fort Hoskins until the arrival of an officer of the Ninth Infantry.

By order of Colonel Wright:

JNO. S. MASON,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT YUMA, CAL., *July 15, 1861.*

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Department of the Pacific:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 13th instant of the communication dated June 28 from the headquarters of the department. The rumor referred to, like many others, has reached us, and of course our earnest attention has been given to the matter. Nothing as yet has come to our knowledge to indicate any likelihood of such a movement being contemplated at this time, or at a very early future. As an expedition of the kind must pass through the eastern part of the Gadsden purchase, and within about forty miles of Tucson, to get a practicable route toward Guaymas, we should be likely to obtain early information of it from the loyal citizens of that place. I shall endeavor, at any rate, by the earliest opportunity to obtain from Tucson the most prompt and reliable news. I can depend on the few people in this vicinity to keep me fully advised of all they may learn. I would most respectfully suggest, in reference to another rumor that has reached us, so vague, however, as scarcely to justify this notice of it, that an addition to this garrison is contemplated; that if so, unless there should be a paramount necessity for it, no troops should be sent to the post during the present or next month, if they are to march through the desert. Such march could not be effected without greatly impairing the efficiency of the troops, coming as they would from a comparatively cool region into one where the heat is excessive and exceedingly debilitating, and the supplies of water scanty and generally bad. For the last thirty-one days we have had a continued spell of extremely hot weather, the mean at 2 o'clock, the official hour of observation, being upward of 108¼°, and the hottest portion of the day is almost invariably at a later hour. No decided amelioration in this respect can be looked for until late in September.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. CADY,
Major Sixth Infantry, Commanding Post.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 16, 1861.

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commanding the Army:

GENERAL: In consequence of the order removing the troops from the Oregon route, urgent applications have been made to the War Department to have a sufficient force stationed thereon to protect the overland mail. To aid in effecting this purpose, the Secretary of War desires, if it meet your approbation, that the paroled companies now stationed in New York Harbor be directed to take post in Utah.

I am, general, &c.,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 16, 1861.

Capt. WILLIAM H. GARDNER,
Commanding Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have received your letter of yesterday. I have sent an order to Benicia to furnish you with the 24-pounder and field carriage. I am glad to learn that the Active and Shubrick are under your command, and I should think it would be very well, in order to show that we are wide awake, to let one or both of them make a cruise occasionally down the coast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 128. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 16, 1861.

1. The detachment of Company D, Sixth Infantry, posted in Round Valley, will immediately be withdrawn by the commanding officer of Fort Bragg.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 16, 1861.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE ANDREWS,
Commanding Fort Yuma, Cal.:

SIR: The security of your command and the position it now occupies is of vital importance, and requires, the general commanding believes, the most watchful care on your part. It is therefore desirable that you should make such necessary preparations for the defense of your post as the means at your disposal will permit. To enable you the more certainly to procure valuable and reliable information of any hostile operations in the south or west, and to receive timely notice of the advance of any force in the direction of your post, the general desires you to make such arrangements with the tribes of friendly Indians and others favorably disposed toward our Government, as well as keep you constantly advised of the movements of armed parties in the directions

indicated. The general also wishes you to keep him advised of any movements having for their object either the invasion or seizing upon of any part of the States of the Republic of Mexico on this coast. You are expected to forward all reliable information you may receive for the information of the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 129. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, July 17, 1861.*

I. Lieut. Col. George A. H. Blake, First Dragoons, will, in consequence of the disability of Colonel Beall, assume command of the regiment, the headquarters of which are hereby transferred to Fort Churchill, N. T. The non-commissioned staff, band and regimental archives, will be forwarded without delay by water to San Francisco, and thence to Fort Churchill, by the usual route.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 18, 1861.

Bvt. Maj. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First Dragoons, U. S. Army,
Commanding Camp Fitzgerald, Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department directs that you will proceed immediately to San Bernardino, in this State, and while there and in the vicinity make inquiry into the political complexion of that district of country. While you are expected to make a close investigation into the sympathies and opinions of these people, the general nevertheless desires you to prevent as far as possible any suspicions as to the real object of your visit. The general desires you to report fully on the political feeling existing there, and whether in your opinion the Union sentiment would be strengthened by stationing two more companies of troops at that point, the troops to be drawn from Camp Sumner, near this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The general thinks it possible that Captain Sherman, of San Bernardino, may be able to give you reliable information.

R. C. D.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 18, 1861.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE A. H. BLAKE,
First Regiment of Dragoons, U. S. Army,
Commanding Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding department desires you to inform him whether in your opinion it would be judicious to place at Fort Churchill

200 stand of arms for the purpose of arming in an emergency those citizens in Nevada Territory favorably disposed to our Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP LANCASTER,
Harbor of Acapulco, July 19, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Comdg. the Pacific Mil. Div. of the United States,
San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: Your communication dated July 10 and inclosure has just been received. I scarcely need to assure you of my earnest desire and readiness to co-operate with you (to the extent of the means at my disposal) in counteracting the supposed designs of secessionists against Lower California, and for all other objects touching the honor and interests of our Government. I am now en route with the Lancaster to Panama, where I shall meet dispatches from the Navy Department, possibly, instructing me in regard to future operations. In the meantime I have directed the commanders of the steamers Wyoming and Narragansett and sloop of war Cyane, detailed for service along the coasts of California and Mexico for the protection of mail steamers, &c., to afford you all required aid and co-operation in carrying out the views of the Government (within the limits of their assigned duties) along the coasts and in the Gulf of California.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Flag-Officer, Commanding Pacific Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bragg, Cal., July 19, 1861.

Lieut. J. P. MARTIN,
Seventh Infantry, Comdg. Detachment in the Field,
Camp near Spruce Grove:

SIR: Your letter dated 14th July is received, also the one Captain Lovell wrote to you dated July 12. I have received no instructions as yet from department headquarters with regard to operating against the Indians, but expect by the next mail (July 25) to receive instructions. I can only anticipate that of which you are already advised and will be ready to act promptly when authorized. Your move in locating your camp is a good one, and to reconnoiter without alarming the Indians is perhaps the most that can be done at present. When I start up the coast, which may be on the 24th instant, it will be with a very small party of men (nominally a hunting party) so as not to create alarm, so that when it is time to strike we can do it effectually. To punish the guilty and spare the innocent will be my object, and I would rather all would escape than to kill any women or children. Consequently, endeavor to ascertain the whereabouts of the Indians who were concerned in the recent murder of Oliver and Lewis, and if possible advise me upon my arrival at Shelter Cove.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORLANDO H. MOORE,
Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, Commanding.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, July 20, 1861.

Col. G. WRIGHT,
Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army,
Commanding Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a correspondence between this office and that of the superintendent of Indian affairs relative to difficulties apprehended by the settlers in the vicinity of Gray's Harbor with the neighboring Indians. The superintendent recommends that a small detachment of troops be stationed at Fort Chehalis, and I have respectfully to urge that this may be done at as early a day as possible.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY M. McGILL,
Acting Governor.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, July 20, 1861.

Hon. W. W. MILLER,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Olympia, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Herewith I inclose a petition addressed to the Governor of this Territory by citizens of Gray's Harbor and vicinity, asking that regular troops or militia be immediately ordered there for the protection of settlers from the neighboring Indians. I also inclose seven affidavits on the same subject. The petitioners and affiants state that in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Chehalis the savages have assumed an attitude of hostility, and in some cases have caused the settlers to abandon their farms. Great fears are entertained of further violence. These papers are respectfully referred for your opinion as to the necessity for affording the protection called for. Should you believe that such necessity exists I will, on being notified, immediately make the proper requisition upon the military authorities of this department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY M. McGILL,
Acting Governor.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., July 20, 1861.

Hon. H. M. McGILL,
Acting Governor, &c., Olympia, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date, covering a petition for troops, with sundry affidavits from citizens near Gray's Harbor, concerning the contemplated danger to them from the Indians on the north side of the Chehalis. It is the desire and intention of this office to send an agent to visit these Indians at a very early day, and to carry into effect the treaty with such of them as have been treated with, which includes all the Indians on the coast except the Chehalis bands. It is hoped that these arrangements may be the means of terminating all difficulties and dangers, both real and imaginary, but it would be advisable in the meantime to have an armed detachment of,

say, ten or fifteen men from Fort Steilacoom, or Fort Vancouver, stationed at the old post, and I consequently recommend that number be sent thither.

I am, very respectfully,

W. W. MILLER,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 24, 1861.

Respectfully referred to department headquarters.

I have removed all the stores from Fort Chehalis, as I did not believe there would be any absolute necessity for troops there for the present. I do not think that there is any real danger of Indian outbreaks, but to allay the apprehensions on that subject perhaps it might be as well to send ten or twelve men there for a while.

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., July 22, 1861.

Maj. DON CARLOS BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Your communication of the 18th instant is received. In reply I would state for the information of the general commanding department that Captain Moore was present and organized one company in Virginia City, and that he examined the records of the Union organization in Virginia City, Gold Hill, and Silver City, and is satisfied there are now in the Territory over 400 loyal citizens, organized as companies, who are anxious to obtain arms and ammunition for the purpose of aiding the civil authority in carrying out the laws and protecting the interests of the United States. I believe that arms could be placed in the hands of these men with the full assurance that the power thus given them would not be abused. I would also state that the arms will be secure, as they do not place them in an armory but carry them to their rooms, so that in case of an alarm they come forth ready armed without the necessity of rushing to an armory to equip. The arms could be issued to the Governor, and by him to such as he knows to be loyal, or placed in store at this post and issued on requisitions by him or the order of the general commanding department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. H. BLAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Dragoons, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 23, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The colonel of ordnance has ordered 30,000 stand of arms, now in store on the Pacific, to be shipped to New York, as they are very

much needed here. The General-in-Chief directs that you give every facility for executing this order as soon as practicable.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP FITZGERALD,
Near Los Angeles, Cal., July 23, 1861.

Maj. D. C. BUELL, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Inclosed please find the report of First Lieut. Benjamin F. Davis, First Dragoons, on the Indian troubles which were said to exist at or near Fort Tejon, Cal. Lieutenant Davis' report confirms the impression I had as to the truth of the intelligence conveyed to me by telegraph and otherwise in relation to these troubles. The general may rely upon this—no troops are more ready than those of this command to protect the inhabitants when they are really menaced, and none, perhaps, more unwilling than those to be imposed upon by idle reports, having no foundation in fact, and which are gotten up to answer sinister ends.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. CARLETON,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP FITZGERALD,
Near Los Angeles, Cal., July 23, 1861.

Brevet Major CARLETON,
Commanding Camp Fitzgerald, near Los Angeles:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with your orders I left this camp on the morning of the 14th and proceeded to Fort Tejon for the purpose of ascertaining the facts concerning certain reports made by the people of that vicinity that the Indians were committing depredations and threatening to make war upon them. I arrived at that place on the 18th, and made careful inquiries of Messrs. Alexander, Barbee, Halpin, and other residents of the cañon. From their statements it appears that when the troops left the fort the Indians came about in considerable numbers to pick up old rags, shoes, &c., as is usual with them in such cases, and Lieutenant Carr, the officer left in charge, seems to have had some little difficulty in getting rid of them. A few days afterward two or three of these Indians got drunk at the "Yews," and on their way home attempted to throw a lariat over the head of a man whom they met coming up the cañon in a buggy. They also tried to break into the house of a Mrs. Welt, who lives below the fort, but she easily frightened them off by firing a pistol out of the window. This seems to have been the extent of their depredations, and since that time they have been quiet and friendly. The apprehension that the people are under from the Indians may be judged of by the fact that most every family has them employed either as house servants or laborers, and they are well aware that it is in their power to prevent all trouble in future by simply prohibiting the sale of liquor by any member of the community. I then proceeded to the settlements on the slough or South Fork of Kern River to inquire into the threatened depredations in that quarter. The story that these people

tell is that an Indian boy told a Mrs. Cottrell or Cottring that the Indians from the reservation were coming down when the corn got ripe to eat it up, and were then going to kill all the whites. This woman lives near her father, an old man named Bonny, who has also another daughter, Mrs. Greenlis, who lives eight or ten miles down the slough. The old man becoming alarmed sent for this daughter, which caused the panic to spread to two or three other families in the neighborhood. They collected at his house and remained together three or four days, when, their fears having subsided, they returned to their homes. According to their own showing this is the only foundation for the reports which they circulated and the petition which they signed praying for protection. It is possible that some idle Indian boy may have amused himself by playing upon the fears of the woman, but I believe the whole story to be a fabrication. Mr. Gale, an old mountaineer, who lives within a mile of Mr. Bonny, says he heard nothing of the matter until the people had returned to their homes, and James McKenzie, who lives near Greenlis, makes the same statement. I returned by the way of the reservation and had an interview with Mr. Bagehart, the newly appointed agent. He says that these reports about the Indians are false; that they are contented with their condition, and that he is well satisfied with their conduct. He also stated that he wanted no troops for protection against Indians. In this connection I would respectfully refer the general to the report which this gentleman has recently made to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs on this very point. The truth is that the people in the vicinity of Fort Tejon have lived so long upon Government patronage that they now find it difficult to do without it, and they will use every means to have troops restationed at that place.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. DAVIS,
First Lieutenant, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 24, 1861.*

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA:

The War Department accepts for three years one regiment of infantry and five companies cavalry to guard the Overland Mail Route from Carson Valley to Salt Lake and Fort Lawrence. Colonel Waite will be put in command of department at Salt Lake City. General Sumner will detail mustering officer to muster in the men.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 24, 1861.

Brigadier-General SUMNER,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

One regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry have been accepted from California to aid in protecting Overland Mail Route via Salt Lake. Please detail officers to muster these troops into service. Blanks will be sent by steamer.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CAMP PICKETT,
San Juan Island, Wash. Ter., July 24, 1861.

Lieut. JOHN S. MASON, U. S. Army,
Third Artillery, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dist. of Oregon:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with Special Orders, No. 18, dated headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 15, 1861, I have arrived at this post with my company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. ENGLISH,
Captain, Ninth Infantry.

WASHINGTON, *July 25, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The bearer of this, Col. J. D. Williamson, of New York, and formerly a resident of Oregon, informs me that he has raised a regiment of riflemen composed principally of citizens from that State. I trust that it will be convenient for you to receive them at once as a part of the quota from Oregon. Colonel Williamson bears the highest testimonials from some of the most distinguished citizens of New York.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. NESMITH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 26, 1861.*

Col. J. D. WILLIAMSON,
No. 43 Courtland St., New York City:

SIR: The regiment of infantry which you offer is accepted for three years or the war, provided you have it ready for marching orders in thirty days. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. When you have 500 men ready the Adjutant-General will issue orders to muster. You will promptly advise Adjutant-General, headquarters at Washington, the date at which your men will be ready for mustering and he will detail an officer for that purpose.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAMES LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk, War Department.

FORT STEILACOOM, WASH. TER., *July 26, 1861.*

First Lieut. J. S. MASON,
Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. [18], headquarters District of Oregon, Capt. T. C. English with his company (H, Ninth Infantry), on the 24th instant relieved my company (B) as the garrison of Camp Pickett, San Juan Island, and I at the same time turned over the command of the post to him. I arrived

here this morning on the Massachusetts, and have turned over to Captain Woodruff, Ninth Infantry, commanding this post, my company and company property in compliance with above-mentioned order.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. E. PICKETT,
Captain, Ninth Infantry.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

Direct your quartermaster and commissary to prepare in advance the stores necessary for the regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry accepted from California. Suggest to the Governor of California the propriety of making Major Carleton the colonel of the infantry regiment. Colonel Waite is prevented by ill health from accepting the command. It is desired that Major Carleton be placed in command. If any one else is made colonel of the infantry regiment, he will be deprived of the command.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 26, 1861.

Capt. WILLIAM H. GARDNER,
Commanding Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: Captain Boggs has just shown me a letter from the Treasury Department directing the Shubrick to be laid up. The revenue cutter is also to be returned to her owners immediately, which leaves no Government steamer about this harbor. This seems to me very unsafe and will certainly encourage attempts to resist the authority of the Government. If you have the power to keep the Shubrick in commission till you can hear from Washington, I would respectfully and earnestly recommend that it be done.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
Mare Island, July 27, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th instant. I perceive, as you say, that we shall be left without a Government steamer in our waters, save the Active, which vessel I am now repairing for duty on the coast survey, and shall place upon her two 12-pounder howitzers, and order her to remain in our waters. She will then be quite a formidable vessel of war, having a good supply of small arms and a complement of sixty men. I regret that I cannot interfere with the orders

of the Light-House Board, but think that by telegraphing to Washington the order might be countermanded and an order given for her to be fitted for the time being as a cruiser.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. H. GARDNER,
Commandant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 29, 1861.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington:

I would earnestly recommend that the steamer Shubrick be kept in commission, as she may be wanted at any moment for the protection of the coast.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *July 29, 1861—6 p. m.*

General E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

Retain Capt. R. C. Drum at your headquarters and order Col. D. C. Buell to this city to report to the Adjutant-General.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 203. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 29, 1861.*

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6. Capt. R. C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general, is relieved from the operation of paragraph 6, Special Orders, No. 181, from this office, dated July 8, 1861, which directed him to report in person at this office, and will remain at the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific. Lieut. Col. D. C. Buell is relieved from duty in the Department of the Pacific and will report immediately in person to the Adjutant-General.

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By order:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 29, 1861.

Capt. WILLIAM H. GARDNER, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have telegraphed to-day to keep the Shubrick in commission, as she may be wanted at any moment for the protection of the coast. I think this application will be granted, and therefore I hope you will think proper to delay dismantling the ship till we get a reply.

Very truly, yours,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 29, 1861.

Capt. JULIAN MCALLISTER,
Ordnance Corps, Commanding Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to invoice to Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, First Dragoons, commanding Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., 200 muskets, with the necessary equipments, and 6,000 rounds of ammunition suited to the same. The muskets will be of the pattern usually issued to States and Territories. The general wishes you to forward these arms at the earliest possible moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 29, 1861.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE A. H. BLAKE,
First Dragoons, U. S. Army, Comdg. Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: The ordnance officer at Benicia Arsenal has this day been directed to forward to you 200 muskets with the necessary equipments, and 6,000 rounds of ammunition suited to the same. The arms and ammunition will be invoiced to you, and the general commanding the department desires you to issue them only on the requisition of the Governor of the Territory, taking the Governor's receipt therefor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT DALLES, OREG., *July 29, 1861.*

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 11, headquarters District of Oregon, I left Fort Colville, Wash. Ter., en route for this place on the 10th of July. I was delayed three days at the Spokane River, waiting for transportation, and seven days at Snake River. There being no transportation on the south side of Snake River, Captain Kirkham having made arrangements for water transportation from that place, the company was there embarked for the Des Chutes, and reached this place on the 28th, all in good health and everything in good condition. The order for the movement of the company was received on the evening of the 4th of July, and the movement was commenced as soon as the quartermaster provided the necessary transportation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. VAN VOAST,
Captain, Ninth Infantry, Commanding Company K.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER., *July 30, 1861.*

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the department, that there is danger of Indian troubles

in this vicinity before winter. A large portion of the Nez Percés refused to come into council and receive their annuities, and it is expected they will shortly join the Snakes, and unless I am re-enforced by a company of infantry and another of dragoons, I shall be unable to do anything beyond taking care of the post. There are now but forty-eight men for guard duty at the post. The Snakes have been in the valley already within fifteen miles of the post. They ran off five horses, killed three, and wounded two more. It was not ascertained until several days afterward who committed the act, when Mr. Craigie identified the arrows as Snake arrows, and it was then too late to send out a small party. We are also in want of officers, myself and the surgeon being the only ones who belong here. The others are promoted away from the post, and only waiting to be relieved in order to join their proper companies.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

E. STEEN,
Major, First Dragoons, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 138. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 31, 1861.

Forty muskets and 400 musket-ball cartridges will be loaned from the Benicia Arsenal temporarily, on proper receipts, to the Pacific Steamship Company, for the purpose of arming the steamer sailing on the 1st proximo; the arms which the company have for that purpose having been detained by the non-arrival of the steamer due on the 24th instant.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS CAMP FITZGERALD,
Near Los Angeles, Cal., July 31, 1861.

Maj. D. C. BUELL, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th instant. It seemed to have been delayed upon the road. I left for San Bernardino on the 24th, and returned thence this morning. I beg respectfully to report that I took many and various measures to learn the political sentiments of the people in that region, and also their sympathies with reference to this party or that, North and South. The population of San Bernardino is about 1,500 souls; 1,000 of these are Mormons. The rest may be made up of some few respectable Americans, of a good many Jew merchants, who control the business of the town, and go with any side that pays best for the time being; and then there follow adroit horse thieves and other unprincipled and desperate men, gathered into that point, as well from other parts of California as from Utah. There is a large sprinkling of this latter class. You can judge of a man whose character is such he could not be tolerated in Utah. Now, the Mormons, whatever their professions, hate us at heart. I append a paper in relation to this people which the general may regard as made up from reliable information. The Jews, as a rule, have no love for us. The outlaws hate, because they fear us. To these latter any change would be congenial which by hook or crook could be made profitable. All but the few respectable Americans would set us at defiance to-morrow if they dared

to do so. The Americans seem to be the only ones there who really have principle enough to feel anything like patriotism. I believe the presence there of two or more companies of U. S. troops would encourage and sustain in their loyalty to the Union all those who yet have reverence for it, would bring back the wavering, and would exercise a wholesome restraint over the treasonable and vicious. A commander there would have to contend against Mormon influences. The county judge is a Mormon, the sheriff is a Mormon, the justice of the peace is a Mormon. In all ordinary trials the most of the jurymen would be Mormons. You can foresee that the administration of civil law by these officers would continue to be, as it doubtless is now, a farce. Following this idea you can figure at times difficulties between the men of a command and the citizens, and you can figure the results. If some plan could be devised by which these civil officers could be got to perform their duties in good faith, or resign and give place to others who would, or some plan by which the military could exercise more than a negative control, all that section of country might be counted on as for the Union, whatever betide our fortunes in this battle or that, and presupposing that no sane man doubts how the scales will finally preponderate. There is a place called Agua Mansa, six or seven miles from San Bernardino. It is settled mostly by Spanish people from New Mexico. It contains 600 souls. In the mines (in Holcomb and Bear Valleys), eight hours' ride from San Bernardino, there are 1,000 men. Of these 200 are said to be in favor of secession. The troops to be stationed at San Bernardino would doubtless exert a wholesome influence over all these. There is another thought in connection with this matter. Should it so happen that troops may be required to oppose enemies coming overland into California by the way of Arizona, those then stationed at San Bernardino would be already three marches from this point (the terminus of the telegraph) in that direction. Should they at any time be required to help fortify and to defend the harbor of San Diego (the most important on this coast after that of San Francisco, as the general well knows), they could in one day be set en route by telegraph and a dragoon express from here. Barley can be bought there at a cent a pound; beef for 5 cents, while all kinds of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., are cheap and abundant. The general did not wish persons to suspect the real purpose of my visit. I inclose the copy of a letter written by his Excellency Governor Downey to Mr. Sherman, at San Bernardino.* It arrived in that place before I did. Mr. Sherman may have had more reticence than most political men, for as a rule "to do good by stealth and blush to find it fame" is not their motto. What they do for the people they want the people to know, particularly when they seek the people's suffrage. I mention this to show how these matters go. I inclose a communication from Mr. Sherman in relation to the feeling of the people in that quarter.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

THE MORMONS AS A PEOPLE.

Nearly all Mormons are foreigners. Among these are Welsh, English, Norwegians, Swedes, some Germans, and a few French. They are evidently of the lowest and most ignorant grade of the people in the

* [Memorandum on back of letter in pencil:] Governor Downey's letter was not with the papers handed to Major Ketchum by General Sumner.

several countries from whence they have come. Mixed in with these are a few low, unprincipled Americans. The most intelligent and crafty of these, commencing with Brigham Young, are the directors and rulers of the whole mass. By a misapplication of the word, for amongst them nothing is sacred, their government is solely a hierarchy, and notwithstanding, in theory, they are assumed to be a population obedient to the laws of our common country, practically they scorn and deride, and set at defiance all laws that interfere with their safety or interest, save those promulgated by the grand council of the church. This council is composed of the twelve, Brigham Young being at present the great hierophant and president of that body. This council not only fixes and determines upon all important matters pertaining to the church, and the ecclesiastical measures growing out of them, but through bishops and elders, and minor councils, called councils of seventy, and through presidents of stakes (precincts), control even the temporal and domestic affairs of every family down to the last individual. When a person becomes a Mormon he has to be initiated by what are called degrees. While proceeding step by step through these the novice is obliged to take several terrible oaths. In these he swears to uphold the faith, and to yield perfect and unqualified obedience to the orders of the council and to the orders of those appointed over him. He swears, also, never to divulge the secret pass-words and grips and signs made known to him during this initiation. This ceremony is called the endowment. No man is a true and complete Mormon who has not been endowed, and every Mormon who has been thus endowed can, either by words, grips, or signs, recognize every other Mormon. Now these being the obligations under which these ignorant, deluded foreigners are bound, the most of them men who know nothing of our Government or its laws, it is easy to imagine what a sway, what a complete and absolute control the council and the prophet have over the minds and persons and possessions of every subordinate member of the church, both at home and abroad. There are not only the oaths to bind the conscience, but there is a real power, a hand raised to strike from existence those who show the least sign of disobedience or of recusancy. That hand is secret and invisible; it strikes at an unexpected moment, but it strikes none the less a mortal blow. It is the hand of the Danites or destroying angels. These Mormons, then, being mostly from foreign lands, with no knowledge of our Government or laws, no affection for or sympathy with our people, no reverence for our institutions, no love for our country, they follow blindly, ignorantly, but implicitly, the orders of council and of their prophet, impelled by their oaths and their faith on the one hand, and forced onward by their fears upon the other. They are taught, even from the pulpits, to abhor and contemn us as the slayers of the founder of their religion, as the persecutors of their people when the church was in its infancy. So their hands, like those of Ishmael against all other men, are always and instinctively raised against us. These are truths which not even the Mormons themselves deny. Now send the civil officers of the Government amongst them, and make even an attempt to administer the laws according to the forms of procedure established throughout the rest of the land, and they laugh at you to your face. Suppose a crime—say a murder—has been committed by a Mormon upon a Gentile. Who compose the jury to find the indictment? The brethren. Who are generally the witnesses before that jury? The brethren. Who are the officers and jailers who have custody of the prisoner before and after the trial? The brethren. Who are the members of the jury

before whom the trial takes place? Still the brethren. Who are the witnesses for the prosecution, and, more particularly, who are those for the defense? The brethren. Suppose the criminal should, after all this, be convicted and sentenced, there is still a pardoning power. Thus running a gauntlet all the way between the brethren (if they do not want him out of the way), what are not his chances for his life? Even though you have twenty armies there, has he any the less chances? It is preached from the pulpits that God sent the troops there as a blessing to the Saints. The troops scatter money broadcast throughout the land. All this in relation to Utah, but applicable to these Mormons. Such being the rulers, such the masses, such the oaths and obligations, and such the sentiments with which they regard our Government and people, what can you expect if the wholesome operation of our laws interferes with the absolute sway of the leaders, or with the interests or purposes or safety of the church, or with the liberty or life of a single member of the fraternity? What but the malignant hatred which baffled villainy must feel while it is yet impotent to strike? What but crime, when assassin-like it can strike unseen? What but open sedition and treason among the whole people wherever it has gained strength?

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SAN BERNARDINO, *July 27, 1861.*

Maj. JAMES H. CARLETON, U. S. Army:

DEAR SIR: In response to your request in giving an account of the state of affairs in this and the adjoining counties, I herewith comply by giving in detail what has passed under my own observation, and also the information given me by responsible persons during the past three months. About the middle of May the movements of some of the Spanish population began to excite suspicion among some of the American farmers who live upon the outskirts of the settlements. A Mr. Shackelford was the first to inform me of the fact. He stated that he was continually meeting parties of armed Mexicans who appeared to be engaged in some movement of a doubtful character. They on being questioned by him would give him no satisfaction, and were very insolent, which was new and strange to the general demeanor of that class of people. The Indians appeared to be somewhat disturbed also. Mr. Shackelford lives on Doctor Edgar's farm, in this county, and [is] a man of veracity. At the same time I was informed by Mr. James Leonard, of this city, that the American population of Santa Aña and other settlements were excited about something, and their actions were strange. Some Americans had been endeavoring to raise recruits among them for the South, among which was a man by the name of Jordan, who had been the most active. Secret meetings were being held and the indications were that some extraordinary movement was about to take place. I thought it was time that something should be done in order to distinguish friends from foes. A public meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a Union club and to bring the matter to a close test. I offered the inclosed resolutions.* After some debate those who claimed to be Union men adopted them, and others who were opposed sat in sullen silence. Simultaneously with these

*Not found.

proceedings the "bear flag" was raised in the Monte, and threats were made that a descent would be made upon this place. The club continued to meet about twice a week, gradually dwindling away in numbers, and finally it was impossible to get them to meet at all. An unaccountable fear or dread seemed to pervade the community. Rowdyism and drunkenness, shooting in the streets, hurrahing for Jeff. Davis, and all sorts of outrages were being continually committed, and no person was safe in the streets after dark. I received information that an attempt would shortly be made by the secessionists to destroy my press. I met a gentleman by the name of Paul R. Hunt, who had blank constitutions for Union clubs. We gathered some five or six Union men together and organized a Union club agreeable to the constitution named, said club now numbering sixteen in all, one of whom has since proved to be a traitor. Relying on this club as my only protection, we prepared ourselves for defense. I was soon informed that a dentist by the name of Dr. Shrewsbury was busy in the country, and especially in the mines, in circulating a paper and obtaining signatures of secessionists who were to act in concert with those in the Monte, pledging themselves to destroy my press. Of this I was informed by a Mason. I have been also informed by a man by the name of Baldwin that a Mr. Hathaway and some others came up from the Monte with the avowed intention of drawing me into a difficulty and forcing me to act on the defense, and then take my life. Mr. Baldwin overheard their conversation in his house, and immediately gave me friendly warning. Whether through fear or other motive they desisted from making the attempt I am unable to learn. It was said that an attempt would have been made to raise the "bear flag" and tear down the American flag here on the 4th of July. Although some of the secessionists, I am told, were present, no attempt was made. I visited Holcomb Valley on the 21st of the present month. I there learned from the best authority that the secessionists had for a long time previous to the 4th of July held a rod of terror over the Union men, threatening them in every manner possible, and it had been unsafe for Union men to express their opinions. I also learned that Mayor Marchessault, of Los Angeles, had been up there in company with Captain Ridley for the purpose of obtaining recruits for the secession forces. Both money and official position was promised, and a Doctor Hoge, a Mr. Hopkins, and Doctor Shrewsbury had been very busy in this matter. A difficulty took place in a disreputable house and shots were fired; one man was killed and several were wounded. Doctors Hoge and Shrewsbury were among the party. They are both very bad men. I have been informed that they have already received commissions in the rebellion army. A Mr. Hopkins and Doctor Shrewsbury met a gentleman by the name of J. L. Ware in company with another, whose name is Joseph Caldwell. Mr. Ware offered a drink of spirits to Mr. Hopkins, who offered a toast to the health of Jeff. Davis. Ware immediately snatched the bottle from his lips and dashed it against a rock and started on, when Hopkins said to Shrewsbury: "As we have got to begin somewhere pretty soon, we may as well begin with him." They started in pursuit of Ware, who saw them coming with their revolvers drawn in a threatening manner; immediately dismounted from his horse and loaded his rifle and prepared to receive them. When they saw this they turned and remarked they would let him go this time, but the next time they would have his as well as every other Union man's scalp before long. On the

4th of July the Union men were threatened that if they raised the American flag they would be shot down. About 100 Union men armed themselves and assembled at Don Luis Marsino's house, raised a liberty pole and hoisted the Stars and Stripes. Several secessionists made their appearance, but seeing the determined attitude of the Union men immediately left. The Union men throughout the mines took courage, and many have come out and declared their sentiments. They fear no open attack, but every prominent Union man is in danger of a secret assassination when traveling alone on the different mountain trails. There are about 1,000 men in the mines, though widely scattered. Fully one-third are openly declared secessionists, and probably two-ninths are neutral, the balance Union men. In the valley two-fifths are secessionists, one-fifth positively declared neutral men, the balance Union men, yet nearly all leaving room for doubt.

In answer to your question as regards the political complexion of the inhabitants of this valley with regard to existing troubles, and whether the Union sentiment would be likely to be strengthened by the presence of troops here: As to the first part of the question, it is my opinion that if the matter could be fully tested, without the presence of the troops, I believe that the secession sentiment would greatly prevail, and in the present political campaign a great deal of money will be spent to purchase the Spanish vote in order to secure the election of secession candidates, both State and county. Being a candidate myself for the senate, running solely on the Union side of the issue, and in favor of using the whole power of the Government to sustain the Union, and, so far as I am able to learn, I am the only true Union candidate in the field, there is a possibility of being elected, but it is extremely doubtful. As a criterion to judge by, out of a population in the valley of over 1,500 persons, of which there are some 500 or 600 voters, I have not over fifty subscribers, and of 1,000 miners in Holcomb Valley I have only about forty subscribers, when I publish the only paper in the county. In answer to the latter portion of your question, I would say that not only would the Union sentiment be strengthened, and if martial law could be proclaimed we would have protection to our persons, but also to our property. It is my candid opinion that if at least one company of U. S. troops were stationed here it would be of great benefit to the Union men of this section.

Having thus given you as fair a statement as I possibly can at present, I remain, yours, truly,

EDWIN A. SHERMAN,
Editor of Weekly Patriot.

[Indorsement.]

We have read the above statement, and to a certain extent are generally acquainted with the facts and concur in the opinion expressed.

JOS. H. PEREAU.
JAMES LEONARD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August [1], 1861.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE ANDREWS,
Sixth Infantry, Commanding Fort Yuma, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to send to these headquarters any officer of your command whose seditious

words or actions indicate a want of loyalty. You will make no mention of the cause in the order. The contents of this letter will not be made known.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 1, 1861.—For proclamation issued by Lieut. Col. John R. Baylor, C. S. Army, taking possession of the Territory of Arizona, &c., in the name of the Confederate States of America, see Vol. IV, p. 20.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 139. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, August 3, 1861.*

1. Capt. Frederick Myers, assistant quartermaster, will relieve Capt. Ralph W. Kirkham, assistant quartermaster, at Fort Walla Walla, and Captain Kirkham will assume the duties of chief commissary at these headquarters, relieving Captain Drum, assistant adjutant-general.

* * * * * * *

3. The commanding officer at Alcatraz Island will have in readiness and turn over to the commanding officer of Benicia Arsenal, when called for, 10,000 stand of muskets, without equipments.

* * * * * * *

6. Capt. Winfield S. Hancock, assistant quartermaster, will be relieved without delay from duty at Los Angeles by an officer to be designated by the commanding officer at Camp Fitzgerald. He will then immediately repair to these headquarters and report for duty in connection with the movement of volunteers upon the Overland Mail Route.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP FITZGERALD,
Near Los Angeles, Cal., August 5, 1861.

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor herewith to inclose a letter written to me by some of the leading citizens of San Bernardino, Cal., and my reply thereto.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. CARLETON,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., *August 6* [*1*], *1861.*

Major CARLETON,
Commanding U. S. Troops at Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: We have heard within the last few hours from, as we believe, a reliable source that a band of some forty or fifty desperadoes are now

dispersed throughout the coast range of hills south of this place, and intending to make a sudden foray upon the merchants of San Bernardino, and after securing their plunder make good their escape across the Colorado on their way to the Confederate States of the South. We therefore hasten to make this information known to you and ask that you will in this emergency forthwith give us the protection of a company of U. S. troops.

We are respectfully, your obedient servants,

Mark Jacobs, F. H. Levy, B. Breslauer, P. Drachman & Co., Isador Cohn, S. Folks, Wolf Cohn, Jacobs & Harris, M. Calisher, Q. S. Sparks, Jacob Cohn, Charles Denzeg, Morris Wolf, James Leonard, A. Wolff, Marcus Katz (county treasurer), Joseph Bridger, James W. Wilson (county clerk), L. Levy & Co., Preston Ground, Max Solomon, H. Lewerkrup, Charles Glasser, Anson Van Lewes (sheriff), Aldman Jackson, C. L. Fabur, H. C. Russell, Nathan Kinman, H. Clark, John Brown (Second), Anton Scharf, J. A. Schiller, A. D. Boren (county judge), George Yager (deputy sheriff).

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP FITZGERALD,
Near Los Angeles, Cal., August 2, 1861.

Hon. A. D. BOREN,
Q. S. SPARKS, Esq., and
Mr. MARK JACOBS and others,
San Bernardino, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication in relation to a band of desperadoes being in the coast range of hills south of your city has been received. Mr. Leonard and Mr. Goldberg, the bearers of your communication, will inform you verbally that I had already taken steps for your safety by writing to the general what I believed you needed to secure this end before they came with your letter. I have made some suggestions to them about the vigilance you should exercise in relation to the party you speak of. If they are so strong as to resist the civil officers, backed by the good citizens as a posse comitatus, send an express to me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 6, 1861.*

Bvt. Maj. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First Dragoons, U. S. Army, Los Angeles, Cal.:

Turn over your command to Captain Davidson and repair here as quickly as possible. By order of the Government you are to command the California troops on the plains, with the local rank of colonel. Captain Hancock will proceed to Washington City and report to the Quartermaster-General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., *August 6, 1861.*

Major CARLETON:

DEAR SIR: I inclose to you a letter for General Sumner, which will give you an idea of the state of affairs here. I think two companies of troops are needed here. I think in a little while life will be unsafe here. I do not know anything more than I have written to General Sumner, but if troops do not come here this town will be in the hands of secessionists. I consulted with Judge Boren and Doctor Dickey. They agree with me. Please write at once. I am going to find out all their plans if possible, and will write to you soon.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT.

I inclose a petition, with the request of Judge Boren to present it to Captain Hancock for his signature, and be so kind as to forward it and oblige us.*

Yours, C. E. B.

[Inclosure.]

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., *August 6, 1861.*

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. Army,
Commanding the Department of California:

DEAR SIR: I have not yet learned the name of the officer or posts of the soldiers referred to in my letter of July 29. Last night the secessionists received reports from all parts of the State, and they were considered very favorable, particularly in Sacramento and Tulare County, which is strong for secession. They are energetically at work all over this State. They now contemplate starting in two or three weeks a force of about 200 men to Utah and capture Fort Crittenden (Camp Floyd). There are many Mormons here, and they are enlisting all they can, and Mormons here have promised to raise from 300 to 500 in Utah, probably more, to join the party from here, rendezvous on the west side of Utah Lake, and go and take it in the night, take the mules, wagons, harness, and available plunder here, and then the transportation through via Texas to the Jeff. Davis Confederation, where they expect to get paid in cash (?). They are to go in squads, and when near there to travel in the night, so that the first intimation Colonel Cooke has of the attack will be his capture. As I was stationed there in Utah a long time, adjutant of the Tenth Infantry and post adjutant of Camp Floyd, have traveled from Salt Lake City here the southern route, I have had a good opportunity to ascertain the sentiments of the citizens of that Territory. As a general thing there is a deep and abiding hatred toward the Federal Government, and an expedition of this kind can confidently reckon on support in every town. Will you be kind enough to have an extract made of this and sent to Colonel Cooke? I am personally acquainted with him, and do not write to him, as there is a secession postmaster there, and I am watched now, and my letter might be opened. Last night in the secession meeting Dr. D. R. Dickey and myself were denounced in the most bitter terms, on account of our active Union operations, and we will be the first ones killed. My name must be kept secret. They are desperadoes, and are increasing daily, getting more confident of their ability. I to-day got their papers, except the paper that has the signatures of these traitors.

* [Memorandum in pencil on back of letter:] Petition of Judge Boren not handed to Major Ketchum by General Sumner.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, a crisis has arrived in our political affairs which demands the closest scrutiny and strictest vigilance of every true patriot as an American citizen; and whereas, we view with regret and heartfelt sorrow the existence of a civil war now waged by one portion of the American people against another; and whereas, also, we believe that this war has been called into requisition by the present Executive of the United States without the guarantee of the Constitution and without the assent of either branch of the American Congress in their legislative capacity; and believing this as an unjust, unholy, iniquitous, and unconstitutional war; therefore

Be it resolved, first, That we, as a portion of the citizens of the United States, will support the Constitution as it now stands, together with the amendments thereunto appended, and that we will strictly adhere to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States made under said Constitution where a collision or difference of opinion has heretofore or may hereafter occur between citizens of one State and those of another or between States and the Federal Government, foreign citizens, subjects, &c.

Second. *Be it further resolved*, That, in our opinion, the President has violated the most sacred palladium of American liberty by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and thus depriving an American citizen of having the cause of his imprisonment inquired into by the proper tribunal.

Third. *Be it further resolved*, That we are in favor of sustaining the Southern States of the American Confederacy in all their constitutional rights; that we believe an unconstitutional war is now being waged against them to subject them to a taxation enormous and unequal and to deprive them in the end of their species of property called slaves.

Fourth. *And be it lastly resolved*, That we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our property, and our sacred honor to sustain our brethren of the Southern States in the just defense of all their constitutional rights, whether invaded by the present Executive or by a foreign foe.

OBLIGATION.

I (A. B.), here in the presence of these witnesses, before Almighty God, I promise and swear that I will not divulge or reveal any of the secrets of this institution to anyone except I know to be a brother (or to instruct candidates). I furthermore swear that I will obey the proper authorities when ordered to do so, and that I will assist a brother of this institution in his rights, individually or constitutionally, when required of me by him, if need be, with my life. All this I solemnly swear to obey, under the penalty of being shot.

J. J. Willis, H. C. Minor, W. W. Y. Gall, William Kilgore, J. S. Banks, J. S. Seale, Charles Seale, John Hambleton, W. Foreman, Hamilton Foreman, Samuel Kelsey, James H. Wilson, R. Gaines, C. Bogert (candidate for senator).

The list of names I did not see. These were at the bottom of the obligation. I think there are many who are participators who have not signed, and I am assured there is a long list of those who have. The painter, one of the gang, is now employed in making the flag. I copied this instrument of treason accurately. The headquarters of the traitors is in Holcomb Valley, and there is a strong organization. I think two companies of U. S. troops better be sent here at once. One of the members says he thinks in two weeks fighting will commence in this town if there are no U. S. troops here. The rumored defeat of the Federal troops has strengthened them considerably. The oath is administered while kneeling, with the left hand on the heart, the right hand upheld. Every Southerner has joined. Many, I think, join for plunder. There are additions every day. I think it best, as soon as the troops get here, to commence arresting and securing them. You see they have provided for that. As soon as one is arrested they are bound to release him. I will write soon if nothing happens to me.

In haste, very respectfully,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT.

P. S.—The grip: In taking hands pass your little finger between his little finger and third finger. Pass words: I say, Are you on it? You

reply, I am on it, at the same time carry your right hand to your right side to the pistol butt, as if to draw your revolver. Then I say, What's your name? You say, R-A-B-E. Use the letters to spell bear—bear flag.

C. E. B.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 6, 1861.

Second Lieut. C. D. EMORY,
Ninth Infantry, Comdg. Detachment under orders for Camp Chehalis, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: On reaching Camp Chehalis with your command, you will assume charge of the public buildings, together with all Government property you may find at that place. I am advised by the superintendent of Indian affairs that his agent will be at Camp Chehalis about the 15th instant for the purpose of proceeding to the agency established a few miles north of that place and erecting the necessary buildings. My object in sending yourself and command to Chehalis is to restore confidence to the settlers in that quarter and to afford protection to the Indian agent and his party in establishing themselves at the agency. In the execution of this duty it will probably be necessary and proper for you to move up the coast and establish a temporary camp at the agency. You will obtain the most reliable information possible of the number, character, and habits of the Indians in that region. I also wish you to make a topographical sketch, accompanied by a brief memoir, of the country you may pass over. Keep your men under strict discipline and well in hand to meet any emergency, always having a sentinel on post by night and day. Look carefully after the provisions of your men; see that they are used economically and made to last at least until the 20th proximo. As you will have no medical officer with you, the surgeon at Fort Vancouver will prepare for you a small package of simple medicines, with directions for use in case of necessity. Your men should be prepared to bake their own bread. Take with you the necessary camp equipage, including about two tents, two axes, and hatchets, &c. Report to me by letter to the assistant adjutant-general as often as opportunity offers, and in case of necessity send a special messenger with your dispatches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 142. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 8, 1861.

I. Captain Hunt's company (C), Fourth Infantry, will immediately occupy Fort Ter-Waw.

II. A military post to be known as Fort Seward and garrisoned by Company B, Sixth Infantry, will immediately be established either on Van Dusen or Larrabee Creek, not nearer to Fort Humboldt than the camp occupied as late as the 10th ultimo by the detachment from that post. Assistant Surgeon Shorb is assigned to duty at the new post. The particular site will be selected by Captain Lovell, or under his directions. It must possess the requisites of water and grass, and wood both for fuel and building, and must be unencumbered by any private claim. A reservation equivalent to a square mile in area will

be marked off, and no encroachment on it permitted. The erection of the necessary buildings, to be of rough logs and put up by the troops, will be commenced immediately and pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE U. S. ATTORNEY, SOUTHERN DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, August 8, 1861.

General E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding, &c.:

SIR: Doctor Haywood has just shown me some papers written by one Boyd, deceased, containing charges against Lieutenant Haller, of which he has written to you, The documents contain nothing against the loyalty of Lieutenant Haller, only charging him of some small peculations for his private purse. The papers might be of service should the lieutenant prove untrue. I am informed that an expedition is being organized to leave here for Arizona or Sonora under Col. Jack Hays. About three weeks past a Mr. Brown, formerly police officer in Sacramento City, came to this place through Mariposa and Tulare Counties. After a week here he went to San Bernardino and to Holcomb Valley mine, and there holding several meetings secretly with the faithful to Dixie. A Mr. Kelsey, lately from Sonoma, and Major Rollins are to be officers, who are now in San Bernardino. I am informed that about 100 men are enrolled by them. Brown came back here about one week past, and will be up to San Francisco on the next steamer. Of the extent of Jack Hays' movements I am not informed. I shall keep myself informed of the movement here through their confidants, and will inform you of what may occur in their secret meetings. Captain Hancock can inform you more particularly in reference to matters here than I can write. Secessionists are getting more noisy here. We may have to fight them yet. Every county officer is with them. We shall make a strong effort to overthrow them at the election. Union men and Republicans are all united upon one county ticket. We very much regret the removal of Captain Hancock. We regard him as one of the substantial men of the Army, and know he will be right.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. H. DIMMICK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 8, 1861.

Capt. CHARLES S. LOVELL,
Sixth Infantry, U. S. Army, Commanding Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: The buildings to be erected at Fort Seward will consist of quarters for one company, one medical officer, the company officers actually present, laundresses' quarters, hospital, guard-house, storehouse, and stable. The plans for these buildings, as well as a plan for the garrison, will be furnished in two or three days. In the meantime the work of getting out logs will be proceeded with immediately and energetically. The logs should be of the dimensions of 20, 22, 25, 31, and 34 feet, and besides an additional number as much greater in length as can be found and handled conveniently. The window sash,

locks, hinges, and such other materials for the new buildings as can be conveniently transported will be taken from the buildings at Fort Humboldt. As soon as the buildings at the new post are somewhat advanced, orders will be given for the abandonment of Fort Humboldt. In the meantime the hospital and a small detachment, six or eight men, will be kept there. Of course the supplies at Humboldt are to be transferred to the new post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., August 8, 1861.

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the department, that with an escort of dragoons I accompanied Governor Nye, of this Territory, on his visit to the Indians about the vicinity of Pyramid Lake. Found them all peaceably disposed, and have no doubt but that they will remain so if they are not disturbed by the white settlers. The Governor made them some presents, and they appeared to be very well satisfied.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. H. BLAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Dragoons, Commanding Post.

NEW YORK, *August 8, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

Has the order for the formation of the First Regiment of Oregon Rifles, Oregon quota, accepted for the war by the Department, been revoked, as reported by the papers to-day? If so, must I disband my companies?

J. DAN'L WILLIAMSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 8, 1861.

J. D. WILLIAMSON,
First Regiment Oregon Rifles:

For reasons satisfactory to the Department, the acceptance given you has been revoked. It is preferred that the men enlisted should come into the U. S. service under another command. Letter of revocation forwarded yesterday.

J. LESLEY, JR.,
Chief Clerk.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 143. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 9, 1861.

In compliance with instructions from the War Department, Lieut. Col. D. C. Buell, assistant adjutant-general, is relieved from duty at

these headquarters, and will proceed to Washington City and report to the Adjutant-General.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 9, 1861.

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: At the request of the superintendent of Indian affairs, I have ordered a small detachment, under the command of Lieutenant Emory, of the Ninth Infantry, to proceed to Camp Chehalis, Gray's Harbor, and temporarily to establish his camp a few miles north of that place, at the reservation where the agent is erecting buildings. I have provisioned Lieutenant Emory's party until the 20th of September, after which time it is supposed now that the presence of the troops in that quarter may be dispensed with. There is much uneasiness in the community on the subject of our Indian affairs in the Colville and Nez Percé country. In the Nez Percé country there are several thousand miners, and the number is daily increasing. It is impossible to confine them to the region north of the Clearwater. An arrangement was made early in the spring by the superintendent with the Nez Percés. They agreed that the miners should be allowed in the country north of the Clearwater, but since then prospecting and rich mines have been discovered south of that river, hence the whole country will inevitably be overrun. The Nez Percé nation is large and powerful; they have always been our friends. On my campaign in 1858 they raised a mounted company, went with me, and rendered the most important services. Neither the commander of Colville nor Walla Walla have intimated to me that they apprehend any immediate outbreak, but it is necessary to be on our guard. I cannot spare any of the troops west of the Cascades, but the dragoon company at The Dalles might be concentrated and sent to Walla Walla, and a small infantry detachment sent from The Dalles to the Warm Springs Reservation, if necessary. I should be very glad to have the company of my regiment now at San Francisco sent up here, if the general can spare it. I have permitted Captain Gregg, Third Cavalry, to obey the orders he has received from the War Department. A reliable sergeant is left in charge of the detachment at the Warm Springs. Captain Sheridan, Thirteenth Infantry, will be relieved from his duties at Yamhill in a few days, as soon as an officer is available.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 10, 1861.

Capt. WILLIAM H. GARDNER, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have received several intimations about the exposed situation of your magazine, such as schemes talked about for blowing

it up, &c. I do not know that these stories are worth heeding, but I think it proper to apprise you of them, as you may think it necessary to place a guard there or take some other necessary means to insure its safety.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL., *August 10, 1861.*

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information and action of the commanding general of the department, a petition signed by citizens in this vicinity, asking the removal of the Indians on Lower Eel River to some reservation. The Indians referred to were sent to the Klamath Reservation from this post in April, 1860, as reported to department headquarters by Major Rains in a letter dated May 3, 1860. In September, same year, some forty or fifty of them returned to this vicinity. I wrote to department headquarters on the subject October 3, and again October 20, asking some definite instructions. To the latter the reply dated October 26 was that no authority for the issue of provisions to the Indians could be given. Not having been called on by the Indian agent in this instance, I declined attempting to remove the Indians to the Klamath Reservation unless directed to do so by the commanding general.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. LOVELL,
Captain, Sixth Infantry, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

EEL RIVER, *August 6, 1861.*

Capt. CHARLES S. LOVELL,
Sixth U. S. Infantry, Commanding Fort Humboldt:

We, the undersigned, most respectfully petition that you take under your protection the Indians of Lower Eel River (which are and have been peaceable, as far as we know) until they can be removed to some reservation. For the sake of humanity, for the sake of our reputation abroad, and many other obvious reasons we hope that the people of Humboldt County will not be placed under the odium of a second Indian massacre, which we believe will be the case if they are not immediately removed from amongst us. If you will please send a small detachment of men to guard the Indians to Fort Humboldt, we will turn out and collect them together, which we assure you will be a short job, as they will willingly accept any terms we may propose.

J. H. DUNGAN,
RANSOM ARNOLD,
E. W. MYERS,
[AND 69 OTHERS.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Fitzgerald, Cal., August 10, 1861.

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose the within communications just put in my hands by Major Carleton. I have proposed to the prominent

Union men here (General Drown, Abel Stearns, and others) the formation of a home guard for the town and county of Los Angeles. They respond to the suggestion promptly, and I have promised as soon as they have 100 names enrolled to write to the general and ask for as many stand of arms and ammunition as there are sound Union men. I think the move will have a beneficial effect. I would to God the Union men would hold up their heads more here. I beg the general to believe that with regard to the inclosed subject I will be wary and circumspect, and if prompt action is required on overt acts I will be quick as the occasion. As the camp is three-quarters of a mile from where the depot is, I have ordered an officer and twenty-five men to guard the latter nightly, particularly from fire. Should one or two companies be required to lend aid to those companies probably to be sent to San Bernardino, the home guard could be relied upon to take their places in event of difficulty.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. DAVIDSON,
Captain, First Dragoons, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

LOS ANGELES, *August 10, 1861.*

General E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Pacific Division, San Francisco:

SIR: I feel it my duty as an old resident of this place to apprise you that all of us who are loyal and devoted to the Stars and Stripes, and that have something to lose in this section of the country, feel that we are in the greatest insecurity as to the public interest as well as to our own lives and property. No part of your command is composed of such discordant and menacing elements as it. Within we have open and avowed secessionists and Southern sympathizers, and I am sorry to say that they are chiefly composed of those who exercise most political influence with the native population, and already they have not failed to poison their minds against the Puritan fanatics of the North. We are threatened with rebellion across the plains by people of the Van Dorn stripe, if we are to credit the repeated reports of the Texan emigration, and in these disordered times it is not well to discredit them. Lower California, the asylum of cut throats and robbers, is on our immediate border. We are surrounded to a great extent by barbarous and hostile Indian tribes, that may at any moment be excited against us and the Government by rebels or marauding Mormons. I not only consider it necessary, but the part of prudence and timely vigilance, to station a lookout cavalry force at the Cajon Pass, or at some point close thereto. Please to receive my suggestions with indulgence, being made in a spirit to subserve public and private interests.

Your most obedient servant,

MATTHEW KELLER.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

LOS ANGELES, *August 9, 1861.*

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

DEAR SIR: I am constrained by the aspect of political affairs in this quarter to bring the matter personally to your knowledge in the hope that you will deem it prudent to add to the United States command in this section at least two companies. You are probably aware that our

community is composed largely of Californians and Mexicans, and among them some very dangerous characters, who are easily diverted from what is right and proper into any course which promises excitement and reward, either by theft or murder, or both. As there also exists in our community a class of persons who are endeavoring to work this element into shape for evil purposes, and as not very remote from here there is a Mormon settlement of about 1,000 persons, whose hostility to our Government is well known, and who at any time may join the secessionists in our midst, I am constrained to urge that you will kindly make further disposition of troops in this quarter and by their presence overrule any movement which may be made by disaffected persons to kindle the fire of domestic strife in this State. In thus addressing you I represent the sentiments of a large number of respectable residents, whose position and pursuits are of that character as would prevent their becoming active participants in case trouble should ensue.

Trusting that you will lend ear to my solicitation, I remain, dear sir, with much respect, your very obedient servant,

ABEL STEARNS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Fitzgerald, August 10, 1861.

[Maj. D. C. BUELL:]

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose the accompanying letter from Mr. Willis, of San Bernardino, which will be found to bear directly upon the subject-matter of the general's letter of July 18, 1861, to Major Carleton and the latter's reply, which I have seen. Mr. Willis appears to be of good standing, though I think he overrates Samuel Kelsey's character and influence. Brown will be watched here by our Union friends. I have nothing more to say, as I infer the general has already taken steps consequent upon Carleton's reply.

I am, major, your most obedient servant,

JNO. W. DAVIDSON,
Captain, First Dragoons, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

SAN BERNARDINO, *August 5, 1861.*

Major CARLETON,
Commandant of U. S. Forces at Los Angeles:

SIR: For some time past I have desired to communicate to you certain facts respecting the secession sympathizers of this county important for you to know, but being a candidate for the office of senator, and busily engaged in traveling about the county, I have not had the time so to do. From certain events now known to me I feel it doubly my duty as a lover of the old flag and Constitution, and the peace and harmony of this section of the State, to make known to you what I know. On my visiting Bear and Holcomb Valleys, electioneering, or rather soon after while I was there, a man by the name of Brown, a large man, with whiskers, wearing a blue flannel coat, who a few days ago left for your city, and whom it would be well to watch, arrived in the mines from Sacramento. On the night after his arrival a meeting was called of men known as secessionists at the store of Samuel Kelsey. Major Rollins was sent for on the Mojave and attended the meeting as the leader and moving spirit, assisted by Samuel Kelsey. On the first night they mustered seventeen or twenty. Supposing it to be a meeting for political purposes, a friend of mine attended as a spy. All

present were sworn to secrecy. This man Brown and Judge Campbell, candidate for senator on the secession ticket, addressed the meeting. The object of the meeting was to concentrate and ascertain the fighting strength of the seceders in the county, and enroll them as a force to act in connection with other forces throughout the State, having for their object the seizure of the public property here and in Utah, and to raise the standard of rebellion in California, and thus bring on civil war amongst us in this State. On the night subsequent another meeting was held, when more attended. Some of the leading secessionists (Major Rollins and Beall) have disposed of their effects in order to be at liberty to engage in the movement. The secessionists are not numerous, but active, energetic, and persevering and fighting men, while the Union men are the hard working and quiet citizens, unorganized and unsuspecting. Shortly after the second meeting I returned to this city. Brown and Kelsey came down on the same day, and two nights after a meeting was held in this city. Not being aware of the meeting, which was kept secret, being called until late in the evening, I could not find a friend to play secessionist and get invited. I since find, however, that a friend was there. The object of the meeting was the same as that of Holcomb. This man Kelsey is enterprising, cautious, and brave, and instills with the subtlety of the devil treason into the minds of the youth of the county who have the slightest sympathy with the South, and infuses into them his own ardor. I watch him close. Another enemy of no less formidable character is Mrs. Bettis; bold, determined, and unscrupulous, she combines all the qualities which make a woman one of the most dangerous of enemies and one of the best of friends. Her father, Mr. Rubottom, and brother and nephew, and brother and son, James M. Greenwade, at Temescal, all secessionists, she inspires with her own enthusiasm in the cause. John Rains, at Cucamonga, is another, but lacking all the qualities of the rest, and having but money and the reputation of being wealthy. Such is the state of the county at present. Disregard the reports you read in the Los Angeles Star about the Mormons and Whisky Point. They and the men who reside there are Union men, and in this matter are unjustly libeled by a secessionist paper and by a friend of Joseph Bridger, another of the secession candidates. It seems to me that if a company of soldiers were sent here as a nucleus for the Union men to rally around in case of difficulty, it would have a tendency to prevent, perhaps to keep subdued, the secession spirit, and infuse spirit into the Union men. In case of difficulty my life and fortune are for the cause, and I shall organize a company and place myself under your command. But God forbid the necessity.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. WILLIS.

LOS ANGELES, *August 10, 1861.*

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,

Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

DEAR SIR: Since addressing you under yesterday's date information has reached me of an organization among the secessionists at San Bernardino and the mines of Bear Valley (in the vicinity of this latter place) which has confirmed my belief, and increased my alarm with regard to our condition in this section of the State. It would appear from the information received that not only does a good understanding,

but nearly complete organization, exist through all the southern counties from Stockton to the Mexico line, and the formation only awaits a head to develop the outrage in all its enormity. From the open condition of our country here running herds of animals are exposed to be turned into cavalry at any moment, and the option of Texas or Utah as the base of operations simply remains for determination among those who would carry the plan into effect. If upon the Northern side they can rely upon the Mormons, and if upon the Southern, then the Mexican element becomes powerful. In either event, there are always enough of this latter class to assist in procuring horses. Thus stands the case. The secessionists from the northern part of the State are continually arriving here in our midst. We have a disturbed and uncertain number of natives who are sympathizers, and to the east, the Mormons and vagabond miners, who are already enrolled to a great extent in opposition to the Government. These facts, combined with the lukewarm Union spirit of the place, give just cause for alarm. I sincerely trust, therefore, that you may deem it of sufficient importance to augment the number of troops suggested in mine of yesterday, firmly believing that a show of force, involving that respect for the laws which all good people should observe, is preferable to that extreme which invokes the necessity of its use, as is lamentably shown in the present condition of our country. I regret exceedingly the departure of Major Carleton and Captain Hancock, both of whom in these trying times have been equal to the emergency, and whose activity and energy have inspired the confidence of the community. In their absence I believe the command to fall upon Captain Davidson, whose long acquaintance with this country and the people I trust may be the means of retaining him amongst us in this position, apart from feelings of friendship for him based upon years of acquaintance.

Trusting that you will pardon this lengthy trespass upon your time, and incessant occupation, I remain, dear sir, with very much respect, your very obedient servant,

ABEL STEARNS.

COLUMBIA, *August 11, 1861.*

President DAVIS:

General A. S. Johnston crossed the Colorado, at Yuma, July 1, accompanied by Armistead, Shaaff, Brewer, Mallory, Riley, Wickliffe, and Hardcastle—all resigned—with civilians, about thirty. They will probably reach San Antonio on the 1st of September. Perhaps you may have been informed of this, but I know it was important to you, and as I have it certain, I thought I would let you know. The Smith recently sent to a fortress in New York, and seized from an Aspinwall steamer, is a son of the Hon. William Smith, of Virginia, and was sent to the fortress, expressly by order of Lincoln, as a political prisoner.

F. W. PICKENS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 145. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, August 13, 1861.*

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2. Two of the field guns at the Presidio of San Francisco will be turned over to the commanding officer at Fort Point. The customary receipts will be given.

* * * * * * *

4. Maj. William S. Ketchum, with Companies A, D, F, and G, Fourth Regiment of Infantry, will proceed to and take post at San Bernardino, Cal. The quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Fitzgerald, Cal., August 13, 1861.

Maj. D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

MAJOR: After careful thought I have determined, as an officer intrusted with an important command here, to give my views with regard to the dispositions to be made to preserve good order and obedience to the laws in this section of the country. With due deference to older and wiser heads than mine, I believe the arrangement proposed would crush the egg of treason already laid in the counties of San Bernardino and Los Angeles, give the really good time to awake to their true interests and to listen to the promptings of that patriotism which, however it may be swayed by the passions of the hour, is yet deeply planted in every American heart. Therefore,

I. The depot of supplies for the troops to be at San Pedro, near the mouth of San Gabriel River; a company of infantry stationed there, with temporary work thrown up, and two or more pieces of artillery.

II. Two companies of infantry at Los Angeles, either in the town, or at least six miles from it. One month's subsistence always on hand.

III. Four companies, two of dragoons and two of infantry, at San Bernardino. I believe if any trouble arises it will begin there, because of the character of the surrounding population, and the fact that the outlets toward Utah by the Mojave, and toward Texas by the Colorado, invite and tempt by their facilities for escape. By all means keep this squadron of dragoons intact at one point. It is the only body of cavalry in the country and, with the drill Carleton and I have given it, is really efficient and can be relied on for 100 men in the saddle at need. An outpost from the San Bernardino command to be at Martin's ranch, in the Cajon Pass, to consist of an officer and, say, twelve men. Another at Temecula, on the route to Warner's ranch, same number. Both posts to report constantly to San Bernardino. The officer at San Bernardino to have district powers over Los Angeles troops, but not to touch San Pedro. A section of field pieces at Los Angeles and one at San Bernardino. An enterprising officer ought to be able to control at least open acts with these facilities placed at his command. If this arrangement cannot be made, then I respectfully ask authority to move this camp to San Pedro, and in the advantages of this step all my officers concur with me.

The men are being demoralized here, and I suspect are tampered with. The vitality they expend in debauch would be spent in fishing, hunting, boating, and manly exercises. From this point we could mainly control this section of country. There is a brass field piece here in town (6-pounder) belonging I am told to the State, now in the hands of the sheriff, Tomas Sanchez, a noted secessionist, which ought, I

think, to be in my keeping. Can I get the order of the Governor to deliver it to me, through the general? The home guard about whom I wrote to the general of the date of August 10 have enrolled 100 members, under the accompanying pledge, and expect to have 100 more within a few days, when their returns come in. Can I have 150 stand of rifles or muskets sent me from the arsenal for issue to them? I will be responsible myself for their safe-keeping, and I think these people would be gratified by this mark of the general's confidence. Besides, they really need them. There are no arms worth mentioning in the hands of Union men. The fall election comes off September 5, at which time Dimmick, U. S. district attorney, and others fear an outbreak. It would be well if the San Bernardino command could be in position by then.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JNO. W. DAVIDSON,
Captain, First Dragoons, Commanding.

If the general will grant my suggestion about the arms, it is important they should be here before the election comes off on the 5th September.

J. W. D.

[Inclosure.]

LOS ANGELES, *August 12, 1861.*

The undersigned, citizens of Los Angeles County, do hereby form and constitute ourselves into a defensive organization or home guard, and we pledge ourselves to support the Constitution and authorities of the United States, and to act in concert with the U. S. troops stationed in our vicinity, in the preservation of order and of the supremacy of the laws of the land.

T. G. Barker, James Edwards, Abel Stearns, F. Baker, David Lewis, Alexander Bell, K. H. Dimmick, John Trafforer, J. H. Jones, F. P. F. Temple, J. M. Wallace, W. W. Stetson, Wm. Moore, Dr. A. B. Hayward, John O. Wheeler, M. W. Childs, V. A. Hoover, Chas. R. Conway, Alonzo Waite, W. H. Perterson, J. J. Warner, Chas. W. Moeller, Thomas Cox, E. Drown, W. H. Perry, H. D. Barrows, J. G. Scott, H. M. Forbes, E. Stone, F. W. Koll, R. A. Snow, John A. Smith, J. S. Rhoads, S. B. Cox, B. McLaughlin, J. S. Mallard, Gardner Green, J. E. Pleasants, W. C. Warren, Henry Burgess, Ed. G. Blodgett, Robt. S. Baker, R. Z. Hester, A. Dickenson, Thomas Trafford, J. W. Jenkins, George B. Richart, Ygnacio Garcia, Peter Banta, Reuben Cross, David Schramling, Louis Frohling, Oliver Stearns, Manuel Requerra, M. McKenna, Wm. Pickett, A. F. Hinchman, John Wilson, Wm. G. Still, Charles Chapman, Geo. Thatcher, Charles P. Chapman, Geo. F. Lamson, Samuel Arbuckle, J. Jones, Isaac Mayberry, A. W. Baker, A. Holmes, Chas. A. Beebe, Ralph Emerson, James Mahan, Robert W. Smith, W. H. Leighton, O. B. Fisher, John G. Nichols, H. Van Valkingburg, C. P. Britton, A. Ulyman, Robert Owens, A. B. Brady, C. P. McNulty, J. F. Meekham, Wm. Abbott, David Anderson, L. Joszynsky, J. Newell, Patrick Larkins, D. M. Laren, H. B. Stafford, Lamb Robinson, J. H. Karr, John Sheffield, J. W. Metzker, M. Luce, —— Black, J. C. Baldwin, R. Mack, G. F. Leonard, N. A. Potter, O. M. Potter.

[Indorsement.]

LOS ANGELES, *August 13, 1861.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing names are copies of bona fide signatures of citizens and residents of Los Angeles County.

HENRY D. BARROWS,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of California.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 14, 1861.

Hon. JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor of California, Sacramento City, Cal.:

Please organize, equip, and have mustered into service, at the earliest date possible, four regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, to be placed at the disposal of General Sumner.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(By telegraph to Fort Kearny, and thence by pony express and telegraph.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 14, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor of the State of California, Sacramento City, Cal.:

SIR: I have this day addressed you a dispatch requesting you to organize, equip, and have mustered into service, at the earliest date possible, four regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, to be placed at the disposal of General Sumner.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 146. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 14, 1861.

* * * * * * *

3. Maj. William S. Ketchum, Fourth Infantry, is authorized on an emergency to direct the movements and concentration of the troops stationed at New San Diego, Camp Fitzgerald, and those under his immediate command at San Bernardino on such points as he may deem necessary.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 14, 1861.

Maj. WILLIAM S. KETCHUM,
Fourth Regiment of Infantry, Camp Sumner, Cal.:

MAJOR: It is reported from authentic sources that there is much disaffection toward the Government in the southern part of this State, and the object of placing you with your command at San Bernardino

is to repress with a strong hand any organization to resist or impede the measures of the Government. You will consider yourself charged with all the supervision of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Santa Barbara Counties, and you will endeavor to keep yourself well informed of all scheming against the Government, and interpose at once if any overt act of treason is committed. You will have authority to concentrate the troops from Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego, if any emergency should make it necessary. Communicate with Colonel Andrews, at Fort Yuma, and if that post should be threatened by any hostile movement from Texas or Arizona, march instantly to its support with your whole available force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 15, 1861.*

Hon. JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor of California, Sacramento City, Cal.:

In filling the requisition given you August 14 for five regiments, please make General J. H. Carleton, of San Francisco, colonel of a cavalry regiment, and give him proper authority to organize as promptly as possible.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

(Telegraph and pony express and telegraph.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 147. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, August 15, 1861.*

Capt. Henry S. Burton, Third Artillery, will turn over to the commanding officer of Benicia Arsenal 1,000 sets of infantry equipments.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOS ANGELES, *August 15, 1861—12.40 p. m.*

R. C. DRUM:

My men are being demoralized and tampered with. Shall I move nearer San Pedro? All my officers urge the move.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 15, 1861.*

Capt. J. W. DAVIDSON,
First Dragoons, Los Angeles:

Your dispatch of this date received. Read second paragraph of General Orders, No. 6, from these headquarters.*

By order:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See May 15, p. 486.

EUGENE CITY, LANE COUNTY, OREG., *August 15, 1861.*

General E. V. SUMNER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Pacific Division, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR: There is a rumor here that it is among the possibilities that Fort Umpqua, at the mouth of the Umpqua River, may be abandoned by your order. I hardly know what apology to make for saying a word upon such a subject, and I should not, if I was not fully assured that you feel as deep a solicitude for every interest of our common country as any man can. With this kind of feeling and assurance I beg leave to submit to you a few facts and suggestions. Perhaps I ought to say in advance that my official duties as a justice of the supreme court of this State, and judge of the second judicial district, make me very familiar with the country embracing Fort Umpqua, much of the Indian reservation, and a large portion of the country from which the Indians were removed being within my judicial circuit, and also somewhat familiar with the facts which I shall state.

First. Fort Umpqua commands the southerly and only point of egress in that direction. The Rogue River and Coast Indians, the only ones on this reservation who have ever proved troublesome to the whites, could find their way back only by this route along the coast without great difficulty. I am quite satisfied that it is the only one they would attempt.

Second. I am informed that the Indians are as anxious to return to their old haunts as ever, but about this I cannot speak so certainly, but from personal conversations with a few of them I am inclined to think it true.

My judicial district extends from the reservation to the California line, and embraces the country from which a large number of the Indians were removed, and from personal knowledge of the temper and feeling of the inhabitants I think I may safely say that if the Indians were permitted to return that their presence would occasion immediate trouble. The presence of a very small force at Fort Umpqua would effectually prevent it. But I am sorry to say that I think there are other reasons why this post should be held by a small force and subject to your order. It is not to be doubted that the Governor of this State strongly sympathizes with the rebels, and there are many who believe that under the influence of General Lane he would seize any convenient opportunity to give Union men trouble. It is understood and believed that the withdrawal of U. S. forces from this and other posts would offer an occasion of which the Governor would avail himself to call out troops to occupy them. It would be an easy matter to obtain such only as he could rely upon. A few men of desperate fortunes with arms in their hands might give us infinite trouble. Oregon has a large faction of her population who are as devoted to the rebels as any men to be found in the South. It is true they are in a minority, and we desire to keep them there and to give them no advantage beyond their numbers. I hope that, if possible and consistent with your duties, that this fort will not be abandoned—at least until Colonel Baker and Nesmith, our Senators in Washington, can be advised and opportunity given to represent the matter at headquarters.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. STRATTON.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 16, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

You are to command an expedition into Texas, via Mazatlan, to be composed of two batteries and ten foot companies of regulars, one regiment of volunteer cavalry, and four regiments volunteer infantry. Brig. Gen. J. W. Denver will be associated with you, and take with you Capt. R. L. Ogden, assistant quartermaster. A requisition has been made on the Governor for the volunteers. Communicate with him. Particulars by mail.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

(Telegraph to outer station, thence by pony express and telegraph.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 16, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. Army,
Commanding, &c., San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: A telegram was sent you this day in relation to an expedition to Texas, and the General-in-Chief directs me to write you more fully in regard to it, as follows: You are to fit out an expedition in San Francisco, preparing for embarkation thence the necessary supplies and land transportation, to land at Mazatlan and march thence to Western Texas to regain the public property in that State and draw off insurgent troops from Arkansas, Missouri, &c. J. W. Denver, esq., of California, has been appointed brigadier-general, U. S. volunteer service, and will be under your command. Capt. R. L. Ogden, appointed assistant quartermaster, and now in San Francisco, will also be subject to your orders. A requisition has been made on the Governor of California for one regiment volunteer cavalry and four regiments volunteer infantry; and he has been requested to report them to you when ready. You will please confer with him in relation to them. You will add to this force two batteries regular artillery and ten companies regular foot, to be collected from such points as may be most advisable. Orders will no doubt go to you from the War Department concerning the contract to be made with the steamship company. The general will only say on this subject that it will be advisable to make provision as early as possible for having coal for the transports placed in depot at Mazatlan. On leaving the Department of the Pacific, turn over the command to Colonel Wright, Ninth Infantry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 16, 1861.

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Ninth Regiment of Infantry, Comdg. District of Oregon:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 9th instant the general commanding the department instructs me to say that the propriety and

necessity for the movement of troops within your district, whether of a temporary or permanent character, is left discretionary with yourself. The general wishes you to make such disposition of the force under your command as will best secure protection to the inhabitants against Indian incursions. While he hopes that this force will enable you to accomplish the purpose desired, yet, should you find it insufficient you will avail yourself of the authority granted in a former letter to call into service volunteers, either from Oregon or the Territory of Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP CHEHALIS, WASH. TER., *August 16, 1861.*

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
District of Oregon:

SIR: I have the honor to report to you by the first opportunity that offers itself of the safe arrival of my command at this post yesterday, the 15th instant, at 12.30 p. m. Up to the time of writing (9 a. m.) the Indian agent has not arrived. I will await his arrival here and learn his wishes about the disposal of my command, and will report to you accordingly. Until the arrival of the Indian agent I cannot furnish any reliable information of the number and character of the Indians on the reservation, which is on the north side of Gray's Harbor. The Indians in the immediate vicinity of Camp Chehalis do not number more than thirty—men, women, and children. The rest of the tribe are at Chinook and Shoal Water Bay, about fifty more. They are peaceable in character. The place selected for the establishment of the agency is about thirty-five miles north of this post. The Indians there are more numerous.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

C. D. EMORY,
Second Lieutenant, Ninth Infty., Comdg. Detachment at Chehalis.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 17, 1861.

Capt. R. L. OGDEN,
Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.:

Make all proper arrangements, including transportation, for the expedition. Be ready in time for the movement of forces.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 17, 1861.

Capt. R. L. OGDEN,
Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have this day forwarded you a dispatch by telegraph and by pony express, requesting that you will make all proper arrangements,

including transportation, for the expedition to be commanded by General Sumner, and that you will be ready in time for the movement of forces.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 19, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have received your letter of the 23d ultimo in relation to the arms. They had been privately shipped a week before I got your letter. I sent a detachment of a captain and thirty men with them as far as Panama, and I confided them particularly to the naval officer at Aspinwall. I inclose a copy of my letter to him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 8, 1861.

Capt. EDWARD W. CARPENDER,
Commanding U. S. Ship Falmouth, Aspinwall:

SIR: Captain Wallen with his company leaves in the Sonora to-morrow in charge of 30,000 stand of arms, which have been ordered to be sent from this department to New York immediately. As these arms would be a double loss to the Government if they should be captured, I would respectfully and earnestly ask your co-operation in this affair. Although it is highly important that no time should be lost in the transmission of these arms, it is still more important that they should go safely. I am not sure that in the absence of orders you may not think it advisable to send them in a Government ship or immediately under convoy. The security of these arms is so vitally important that I am confident the Government will approve of any measures you may think proper to take to insure it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 19, 1861.

Capt. JOHN W. DAVIDSON,
First Regiment of Dragoons, U. S. Army,
Commanding Camp Fitzgerald, near Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: In compliance with the recommendation contained in your letter of the 13th instant, the general commanding the department has this day directed the ordnance officer at Benicia Arsenal to invoice to you 150 muskets with 6,000 rounds of ball ammunition. The general desires you to be particularly careful into whose hands these arms are

placed. Unless the parties are unconditionally committed to the support of the General Government great injury might be done in thus arming them. He accepts your profferred responsibility, and hopes you may be able to strengthen your position.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., August 19, 1861.

Lieut. A. C. WILDRICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of the colonel commanding the district, dated August 9, relating to our Indian affairs. A large number of the Nez Percés are inclined to be hostile, and from the best information I can gain it appears that at least one-half of them have seceded and have gone, or are going, to join the Snakes. I have it from Mr. Smith, Indian sutler, who has just come down from the reserve. It is feared by the agent, and in fact by all who are competent to judge, that there will be an outbreak probably on Salmon River and the South Branch of Clearwater. The presence of another company of dragoons on the reservation at Captain Smith's disposal would keep the disturbance away from the settlements, most likely on the extreme southern boundary, but as for protecting those reckless men who have pushed on out of all reach it would be impossible. They are roving all over the country in defiance of treaty, law, or remonstrance, and must take care of themselves. I would send Lieutenant Reno with his company at once to re-enforce Captain Smith, if I only had Company H here to render my garrison sufficiently strong, and I would respectfully urge that it be ordered here immediately. The emergency requiring its presence might arise while it is yet too far from the scene of action to be of any service. I will keep the troops in the reservation for some time yet, although I expect they will be obliged to come in by the end of September on account of their horses. There has been no news from the emigrant road, no parties having come in yet, but that there will be trouble if the emigrants break up into small parties there can be no doubt. They must be keeping together, and perhaps have an escort, or we should have heard from them before this.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. STEEN,
Major, First Dragoons, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 20, 1861.

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: Your two telegraphic dispatches of the 15th instant I have this day received. The articles required will be sent to San Francisco by next steamer. We have but fourteen saddles and twenty bridles. I have telegraphed the number of saddles. We have an alarm again of Indian disturbances at the Cascades. Captain Black will go up to-morrow with a detachment of thirty-four men, and I have ordered Captain

Van Voast, with his company, to proceed from Fort Dalles to the Cascades. By prompt action and summary punishment of the evil-disposed I believe that peace can be maintained, but there is manifestly a hostile feeling and restlessness amongst the Indians which demands attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal, August 20, 1861.

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Ninth Regiment Infantry, Comdg. District of Oregon:

SIR: From information which has reached the general commanding the department, he is apprehensive that an outbreak is contemplated by the Indians within the limits of the District of Oregon. Being too remote from the scene of these threatened disturbances to procure accurate information on the subject, the general desires you to carefully investigate the condition of Indian affairs in the district where the greatest danger is to be apprehended. If, in your opinion, the difficulties are of such a serious nature as to require it, the general wishes you to muster in immediately a sufficient volunteer force to suppress any hostile demonstration on the part of the tribes that are dissatisfied. This force must be commanded by an officer of the Regular Army, to be selected by yourself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 20, 1861.

I. Capt. H. M. Black, Ninth Infantry, with three non-commissioned officers and thirty privates of the garrison of Fort Vancouver, will proceed by the steamer to-morrow morning to Fort Cascades. The detachment will be provisioned to the end of the month. Captain Black will receive written instructions from the colonel commanding.

II. Immediately on receipt of this order Capt. J. Van Voast, with Company K, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to the Cascades and report to Captain Black. Captain Van Voast will take with him rations to the end of the month, leaving a non-commissioned officer and ten men at Fort Dalles.

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By order of Colonel Wright:

A. C. WILDRICK,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 20, 1861.

Capt H. M. BLACK,
Ninth Infantry, Comdg. Detach. of troops under orders for Fort Cascades, Wash. Ter., Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: The report which I have received from the Cascades renders it highly probable that an attempt is being made by some of the

Indian chiefs at that place to engage in hostilities against the whites. The chiefs Blau-a-har and Tim-e-tos are said to be the prime movers. The first-named should properly have been executed in '56. On reaching the Cascades acquaint yourself with the condition of affairs and exercise your judgment how to act. If you are satisfied that these chiefs or any Indians in that quarter have already committed any hostile acts, or have by word or deed been endeavoring to persuade the Indians to commit aggressions, seize them all, and execute summary punishment on the guilty. Captain Van Voast will be at the Cascades on Friday morning and act under your orders. Let me know by every steamer the state of affairs at the Cascades. It is probable that before the end of the month I shall withdraw yourself and command, leaving Captain Van Voast in charge. Lieutenant Wildrick will turn over to you a box of 15 rifles and 500 cartridges, which you can place in the hands of Colonel Ruckel and Mr. Olmstead for defense of the depot of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, those gentlemen receipting for the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 21, 1861.

Brigadier-General SUMNER,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 24th July, the General-in-Chief directs me to say let Captain English remain in command of San Juan Island for the present.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP FITZGERALD, CAL., *August 21, 1861.*

Capt. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Yesterday it became known through this camp that I was to be relieved in command here by Captain Smith, First Dragoons. This information was written here by Major Carleton. It was calculated to do harm in three ways. First. That troops are apt to relax in their attention to duties pending a change of commanders. Second. That if I was disposed to yield to a feeling of mortification, consequent upon getting information of the change in this way, it might discourage me in the ready prosecution of my own duties. Third. That our Union citizens here, with whom I have established harmonious and intelligible relations, might lose confidence in me from this report, not knowing the general's good reasons. My own self-respect teaches me that it would be better if the general's intentions with regard to this command became known through his orders, and that every officer becoming possessed of the designs of his superiors should have reticence enough (particularly now) to keep them to himself and not make them the subject of gossip. I shall work, captain, even under this rumor, with the

same hearty good will, to be able to turn over to Captain Smith a command that he may find efficient, and I have no feeling about the proposed change, only about its mode of communication.

With high respect, I am, your most obedient servant,

JNO. W. DAVIDSON,
Captain, First Dragoons, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 22, 1861.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In raising the volunteers from this State I found it indispensably necessary, for economy as well as efficiency, to have a cavalry officer of experience and ability to command the five companies of cavalry. There was no suitable man to be found out of the Army, and at my request the Governor has given the commission of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry to Lieut. B. F. Davis, of the First Dragoons. I have known this young officer since he entered the Army, and I know him to be one of the best officers in it. He is from the South, but a firm loyalist to the Government. I would respectfully ask the sanction of the War Department to this appointment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 152. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 22, 1861.

The companies of California Volunteer Infantry already mustered into service will on Saturday, the 24th instant, be moved into camp at such point near San Antonio Landing, Contra Costa, as may be selected by Captain Kirkham, assistant quartermaster. The other companies will, as they are mustered in, be moved to this camp. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 22, 1861.

Hon. R. E. STRATTON,
Eugene City, Lane County, Oreg.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 15th instant I am instructed by the general commanding the department to inform you that the detachment of troops now at Umpqua will not be removed. In consequence of our national difficulties, the general has been compelled to draw from the District of Oregon a large portion of the regular force. In doing this he was not unmindful of the exposed condition of the remote settlements in California, Oregon, and Washington, and to secure their complete protection delegated to Colonel Wright authority to call out a sufficient volunteer force to suppress any outbreak on the part of

the Indians. Should the threatened disturbances in the north warrant it, he has been directed to muster into service a volunteer force immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 23, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters of the Army, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to inform the General-in-Chief that, in consequence of threatened disturbances among several Indian tribes in the District of Oregon, I have Directed Colonel Wright, the commander thereof, whenever in his opinion it is necessary, to muster into service a sufficient volunteer force for the suppression of any outbreak. This force I have directed shall be placed under the command of an officer of the Regular Army, to be selected by Colonel Wright. It would be hazardous at this time to reduce the regular force in this State, and I am therefore compelled to rely upon State troops to give the necessary protection to our frontier settlements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 153. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 23, 1861.

1. The camp directed to be established near San Antonio, Contra Costa, will be known as Camp Downey.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT CASCADES, WASH. TER., *August 23, 1861.*

Lieut. A. C. WILDRICK,
Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 28, from headquarters District of Oregon, of August 21, 1861, and in accordance with instructions from same source and date, I arrived at this post with my command about 4 p. m. on the 21st instant. I immediately took steps to acquaint myself with the condition of affairs in this vicinity. I've seen all the white settlers in the immediate vicinity of this post, and have had a conversation on the subject separately with them; have been unable to find out anything of a definite character. All seemed to be rumor, and to come from a friendly Indian or Indians who were under the influence of liquor, and stated that Indians were going to war again; that they expected the Cascades would be attacked. All this about a week ago, and as they

had been here in the difficulty of 1856, they had no desire or wish to be again if the place was attacked, so they intended to leave and go down the river near Vancouver. The people were evidently alarmed, and from what I can gather were much more so about a week ago than at the time of my arrival. The general impression here, as far as I am able to learn, is that propositions have been made to the Cascade Indians to join in a war against the whites and attack the Cascades. The proposition, I am told, was made by Tim-e-tos whilst under the influence of liquor and on a visit to the Portage (Oregon side). He then returned to the Klickitat country without going to Oregon City, as was reported. Blan-a-har denies all knowledge of such propositions or that an attack is to be made, and says he will give information of anything of the kind as soon as he hears it; that he has not forgotton the good advice given him by Colonel Wright several years ago. The impression seems to have been that an attack would have been made had not their plans become known and from the fact that Colonel Wright acted so promptly in the matter. The arrival of my command has evidently had a very good effect upon the Indians and allayed the excitement amongst the whites. I have seen but two persons who reside at the Upper Cascades, and they tell me an attack was apprehended up there about a week ago, but now there seemed to be little or no fear of it, at least for the present. I can hear of no strange or other Indians in the mountains on this side of the river nearer than the berry patch in the Klickitat country, about twenty-five miles up Wind River, where many Indians usually resort for berries about this season of the year. I hear of some Indians at the berry patch on the mountains opposite here, but the report received was not very definite. Upon the arrival of Captain Van Voast with his company I hope to be able to find out something more definite. I expect two Indians from the Oregon side of the Portage this morning and hope to get some information by which I can act promptly and with effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Captain, Ninth Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

[Inclosure.]

AUGUST 23, 1861—12.45 p. m.

Colonel WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding District of Oregon:

Mr. Attwell informs me that certain rumors have been afloat that the upper country Indians were in the huckleberry patch, ready at short notice to make an attack on the settlers of the Cascades. This report was gotten up by Indians who were intoxicated, and he believes that it is not so, although he has no doubt but that Indian spies often come here to get these Indians to join them; but the Cascade tribe say that they are not willing to join them for fear that the soldiers will hang them as they did before in the year of 1856. Also that the excitement had been very great here, causing families to leave for Portland and The Dalles for protection, but that he believes that at present there is but little or no danger.

AUGUST 23, 1861—1 p. m.

The steamer is in sight, and having seen Mr. Attwell from the Oregon side—Upper Cascades—he has written the above, which I hasten to send over to the steamer that the colonel may receive it with my report

of to-day. Mr. Attwell has lived here since 1852. I send this report to the colonel in this irregular way as I have no time to copy it before the steamer leaves, and am anxious that it should be received to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Captain, Ninth Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

FORT CASCADES, WASH. TER., *August 23, 1861.*

Lieut. A. C. WILDRICK,
Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that Captain Van Voast, Ninth Infantry, with his company (K), forty enlisted men, joined me at this post about 2.30 o'clock to-day. He reports to me that more than "one non-commissioned officer and ten men" were kept back at Fort Dalles, Oreg., by Bvt. Lieut. Col. R. C. Buchanan, major Fourth Infantry, commanding that post. For the information of the colonel commanding I inclose herewith a copy of the order keeping these men at Fort Dalles, Oreg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Captain, Ninth Infantry, Comdg. U. S. Troops at Cascades.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } FORT DALLES, OREG., *August 22, 1861.*

I. In obedience to Special Orders, No. 28, from headquarters District of Oregon, August 20, 1861, Capt. James Van Voast, Ninth Infantry, will immediately proceed with his company to the Cascades and report to Capt. H. M. Black, Ninth Infantry.

II. Captain Van Voast will leave a non-commissioned officer and ten men at this post in addition to the sick, hospital cook, and general prisoners undergoing sentence.

III. The assistant quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan:

ROBT. N. SCOTT,
Second Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Fitzgerald, Cal., August 24, 1861.

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Your letter of August 19, stating that 150 stand of arms have been ordered to be shipped to me, has just been received. No man will get a musket from me except he be a member of the home guard, and takes the oath of allegiance to the United States. The invitation inclosed shows the willingness to take the oath.

I am, captain, your most obedient servant,

JNO. W. DAVIDSON,
Captain of First Dragoons, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

LOS ANGELES, *August 24, 1861.*

Capt. J. W. DAVIDSON,
First Dragoons, U. S. Army:

CAPTAIN: The members of the home guard will convene at their armory this evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of taking the oath, &c. If convenient we would be pleased to have your presence upon the occasion.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. B. HAYWARD,
Chairman of Committee.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Fitzgerald, Cal., August 24, 1861.

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

CAPTAIN: I report that I have changed the position of my camp (no farther from Los Angeles, however), to better ground and nearer the water, the advantages beside of having less dust to annoy men and horses, and change of scene. The camp is also in more compact shape. The horses of the squadron since being in camp have deteriorated at least 20 per cent. in spirit, flesh, and general fitness for service, owing to their being fed in nose-bags and tied to the picket-lines during the day, exposed to the scorching sun. I have had troughs built at the lines and the spare paulins in the quartermaster's department stretched on frames over the horses, and expect to show a marked change in them for the better. Dispensing with drills now and then and encouraging the men to play at football and to bathe at those times has had good effect. They seem to wear a more cheerful air, and the number of desertions has diminished. Arrangements have been made with the Catholic bishop of this diocese to hold divine service in camp every alternate Sunday. This will have effect with the native Californians and show them that they and the troops have a common sympathy upon this ground. The vicar-general (Father Rabo) assures me and authorizes me to use his name to the general, that the greater proportion of the Californians are friendly to the Government, and that the ideas to the contrary which have been entertained about those of this county are groundless.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JNO. W. DAVIDSON,
Captain, First Dragoons, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 24, 1861.

Capt. H. M. BLACK,
Ninth Infantry, Comdg. U. S. Troops at Cascades, Wash. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: I have received your reports of yesterday. Make a thorough examination of the country and the Indians at and about the Cascades. Unless there should be a necessity for your remaining at the Cascades I shall order you down the latter part of next week, and in that event Captain Van Voast will remain for the present with his company, garrisoning both extremes of the line. Captain Van Voast

will send a provision return for his company for the month of September to Major Babbitt. The rations can be sent up on the 30th instant. Fresh beef can be sent up three times a week by the boat.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bridger, Utah Ter., August 25, 1861.

Maj. J. H. CARLETON,
First Dragoons, U. S. Army, Commanding Volunteers:

MAJOR: Having learned that a number of volunteers under your command are about to leave California to take post along the Overland Mail Route, I consider it my duty to give you information with regard to the facilities afforded by this post for occupation by a portion of your command should it be desirable to occupy it. The post, as you may be aware, is pleasantly situated on Black's Fork of Green River, having several branches with fine running water through and near the post. Four companies could immediately find pleasant quarters and in a short time a number of other buildings sufficient to accommodate an equal number could be repaired. There are six sets of officers' quarters with four rooms each, two of them having kitchens detached. There is one stable fit for immediate use which will accommodate ninety horses, and another which will require considerable repairs before being fit for use. It would hold about fifty animals. The material for repairing could be obtained at the post. There are 200 head of commissary beef-cattle here. There are 400 bales and 300 boxes of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, stationery and medical stores at the post. Most of this was removed from Fort Crittenden when that post was abandoned and stored here for the use of the volunteers. The subsistence stores here are quite limited in quantity. I have 6,000 pounds flour, 3,500 pounds bacon, 1,000 pounds sugar, 200 pounds coffee, 150 pounds rice, and 30 bushels beans, and but a small quantity of other stores. The post sutler here has a quantity of subsistence stores purchased at the late sale, which he has made me a written promise to retain until September 20, and sell at reasonable rates should it be necessary to purchase, provided the post should be garrisoned. He has 20,000 pounds States flour, 10,000 pounds bacon, 60 bushels beans, 10 barrels vinegar, 5 barrels molasses, 2,000 pounds sugar, 15 cases desiccated vegetables, 1,000 pounds tea, 400 gallons vinegar. Stock can be wintered near the post. There is a good sutler's store here, a post-office, and a telegraph station is expected to be established here by November.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. CLARK,
Captain, Fourth Artillery, Commanding Post.

P. S.—The post sutler, Judge Carter, has contracted to furnish for the post, if needed, 3,000 bushels oats, 90 tons hay, 15 tons straw, and 1,000 cords wood, and states that he is willing to increase the amounts of the several articles to the requirements of the post. Will you please reply early for the information of the sutler?

J. C. C.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL., *August 25, 1861.*

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by mail of the 21st instant of Department Special Orders, Nos. 142, 143, and 145, and a letter of the 8th instant relative to establishing a new post to be called Fort Seward. The means of transportation at this post are not sufficient to pack out the supplies now here for Fort Gaston and to get out the supplies necessary for the new post to last until the trails are practicable again in the spring. The rainy season (snow in the mountains) usually commences about the middle of October, after which packing over the mountain will be impracticable. The train belonging here is now packing to Fort Gaston. I have, therefore, to ask of the commanding general authority to hire the packing to Fort Gaston to be done by private trains. The cost will be about 4 cents per pound. The Indians referred to in my letter of the 1st instant, numbering about 130, have been camped here under the protection of the troops for a week past, the citizens furnishing them with scanty supplies of provisions. I have written to the Indian agent at the Klamath Reservation in regard to them, but have not received a reply. Quite a number of them are decrepit and not able to walk that distance. The steam-tug will take them all to the reservation for about $300, but of course I could not go to that expense without authority from department headquarters. I do not like to make any remarks relative to abandoning this post, but I think it my duty to say that I do not doubt that it will be found necessary to re-occupy it again in less than six months.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. LOVELL,
Captain, Sixth Infantry, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 155. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 26, 1861.

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2. Lieut. Col. Robert C. Buchanan with the regimental and non-commissioned staff and band of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry will immediately take post at the Presidio of San Francisco.

3. Col. Benjamin L. Beall, First Dragoons, will immediately relieve Col. George Wright, Ninth Infantry, in command of the District of Oregon. When relieved Colonel Wright will report at these headquarters without delay.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 26, 1861.

Capt. WILLIAM H. GARDNER, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Mare Island, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have been informed that there are several violent secessionists in the Government employ at Mare Island Navy-Yard. I would respectfully and earnestly represent to you the danger of keeping these

men in your command. It is not right that any man should draw his bread from a Government that he is denouncing, and no man with any pride would do it. I am no alarmist, but at this moment there is a high responsibility resting upon you and myself, and I wish to inform you that I have the means of making all Government property in this State perfectly safe, and I am ready and willing at all times to give you any assistance that you may require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
San Bernardino, Cal., August 26, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Headquarters Pacific Department, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Companies D and G reached this place yesterday. Companies A and F encamped at the Old Mission, about twenty-five miles from New San Pedro, on the 24th instant, and should reach this place on the 28th instant, if nothing happens to prevent. There are no vacant buildings to be rented for quarters for either officers or soldiers in this town. This command is very much in want of a physician, as well as company officers. Please furnish both as soon as practicable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Major Fourth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 26, 1861—3.40 p. m.

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding District of Oregon:

On the arrival of Col. B. L. Beall, turn over your command to him and repair to this place as soon as possible. You will probably be here for some time. Colonel Beall goes up in the boat to-morrow. Order Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan with the headquarters of his regiment to repair here immediately.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 26, 1861.

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Comdg. Dist. of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you, in turning over the command of the District of Oregon to Colonel Beall, to inform him very generally regarding Indian affairs within the district, and particularly with regard to all matters pertaining to the occupancy of San Juan Island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT CASCADES, WASH. TER., *August 26, 1861.*

Lieut. A. C. WILDRICK,
Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that since my letter of the 23d instant I have used my best endeavors to find out something of a more definite character to report to the colonel commanding. The Indians on the Oregon side of the river, of whom I spoke in my last, I was not able to see that day. So the next day I sent Captain Van Voast over to Oregon side of the Cascades with orders to make a thorough investigation into the condition of affairs on that side. Inclosed herewith you will please find his report, which goes to corroborate principally what I found out on this side of the river in my examination from the Lower to the Upper Cascades. It was reported to me that quite a number of strange Indians were at the berry patch on the south side of the river; so to satisfy myself I told Blan-a-har that I wanted him to go up to that patch and see if there were any Indians there or in the vicinity; if so, to find out their number, to what tribes they belonged, and to bring in to me the heads of each tribe. If he saw no Indians, to examine the ground closely for signs, either fresh or old, and that I wanted him to be back last night and let me know the result. He returned last night about 9 p. m. according to promise, and reported that there were no Indians to be found or seen, nor could any signs of any be seen, and that he does not think the Indians have been there this season; that the berries are about half ripe. I told him before I sent him out that if he deceived me in any way I would hang him, and I also told him the same thing on his return and before he made his report. From all I can learn I am convinced that the matter of an attack was talked over by some strange Indians and those of the Cascades, or at least some of the latter, and that the arrival of troops at this point has evidently frustrated their plans for the present at least, if they had any fixed ones.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Captain, Ninth Infantry, Commanding U. S. Troops at Cascades.

[Inclosure.]

FORT CASCADES, WASH. TER., *August 25, 1861.*

Capt. H. M. BLACK,
Commanding Troops, Fort Cascades, Wash. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in accordance with your instructions I visited the Upper and Lower Cascades, on the Oregon side, and by inquiry endeavored to ascertain upon what foundation were based the rumors of an apprehended Indian attack. It appears that an old Indian woman some eight or ten days since told Mrs. Attwell, living at the Upper Cascades, that strange Indians had been talking to the Cascade Indians of an attack, but that the latter would not join them. She added that in case of danger she would give timely warning to Mrs. Attwell. About this same time an Indian called Jim, under the influence of liquor, and just at dark, came to Mr. Attwell's house, and told Mr. and Mrs. Attwell that they must be careful; that strange Indians were in the mountains; that they might attack the Cascades; stating also that he would inform them in time of the danger. I visited the house of an Indian called Gabriel, at which place I saw

the old Indian woman referred to above, but I was unable to elicit any information in confirmation of the story attributed to her; neither could I learn from them anything in relation to strange Indians or an apprehended attack. It appears that Gabriel had been told, or imagined, that you were thinking of hanging him, and seemed to be very much frightened. Indian Jim, referred to above, is absent now from the Cascades, and I therefore could not see him, but I am informed that he has since been questioned in relation to his first story, and that now he denies having told it. Mrs. Attwell is also absent from the Cascades, and I therefore could not see her. I will also here add that some alarm has been caused by the unusually large number of strange Indians reported as passing up and down, and as having much powder and lead. The arrival of troops has quieted entirely the fears of all.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES VAN VOAST,
Captain, Ninth Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 27, 1861.

His Excellency J. G. DOWNEY,
Governor of California, Sacramento:

GOVERNOR: I regret very much that you do not find it convenient to come to this city. From the orders that I have received no time can be lost in raising the 5,000 volunteers required from this State. I wish much to confer with you about this matter. I deem it very important that officers of the Army should be selected to command the regiments; the other field officers can be selected from civil life, and no man, officer or soldier, will be mustered into service about whose loyalty to the National Government there is the slightest doubt.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 156. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 27, 1861.

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2. The companies raised for the regiment of infantry and battalion of cavalry California volunteers, for the service on the Overland route, will hereafter be mustered into service at Camp Downey, Contra Costa.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT YUMA, CAL., *August 27, 1861.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, U. S. Army,
Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: You will please telegraph the substance of the inclosed communication to the commanding general of the department and request him to send at least two companies of infantry to strengthen this point

as soon as practicable. I would respectfully suggest they be sent by steamer to the mouth of the Colorado River, on account of it being the most expeditious, besides there being a scarcity of water on the desert. You will please forward the inclosed communication to department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. ANDREWS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Infantry, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

PIMA VILLAGES, *August 23, 1861.*

Lieut. Col. GEORGE ANDREWS,
Sixth Infantry, Commanding Fort Yuma:

SIR: Inclosed please find Mesilla papers, containing full accounts of the proceedings of the rebels in Eastern Arizona. You will see that they have possession of the entire Territory. Twenty of their troops are at Tucson now and 100 more expected in a very few days. The following is an extract from a letter received from the mail agent at Tucson:

The mail between Tucson and Mesilla will stop for the present, as the country is under martial law.

In case of any demonstration in this direction I will promptly forward the earliest information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. WHITE.

We are out of postage stamps, or I should send in the mail.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 27, 1861.

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Ninth Infty., Comdg. Dist. of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires that fifteen wagon mules and all the clothing and camp equipage on hand at Fort Steilacoom, after deducting a supply for six months for the troops on Puget Sound, to be sent down on the Massachusetts. The Massachusetts will be sent to Fort Vancouver in time to meet the mules ordered down from Walla Walla, which she will take on board and come to this city. All the wagons, wagon mules, and harness at Fort Vancouver not required at the post, and all the clothing and camp equipage not required for the troops at that post and Forts Hoskins and Yamhill, after deducting a supply at each place for six months, to be sent down in the Massachusetts. All the wagons, wagon mules, and harness at Fort Dalles not required for the post, and all the clothing and camp equipage on hand, after deducting a six months' supply for the troops at that post, will be sent to Vancouver to be forwarded to this city in the Massachusetts. The general hopes to see you here by the return steamer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 31. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 27, 1861.*

I. Capt. H. M. Black, Ninth Infantry, with the detachment of U. S. troops under his command stationed at Fort Cascades, will proceed to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., by the steamer thence on Friday, the 30th instant.

II. Capt. J. Van Voast, Ninth Infantry, with his company (K), will take post at Fort Cascades, garrisoning both extremities of the line.

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By order of Colonel Wright:

A. C. WILDRICK,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, August 28, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: Your letter of yesterday is received. I regret exceedingly that I have been unable to visit San Francisco during the last week, as I have been most anxious to confer with you in regard to the recent requisition. You will see that I have lost no time in making the call. I am satisfied, from the assurances received from the most populous counties of the State, that in two weeks we will have the requisite number of men to fill the requisition. Enlisting is going on rapidly, and the fife and drum are heard in every village. I have repeatedly assured you that none other than those loyal to the General Government would be offered bearing commissions of the State. And surely none entertaining disloyal sentiments to the Federal Government would desire to place themselves in a position at once false and dishonorable. As I have repeatedly assured you, there will be no clashing of sentiment on this head. The volunteer soldiery of this State desire to be commanded by their own distinguished citizens as far as possible, and I assure you with all candor that if it were differently understood, we would find it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to fill the demand of the President. Notwithstanding the pressure of business now pouring in upon me, I will on to-morrow visit San Francisco for the purpose of having a free and frank interview with you on this subject.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 28, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: Since the arrival of the pony express, with Washington dates of August 16, a rumor has been in circulation that an enlistment of 5,000 additional men from this State has been ordered for service in Texas, to which State they were to proceed with all convenient dispatch, under command of General Sumner. This report has caused the most lively apprehensions of danger in our midst, and so deeply are we impressed that your Department is not sensible of the true condition of

affairs upon this coast that we most respectfully ask the rescinding of so much of the order as calls for the withdrawal of the troops to be raised, and that transfers General Sumner to another field of duty, and thereto we present the following reasons: A majority of our present State officers are undisguised and avowed secessionists, and the balance, being bitterly hostile to the Administration, are advocates of a peace policy at any sacrifice, upon terms that would not be rejected even by South Carolina. Every appointment made by our Governor within the past three months unmistakably indicates his entire sympathy and co-operation with those plotting to sever California from her allegiance to the Union, and that, too, at the hazard of civil war. About three-eighths of our citizens are natives of slaveholding States, and almost a unit in this crisis. The hatred and bitterness toward the Union and Union men, manifested so pointedly in the South and so strongly evinced on the field of battle, is no more intense there than here. These men are never without arms, have wholly laid aside their business, and are devoting their time to plotting, scheming, and organizing. Our advices, obtained with great prudence and care, show us that there are upward of 16,000 "Knights of the Golden Circle" in this State, and that they are still organizing even in our most loyal districts. The fruits of so much devotion to the cause of secession and intriguing for its promotion are manifested in the securing of certain timid and ease-loving classes, hailing from free States, styling themselves Union men, but opposed to the war. Thus is secession consummated. Another class, by no means small, powerful through its wealth, has affiliated with the disunionists to avoid and oppose paying a pittance toward maintaining the integrity of the Government in its hour of trial. The native Spanish race have been persuaded that all real-estate complications will meet with prompt adjustment at the hands of another organization, and the unwarranted doubts, difficulties, and delays that have characterized the action of the administrative branch of the Government in the final adjustment of titles under Mexican grants furnish an argument to ignorant men that human ingenuity cannot answer. The squatter and lawless trespasser, having litigated with the landed proprietor for years in his own name and that of his Government, is made to believe that no change can result to his disadvantage; that principles established by the Federal courts will be overturned, and Mexican grants only known in history. Upon these several subjects, which comprise the prominent points of our present position, electioneering pamphlets, resolutions, platforms, speeches, and circulars are distributed with an unflagging industry, and are placed in the hands of every voter in the State. The special object of this extraordinary effort is to carry the State election, which takes place one week from to-day, September the 4th. In this campaign the Union voters are unfortunately divided, and the best-devised plans have failed to unite them. The secessionists, the Douglas party, and the Republicans have each a full ticket in the field, and we are overwhelmed with apprehensions lest the enemies of the country may triumph. Should such be the case, civil strife would be forced upon our loyal population, and the most prosperous State in the Union would be desolated and destroyed. The frightful scenes now transpiring in Missouri would be rivaled by the atrocities enacted upon the Pacific Coast. Loyalty and patriotism embrace within their firm grasp the body of the wealth and intelligence of California, and an attempt at a severance will be contested with inflexible determination. We need not remind you of the vast importance of preserving California to the Union. Its great geographical extent, its mineral and agricultural wealth, the fact that it is our chief seat of empire upon the

Pacific, and that its political action will exercise a powerful, if not controlling, influence upon its neighbors at the North, imperatively demand that no precaution should be neglected to insure its fidelity. We need only appeal to the examples furnished by Missouri, and even Virginia, to show that the efforts of a comparatively small number of audacious and unscrupulous men are sufficient to precipitate an unwilling population into disunion, or at least to inaugurate civil war. If, unfortunately, from the causes we have mentioned, the secession minority in this State should obtain control, you will at once perceive with what power for mischief it would be armed, and how imminent is our danger. To retain a State in its allegiance is a thousandfold more easy than to overcome disloyalty affecting to act under State authority.

Nothing will more certainly check treasonable attempts than a conviction of their hopelessness. To deprive us of the military support of the Government at this time is to hold out a direct encouragement to traitors. We beg most earnestly to remind you that in our case an "ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure."

Very respectfully yours,

Robt. C. Rogers, Macondray & Co., Jno. Sime & Co., J. B. Thomas, W. W. Stow, Horace P. James, Geo. F. Bragg & Co., Flint, Peabody & Co., Wm. B. Johnston, D. O. Mills, H. M. Newhall & Co., Henry Schmildell, Murphy, Grant & Co., Wm. T. Coleman & Co., De Witt Kittle & Co., Richard M. Jessup, Graves, Williams & Buckley, Donohoe, Ralston & Co., H. M. Nuzlee, Geo. C. Shreve & Co., Peter Danahue, Kellogg, Hewston & Co., Moses Ellis & Co., R. D. W. Davis & Co., L. B. Benchley & Co., Wm. A. Dana, Jones, Dixon & Co., J. Y. Halleck & Co., Forbes & Babcock, A. T. Lawton, Geo. J. Brooks & Co., Jno. B. Newton & Co., Chas. W. Brooks & Co., James Patrick & Co., Locke & Montague, Janson, Bond & Co., Jennings & Brewster, Treadwell & Co., William Alvord & Co., Shattuck & Hendley, Randell & Jones, J. B. Weir & Co., B. C. Hand & Co., O. H. Giffin & Bro., Dodge & Shaw, Tubbs & Co., J. Whitney, jr., C. Adolphe Low & Co., Haynes & Lawton, J. D. Farrell, C. E. Hitchcock, Geo. Howes & Co., Sam. Merritt, Jacob Underhill & Co., Morgan, Stone & Co., J. W. Brittan, T. H. & J. S. Bacon, R. B. Swain & Co., Fargo & Co., Nathaniel Page, Stevens, Baker & Co., R. E. Brewster & Co., Tay, Brooks & Backus, Wm. Norris, E. H. Parker.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 28, 1861.

Capt. WILLIAM H. GARDNER,
Commanding Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have received your letter of yesterday.* You are altogether mistaken in supposing that I wish to dictate to you in anything. I have an impression that you asked me in one of your letters some time since to give you any information I might receive that would be interesting to you. I did receive information, and from what I considered a reliable source, that there were several secessionists in Government employ at the navy-yard, and I certainly thought it was very

* Not found.

important that you should know of this report; for if it was true, I did not believe you would keep such people for an hour. You misunderstand me entirely. I have not the slightest apprehension that the Government will sustain any loss of property in California.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 28, 1861.

Col. WASHINGTON SEAWELL,
Sixth Regiment of Infantry, Comdg. Benicia Barracks, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to move the company of infantry commanded by Lieutenant Upham, Sixth Infantry, from the ordnance building it now occupies, and place them in camp sufficiently near the arsenal building to give the necessary protection.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT CASCADES, WASH. TER., *August 28, 1861.*

Lieut. A. C. WILDRICK,
Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

LIEUTENANT: Since my last report on the 26th instant I sent Captain Van Voast with a party to examine an old trail which comes into the river (Oregon side) at Eagle Creek. He started early in the morning, and followed said trail until all signs and traces of it disappeared, when he continued on until it became dangerous for himself and command to climb over the rocks, &c. He reports that he saw no signs of Indians, and thinks that neither white man nor Indian had ever been to the point he reached. I also started with a party the same morning and at the same time to examine the country lying to the north of this post and back of the Portage, on this side of the river. Mr. Jones, late sutler's agent at this post, and Mr. Hamilton kindly volunteered to accompany me, and I found them of great assistance. We followed the military road as far as the bridge; then turned to the left into the woods; followed an old wood road for about a mile, then struck into the woods without a trail, but by the compass nearly north, to strike a lake which lies back of the Upper Cascades, and after a very tiresome march over very high hills, covered with rocks, and through very thick underbrush, we succeeded in our object of reaching this Blue Lake. Saw no Indian signs whatever, and I think I may safely say that we were the first whites who had ever reached that lake, or chain of lakes, so high up from this side or end of the Portage, and it is a question if many, or any, Indians had ever done so. We then struck a trail and came to the river a short distance above Mr. Bradford's store, at the Upper Cascades, and got upon the military road at a lake near the Upper Cascades, thence back to this post. I have nothing further to add to my previous reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Captain, Ninth Infantry, Commanding U. S. Troops at Cascades.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 29, 1861.

Col. W. SEAWELL,
Commanding Benicia Barracks, Cal.:

I wish you to encamp a company close to the new ordnance building and put a strong guard at the magazine.

E. V. SUMNER.

HEADQUARTERS,
Benicia Barracks, Cal., August 29, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In compliance with your order of yesterday and that of to-day from the commanding general by telegraph, I have ordered in camp two of the companies of the Sixth Infantry at this post—E, the company mentioned by you, and K, Captain Hendrickson's. The former company will occupy close to the new arsenal, and the latter near the old ordnance buildings. If in thus disposing of these companies I have not comprehended the general's wishes, please inform me.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SEAWELL,
Colonel Sixth Infantry, Commanding.

P. S.—A guard of two non-commissioned officers and sixteen privates will be placed over the magazine.

W. S.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 29, 1861.

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have received your communication of the 20th instant. The excitement in relation to our Indian affairs at the Cascades has subsided. The whole country in that region on both sides of the river has been thoroughly examined by Captains Black and Van Voast, and no indications of any hostile Indians discovered. As yet I have not deemed it necessary to ask for any volunteers, and if the company of the Ninth Infantry now at San Francisco could be returned to this district, I hope to be able to get along for the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 30, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have received the General-in-Chief's dispatch, informing me that I am to command an expedition to Texas. While I feel flattered by this selection, and willing to undertake it, especially on account of the almost insuperable difficulties that will attend it, I feel

it to be a duty to the general to let him know precisely the state of things on this coast. Up to the time of the reverse in Virginia everything was perfectly safe here. There has always been a strong secession party in this State, but it was overawed and kept quiet. Since that news was received these people have been getting much bolder, and I have found it necessary to take strong measures to repress any attempt on their part to thwart the Government. I think I can do it; but if they should succeed in electing their candidate for Governor, of which they are very confident, I shall not be able to do it without the most stringent measures. The Union party here is divided, and neither portion of it will sacrifice their trifling local interests for the public good; and as the disunionists are very active and zealous I am by no means certain that they will not carry the election. Their numbers are variously estimated from 25,000 to 45,000 voters. I shall get the force authorized to be raised here into my hands as soon as possible; but it will take some time to do this. It is a very different thing to raise volunteers in a State where there is a strong party opposed to the Government from what it is where all are loyal. I shall lose no time in organizing this force and getting it ready for any emergency.

In marching to Texas I would respectfully represent that Guaymas will be a much better point of departure than Mazatlan. The roads and country from the former are much better than from the latter, and the distance is but little more. I suppose, however, that the route must depend upon the one taken by the secessionists, if they should move in this direction. If they should make no movement hitherward, and the object of my expedition should be to recover and hold Texas, I would respectfully suggest whether it would not be a more feasible plan to take my command by sea to some point in Texas, there to meet such an additional force from the North as the commanding general might think necessary. This plan would give me the necessary munitions, which it would be impossible for me to carry across the continent; besides this, a march at the usual rate across those deserts would unevitably unfit volunteers for some time for efficient service in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near San Bernardino, Cal., August 30, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: From information this day received I have thought it advisable to order the two companies of dragoons from Los Angeles to this place. Although authorized to withdraw more, if necessary, I am in hopes that the mounted troops will suffice. I have been informed that the secessionists contemplated attacking my command while en route to this place, but as we were here much sooner than expected the secessionists were not prepared. I have also been notified that in secret meetings it has been determined to attack my camp on or before Wednesday next, but I hope nothing of the kind will happen. If General Sumner has any instructions to give me please send them by telegraph without delay.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Major Fourth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near San Bernardino, Cal., August 30, 1861—10.30 p. m.

Capt. J. W. DAVIDSON, or
COMMANDING OFFICER CAMP FITZGERALD,
Near Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: It has been reported to me that forty dragoons are to join the secessionists from your command, and that it has been arranged that they shall leave their companies while watering their horses. I feel it my duty to warn you, in order that none but Union men should be brought to this section of the country, if it can be avoided. When I sent my express to-day I of course knew nothing of the report now communicated to you. The watering place referred to is at or near your camp in Los Angeles. The reported officers your men are to unite with are Captain Kelsey, First Lieutenant Taylor or Major Rollins, and Second Lieut. William Ferguson.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Major Fourth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Fitzgerald, Cal., August 30, 1861.

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

CAPTAIN: My letter of August 24 will explain what kind of sheds have been erected over the horses. They are paulin sheds stretched on scantling frames. The canvas was to spare in the quartermaster's department. I shall, however, be more careful in future with regard to any expense, in obedience to the general's directions. I leave here to-morrow morning accompanied by the U. S. marshal with sixty dragoons for Bear and Holcomb Valleys. I shall turn over the command of this camp to First Lieut. Montgomery Bryant, Sixth Infantry, during my absence, with directions to keep his men in hand pending the election, and in their camp. I shall advise Major Ketchum of where I am going and for what object.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JNO. W. DAVIDSON,
Captain, First Dragoons, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 31, 1861.

IRA P. RANKIN, Esq.,
Collector of the Port, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires me to request that you would detain any arms shipped either to ports in the southern part of this State or in the Republic of Mexico on this coast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 31, 1861.

IRA P. RANKIN, Esq.,
Collector of the Port, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In addition to the requests contained in former letters the general commanding the department desires you to detain until further notice all powder now in bond, or hereafter arriving at this port, as well as shot, shells, and other munitions of war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 31, 1861.

D. W. WELTY,
Sacramento:

SIR: The general desires me to say, in answer to your letter of the 30th instant, that the proper course for the Union men to pursue would be to organize into companies of from 80 to 100, select officers, and have a place of general rendezvous, and thus in case of an emergency to assist the Federal officers in sustaining the laws. Should it become necessary to call upon the citizens to aid in thus supporting the General Government, arms can readily be supplied these companies for this purpose. The company should be drilled in conformity with infantry tactics in our service, so that it can act in concert with other organized companies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BENICIA ARSENAL, *August 31, 1861.*

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Headquarters California Volunteers, San Francisco:

SIR: Your telegraph of the 26th instant has been complied with. The ammunition for your command is nearly ready. Any change in the arm with which you are furnished would render it necessary to commence the manufacture of it ab initio. You wrote me under date of 26th instant to send down the arms, &c., for cavalry, invoicing the same to Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, which, as far as the stores at this arsenal would allow, has been also complied with. I would respectfully recommend that this arrangement be continued, and that Colonel Davis take a receipt in form from the captain of each company for the arms and equipments he receives for his entire company. We will then charge the stores to the company commanders. These company receipts are to be made out to Theodore J. Eckerson, military store-keeper of ordnance. Colonel West has adopted this plan, and it is much the simplest. I sent down to Colonel Davis a traveling forge and a set of saddler's tools on Saturday with some horse equipments. I send down to-night twenty carbines (new pattern), ten for each company, with their equipments and accouterments. When we receive the stores from Vancouver we can issue the remainder. I can forward the

Colt pistols, navy pattern, if they are desired. The rifles are on hand at this arsenal.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McALLISTER,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Fitzgerald, Cal., August 31, 1861.

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

CAPTAIN: As stated in my letter of the 30th instant, I left here this morning, in company with the U. S. marshal, with sixty dragoons. The inclosed letter overtook me on the road, with orders to go to San Bernardino with my squadron.* I shall leave in obedience to this at 1 o'clock, and by judicious riding be in San Bernardino to-morrow. I shall take with me a howitzer, covered in a wagon, to leave with Major Ketchum, should he desire it. As I am well advised through the Union Club here, and through spies, of all moves of the secessionists, and would know at least some days beforehand of a contemplated attack either here or at San Bernardino, I place no reliance upon the report. I shall leave my tents standing in my camp, but in obedience to the major's orders report to him, taking with me 1 officer, 90 men and horses, 1 gun, 10 days' provisions, and 6,000 rounds of ammunition. The depot quartermaster has gone over to San Bernardino, which cripples me a little, but I can get two public wagons. These will be enough, and there is not, I understand, a month's supply of subsistence at the depot to take with me, though the major wishes me to do so. I pray the secessionists may attack me on the road, if they are after anybody. I think my ninety dragoons can give a good account of themselves, as we were going into Holcomb with sixty. I shall still have the marshal with me, and urge the major to permit me to execute the general's directions about the deserters in Holcomb. Bryant is left in command here. He is a good officer, clear head, and will keep matters straight on election day.

I am, captain, your most obedient servant,

JNO. W. DAVIDSON,
Captain, First Dragoons, Commanding.

FORT TER-WAW, CAL., *August 31, 1861.*

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: In accordance with the direction of the general commanding, I have the honor to report my arrival at this post on the 28th ultimo [instant], and its occupation by Company C, Fourth Infantry. I found upon my arrival at Crescent City that the stock of barley (11,000 pounds) left by Lieutenant Turner in charge of Mr. Snider had been sold and transported to Crescent City; also two wagons. I have re-purchased one of the wagons and contracted for a supply of grain to be delivered here (10,000 pounds). I found nothing worth taking up on my returns of the property left by Lieutenant Turner except two

* Not found as an inclosure.

stoves and two pairs of andirons and a whale-boat, which will serve our purposes for a time. Apart from the item of transportation ($25 to $30 per ton from Crescent City), this post is not an expensive one to keep up. Half the forage allowance will be sufficient, and fine beef-cattle can be purchased on the hoof from responsible parties for 5 cents or less. The Indian population are quiet and well disposed. Mr. Snider found no difficulty, I believe, in preserving and turning over to me in good order the buildings, garden, &c. There are no post records left behind.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. C. HUNT,
Captain, Fourth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 31, 1861.

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: Circumstances may render it necessary for me to call for a few volunteers, and in order to be prepared to muster them in properly I will thank you for muster-rolls, &c., or any instructions on the subject which will enable me to act knowingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 31, 1861.

Col. B. L. BEALL,
First Dragoons, Commanding District of Oregon:

SIR: The general commanding the department has reason to fear that in the event of volunteers being called for from the State of Oregon, agreeably to the authority granted from these headquarters, the officers selected may not possess that character for loyalty to the General Government essentially necessary in those occupying so important a position. Should you think it necessary to call into service a force for the object indicated in former letters from any portion of your district, the general is particularly desirous that no one should be mustered into service "about whose loyalty to the National Government there is the shadow of a doubt."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 31, 1861.

Messrs. B. J. PINGREE, GEORGE H. BELDEN, and others,
Eugene City, Lane County, Oreg.:

GENTLEMEN: I am directed by the general commanding the department to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d instant, and to say in reply that the commander of the District of Oregon has been authorized, should there exist a necessity for so doing, to muster into service a sufficient volunteer force for the protection of the

remote settlements therein against incursions of hostile Indians. By this day's mail he will receive further instructions to exercise great caution in the examination of the persons selected as officers for this force and under no circumstances to accept the services of anyone "about whose loyalty to the National Government there is the shadow of a doubt." This, the general thinks, will frustrate any plans on the part of the secessionists to place their friends in positions dangerous to the State. The general highly approves of the position for the formation of companies of home guards, and would suggest that in every community an organization of this character should be formed, consisting of from 80 to 100 men, select their officers, have a general place of rendezvous, and drill at such times most convenient to the citizens. Should an emergency arise making it necessary to call upon the citizens on this coast to thus assist in maintaining the authority of our Government, these companies would possess sufficient instruction to act in concert with the regular or volunteer forces. There will be no difficulty in supplying arms to the loyal citizens, and when the time arrives they will be promptly furnished. As no copy of the laws passed at the recent session of Congress has been received here, there is consequently no knowledge of how far they may strenghten the hands of the civil or military officers. The general would suggest that a strict watch be kept upon the individuals most suspected and to ascertain where the arms alluded to are kept, so that at the proper time possession can be taken of them. Your suggestions with reference to the disposition of the regular force in the District of Oregon will be properly considered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLEASANT HILL, OREG., *September 1, 1861.*

Col. G. WRIGHT,
Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: From reports from persons residing east of the Cascade Mountains it would seem there are fears of a general outbreak of the Indians inhabiting that section of country. A combination of these Indians for the purpose of a war upon the whites would at this time be very disastrous to both Oregon and Washington Territory. I, of course, feel much solicitude in this matter, and have proposed to visit The Dalles at an early day and obtain such information touching the hostile sentiments of the Indians as may be elicited at that place. I have, however, thought it proper to address you this note and respectfully inquire whether the forces under your command are sufficient to force these Indians to keep the peace, and if the country may rely upon your action for protection.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN WHITEAKER.

FORT CASCADES, WASH. TER., *September 1, 1861.*

First Lieut. A. C. WILDRICK,
Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: For the information of the colonel commanding the district I have the honor to report that I have caused the Cascade Indians to

move from the Upper to the Lower Cascade, in order that I might keep a more strict surveillance over their movements and actions, and also over the movements of any strange Indians who might visit them. I have established one non-commissioned officer and ten men at the Upper Cascades, on the south side. All public as well as private stores now pass over the road on the south side, which has therefore now become the most important. The works on this side are of such magnitude that the railroad on the north side will seldom, if ever, be used again. I am informed that the citizens on the north side are quite well supplied with arms and ammunition, and as they have the block-house near at hand I consider them perfectly safe. If there is any danger to be apprehended, I should look for it on the south side, and particularly should I look for it there if no troops were present. These considerations have induced me to establish my party on this side. By means of boats I shall have easy access to the Oregon side at all times, and constant communication will be kept up between the commands.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. VAN VOAST,
Captain, Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 2, 1861.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Los Angeles, Cal.:

Two companies of the Sixth Infantry at Los Angeles will proceed without delay to Fort Yuma.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 2, 1861.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE ANDREWS,
Sixth Infantry, Commanding Fort Yuma, Cal.:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the department to inform you that telegraphic orders have this day been sent to Los Angeles directing the two companies of infantry at that point to proceed immediately to Fort Yuma. In thus complying with your request the general considers that your command will be sufficiently strong to resist successfully any attack that may be made. At all events, under no circumstances whatever will any regular force in this military department surrender to the rebels. The position of the force sent you (being the only available one) made it necessary to send it overland to save time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, Cal., September 2, 1861.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: The first requisition made upon this State for 1,500 volunteers has been filled and the command given to Colonel Carleton. It having

been intimated by the War Department that it was your desire that this officer should have the command, I cheerfully complied, as I had every confidence in his experience, patriotism, and gallantry. I would now represent to your Excellency that the command of this expedition to Utah is a most important one, and will embrace a jurisdiction of some 1,500 miles. As colonel, he will have command of the First California Infantry and the First California Cavalry, being more than a colonel's command and less than that of a brigadier. I would respectfully ask, on behalf of the State, that this be created a separate department, and that Colonel Carleton be appointed brigadier-general of this brigade. I trust you will at once see the benefits that will result from this course. As it is remote from headquarters on the Pacific, and being subject to have all communications cut off for four months in the year by snows, the officer in command of this department should be invested with ample power to act as circumstances might require. Besides, California has not yet been honored with a military appointment of this rank, and should your Excellency deem it advisable to accede to this request, I know of no man more deserving than Colonel Carleton, nor one who would reflect more credit upon the State, or give more satisfaction to the General Government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. DOWNEY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 2, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor State of California, Sacramento City, Cal.:

GOVERNOR: I would respectfully and earnestly request that you will push forward as rapidly as possible the raising of the five regiments called for by the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 2, 1861.

Maj. WILLIAM S. KETCHUM,
Fourth Infantry, Commanding at San Bernardino, Cal.:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the department to inform you that necessity has compelled the withdrawal of two companies of infantry at Los Angeles for service at Fort Yuma. The squadron of dragoons still at that point will, the general hopes, enable you to sustain the authority of the Government and protect the public property.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near San Bernardino, Cal., September 2, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Captain Davidson's command of dragoons reached this place this day. In my opinion circumstances require that I should detain

him at this place until after the election, when, unless disappointed in my expectations, he can carry out such instructions as he may have received from department headquarters. I am much in want of a good physician, company officers, and recruits.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Major Fourth Infantry, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 2, 1861—3.45 p. m.*

Col. B. L. BEALL,
First Cavalry, Fort Vancouver:
(Via Yreka.)

The horses and horse equipments pertaining to Whittlesey's company will be turned over to the company of Oregon volunteers. The dragoon horses and horse equipments belonging to the company at Walla Walla will be brought to the city. Recall the detachment at Warm Springs.

By order:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, Cal., September 3, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your telegraph dispatches of August 14 and 15, the former being a requisition for four regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, and the latter recommending General D. D. Colton as colonel of cavalry. I received the above dispatches on August 23, and on the 24th issued my proclamation, as you will see above [following]. The first requisition for one regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry is now complete, and I have no doubt that after the election (September 4) the last requisition will also be filled. I have tendered the colonelcy of the second regiment of cavalry to General D. D. Colton, as you desired, and he has accepted the same and will soon be on active duty. I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter by pony express, being a duplicate of the requisition sent by telegraph.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor.

[Inclosure.]

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *Executive Department:*

Whereas, by an additional communication from the Secretary of War, bearing date August 14, A. D. 1861, to the Executive of this State directed, the President of the United States has called for four regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, to be placed at the disposal of Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. Army, "organized, equipped, and mustered into service by the State of California, such call being made in pursuance of the act of Congress passed July 19, 1861, entitled 'An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property:'"

Now, therefore, I, John G. Downey, Governor of the State of California, and commander-in-chief of the militia, &c., of the same, do

hereby authorize and call upon the citizens, as many as shall be necessary to fill up the preceding requisition, to immediately form and organize themselves into "volunteer companies," in accordance with the directions and requirements stated in sections 17, 18, and 19 of the statutes of this State, entitled "An act in relation to the militia of the State," approved May 9, 1861. Said companies will be accepted and mustered into service according to the priority of the receipt by the adjutant-general of the State of the certificate of organization mentioned in section 18 of said act and reported by that officer to the commander-in-chief; the infantry companies to consist of any number between 88 and 101, and the cavalry companies of any number between 79 and 95, officers inclusive; the commissioned officers of each company to consist of one captain, one first lieuteant, and one second lieutenant. The commander-in-chief will proceed forthwith to organize the regiments aforesaid out of said companies according to their priority and in conformity to law.

While the act of Congress aforesaid requires "the governors of States furnishing volunteers to commission the field, staff, and company officers requisite," the commander-in-chief will in all cases give preference to the officers elected by the respective companies, provided that they are competent and pass examination before the military board already appointed by the United States officer commanding Pacific Division, San Francisco. Volunteer companies already organized and commissioned are expected to report forthwith to the adjutant-general, tendering their services to meet the requirements of this proclamation. Companies tendering their services will expressly state whether they are infantry or cavalry.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the great seal of State to be affixed. Done at Sacramento, Cal., this 23d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

[SEAL.] JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor.

Attest:

JOHNSON PRICE,
Secretary of State.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 3, 1861.

No Federal troops in the Department of the Pacific will ever surrender to rebels.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 3, 1861.

Lieut. MONTGOMERY BRYANT,
Los Angeles, Cal.:

The camp will not be abandoned. If Company K is without an officer, direct Lieutenant McKee to assume command of camp until Davidson returns. Report the time of your departure for Yuma.

By order:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 3, 1861.

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: Colonel Beall is here, but I have not yet transferred to him my command. He is totally unacquainted with affairs in this district, and it is of importance that before relinquishing the command I should put in a train of execution all the recent orders and instructions from department headquarters. Nothing of interest in relation to our Indian affairs has transpired since I last addressed you. The disposition I have made of the troops will, I think, check the disaffected and preserve peace. I have been quite indisposed for several days, and had it not been a military necessity for me to defer my departure for San Francisco [*sic*]; yet I have not been well enough to travel under any circumstances. I am now better, and hope to report at department headquarters on the return of the steamer which succeeds the Cortez.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, September 4, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: Your favor of yesterday is received. It will afford me much gratification to commission your son, E. V. Sumner, jr. You will please indicate what regiment you desire him to be attached to. The companies for the new cavalry regiment are filling up and will begin to report at headquarters next week. As soon as Colonel Carleton's command is full they should move off and make room for the new regiment that will be coming in. I wish that you would see that the companies now filled (both infantry and cavalry) would be named in the order they are to stand in their regiments. I desire this, that the commissions may issue to the officers, and that we can keep our record in this office as the commissions issue. For instance, the first company filled let it be called Company A, First Regiment California Volunteers. So with the cavalry. In this way we will avoid giving floating commissions to captains and lieutenants who may never fill their companies or take any interest in so doing. Even if this course indicated should be a departure from the usual army regulation, it will work well in this instance and prevent confusion; besides, it will create a competition among the several officers insuring that their companies are first filled. I would suggest, general, that among all the colonelcies that are spoken of there will be none who will need the experience of an army officer for second in command, as that of Lippitt's. You will find this out before you are many days in the field. I got my information from those who served with him before, and am, I assure you, entirely unprejudiced in the matter; but as you will have control of the expedition I suppose you will be particular in inquiring into the capacity of those under your command.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN G. DOWNEY.

Please inform me if Colonel Carleton's command will accompany you.
J. G. D.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *September 4, 1861.*

Governor JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Sacramento City:

Cavalry company organized and reported at Yreka September 4. Signed Charles McDermit. This company had better be ordered to report to Colonel Colton, in this city, immediately.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 5, 1861.*

[Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER:]

GENERAL: In reply to your interrogatories of yesterday concerning the roads by which a force could be marched through Mexico to Texas, I have to reply that the only practicable one within my knowledge is that from San Blas by Tepic, Guadalajara, and Queretaro. The road from Mazatlan northward by Durango is impassable for wheeled vehicles. That from Guaymas might be traveled, though the scarcity of water would present an almost insurmountable difficulty to an army. By Guaymas, admitting its practicability, you would reach El Paso, but from that point to the settlements of Texas—say San Antonio—you would meet with very great difficulties with a large command, and an insignificant force would easily cut off your supplies, which could only be kept up by trains traveling over an inhospitable desert infested with hostile Indians and at incalculable expenditure of money. In fact, I see no way, if Texas is to be attacked from this side, except that of passing through the most thickly settled portion of Mexico, if she will permit it, where supplies could be obtained with ease and at reasonable rates, and entering Texas from the Mexican territory near some safe harbor in the Gulf, where a fleet of steamers would co-operate with you from the Northern States. My knowledge of the country enables me to assert with confidence that a large force—say 5,000 men—cannot march from here by the Gila on Texas and keep up its supplies, nor by Guaymas and El Paso, nor by Mazatlan and Durango. Either of these roads would bring you to New Mexico, and between that and the Gulf it would be impossible, except at an enormous expense, to keep your supplies up or your communications open.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. BEALE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 165. } *San Francisco, September 5, 1861.*

1. On the authority of the General-in-Chief, Company L, Third Artillery (Captain Judd's) will be mounted and equipped as a field battery of artillery. Captain Judd will immediately make out and send to these headquarters the necessary requisitions on the quartermaster's and ordnance departments.

2. The detachment of Company L, Third Artillery, under command of Lieut. M. D. Hardin, at Fort Umpqua, will be relieved without delay by a detachment to consist of ten privates and two non-commissioned officers, under the command of a subaltern to be selected by Colonel Seawell from the companies of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry at Benicia Barracks. When relieved Lieutenant Hardin will proceed with this

detachment to join their company at Benicia. The quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 5, 1861.

Maj. W. S. KETCHUM,
Commanding San Bernardino, Cal.:

An exigency has made it necessary to send the two infantry companies from Los Angeles to Fort Yuma. If you think it necessary send a part of your command to replace them.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near San Bernardino, Cal., September 5, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Yesterday was election day, which passed off at San Bernardino with one or two displays of secession sentiments, which were promptly checked by the show of a portion of the dragoons under Captain Davidson. The citizens of San Bernardino have expressed the belief that the measures taken by the general and the arrangements made by myself prevented great trouble, if not much bloodshed. Bogart, the secession candidate for the State senate, is without doubt elected; also other secessionists for various offices. Captain Davidson left this day at 3 p. m., strengthened by Company F, Fourth Infantry, to execute your instructions, which being executed he will return via this place to his station at Los Angeles. I directed the captain not to divide his command, and be on his guard so as not to be taken by surprise by the disaffected people of this section of the country. The secessionists are much more numerous than the Union men in this section of the country, and have talked so much and made so many threats that the Union men were most of them afraid to make known their sentiments. I have been informed that my command arrived about two weeks too soon for the secessionists, and I am satisfied that the sudden and unexpected appearance of the dragoons had a very beneficial effect. I sent to department headquarters the last of the papers placed in my hands for perusal by General Sumner by express to Los Angeles through the commander of said post, who has reported that he forwarded them through the express office. I hope they reached department headquarters safely. Said papers were inclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to yourself; hence I presume that their contents were unknown to any person in this section of the country except myself and the writer thereof. The residue of the papers were returned by Captain Sands, of the Active.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Major Fourth Infantry, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1861.—The telegraphic dispatch of yesterday was received to-day. Unless circumstances should prevent, the dragoons will return to Los Angeles after visiting Bear and Holcomb Valleys.

W. S. K.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 5, 1861.

Capt. JOHN W. DAVIDSON,
First Regiment Dragoons, Commanding Camp Fitzgerald, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department has learned with astonishment that you departed from the instructions contained in the letter from these headquarters on the 23d ultimo, wherein you were specially directed to take with you on the expedition authorized one strong company of dragoons. Subsequent to that date an important movement was ordered, and knowing that one of the dragoon companies was still at that point, the two companies of infantry were ordered to Fort Yuma on very important service, thus leaving a sufficient force to protect the public property in camp and at the depot. The strict observance of all instructions and orders is at all times absolutely necessary. Now more than ever is the necessity of this impressed upon you. Should any evil results attend the noncompliance with orders you have received, you of course perceive that you will be accountable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
HEADQUARTERS MILITIA, OFFICE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Sacramento, September 6, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: A report having reached hear that James W. Denver, of California, has been appointed and commissioned as a brigadier-general, U. S. Army, to command the troops to be raised in this State, I deem it my duty as a Union man to give you the status occupied by him in the estimation of all true Union men in this State, and especially of those who have manifested their patriotism and loyalty by volunteering their services for the war. Many of the officers who have been mustered into the service openly declare that if General Denver assumes the command over them that they will at once resign; that they have not only no confidence in his loyalty, but on the contrary they believe him to be at least a sympathizer with the rebel cause and opposed to the war, and also that he is totally unfitted in point of military skill or experience to command a brigade. One of their reasons for doubting his loyalty is founded upon a letter of his recently published in a secession paper in this State (the Marysville Express), an extract of which is herewith inclosed, and to which I call your attention. Its authenticity is undoubted. The Union men of this State, who to the number of 90,000 did on the 4th instant pledge the State of California to the support of the Union and the Administration, are surprised and pained beyond measure by the report that this man has been commissioned a brigadier-general. They are utterly at a loss to know why this appointment was conferred upon him, and I know it is

indeed quite unacceptable to them. We are endeavoring to fill up the six regiments called for from this State, and I assure you that this report has proved our greatest obstacle. This letter is written in haste and only in pursuance of a duty I owe to our common cause and country, and of course not intended to be made public, but only to call your attention and that of the President to a fatal mistake which has been made, *i. e.*, if it is intended that General Denver shall command California Volunteers.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WM. C. KIBBE,
Adjutant-General, State of California.

[Inclosure.]

THE WAYS OF THE POLITICIANS.

General Denver is a lucky man. Something is always turning up for his benefit. Wherever he goes he finds office. He was secretary of state under John Bigler for a long time. He was then sent to Congress by the wing of the Democratic party that was opposed to Bigler and his followers. After serving his term in Congress he was appointed Commissioner of something—of the Interior, we believe—but subsequently gave it up for the governorship of Kansas. In 1859 he returned to this State and at once became a candidate for the Senate, but was beaten by Latham. In 1860 he espoused the cause of Douglas, and wrote a letter for the purpose of proving that he was the regular nominee. In 1861 he was the candidate for a time of the Breckinridge party for the Senate of the United States, but was finally beaten by McDougall. Nothing daunted however, the general pressed forward, and was elected a commissioner to settle our new Indian war debt; wrote a strong Union letter to do away with the effects of his affiliation with the Breckinridgers, and proceeded to Washington. From that point he wrote a letter to his brother in Sacramento, of which the following is a copy:

ABINGDON, OHIO, *July 30, 1861.*

DEAR FRANK: I wrote to Arthur several days ago, and expected to have been in Washington by this time and to have written you thence, but the news from there deterred me from making too much haste where nothing was to be gained by it. Ere you receive this you will have heard of the battles of Bull Run and Manassas Junction. The U. S. troops under McDowell, from some cause, took a stampede, seemingly at the very moment victory was in their hands. The Confederate loss has been, according to their own account, quite as heavy as the Federal; but no matter what may have been said, they have won a great victory. The war engrosses the attention of everybody here. Business of every kind is at a standstill; mechanics have little or nothing to do; farmers can find no market for their produce; horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs are a drug at half last year's prices, while all articles of import and manufactures of wool and cotton are greatly increased in value. The necessaries of life, or such as have become necessary by common use, such as coffee, tea, and sugar, have had the new tariff put upon them, while there is a positive certainty that the taxes will be doubled for the ensuing year. How the people are to meet these extraordinary demands, God only knows, for they have not been able to pay up all the taxes for the current year. Before the end of the present year the interest on the national debt alone will be very little, if anything, short of $50,000,000. The necessary expenses aside from the Army will be as much more. These must be met by duties on imports, by direct taxation, and by the thousand other modes resorted to in Europe, but never before known in this country, to squeeze money out of the people. From present appearances we are to be as tax-ridden a people as the subjects of Britain. If we succeed in getting out of our present difficulties, indeed, with as much freedom as is enjoyed by English subjects, we may deem ourselves happy. On every side disaster stares us in the face; a most formidable rebellion, an executive usurpation of power, a venal and subservient Congress; a bankrupt Treasury; an enormous debt, pecuniary ruin among the people, and great danger of the free Government given us by our fathers being turned into a military despotism,

Following upon the heels of this letter we have news of his appointment as brigadier-general in the Army of the United States. It is not yet known whether he will accept the position or not, but after the language above used, we do not see how he can. If he enters the Army he will have to uphold the "executive usurpation of power," of which he complains, and carry out, without question, the behests of that Congress which he has pronounced "venal and subservient." We do not hazard much when we say that if the Government was aware of the sentiments expressed in the above letter the appointment would never have been tendered to him. The general has heretofore been very expert at letter writing, but we are afraid that in this one he has used himself up. His fate is only that of thousands which have preceded him. Before this, letter writing has laid many a politician on the shelf.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

ANOTHER DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT SHOWING HIS HAND.

General Denver, an aspirant for the U. S. senatorship on the Douglas ticket, who a short time ago wrote a letter in California in favor of the forcible suppression of the rebellion, now writes from Ohio, according to a letter to his brother which the Marysville Express publishes, bewailing the war, calling Lincoln a usurper of power, the Congress venal and subservient, and free government in danger of being converted into a military despotism. There's another nice Douglas Democrat for you! (Columbia Weekly Times, August 29, 1861.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, September 6, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: Your letter of yesterday is received. I should have immediately acceded to your request in regard to Maj. A. J. Smith, but on the receipt of General Carleton's telegram I wrote Lieut. John Kellogg, inasmuch as he had been favorably mentioned by yourself and General Carleton. From the moment you informed me that you were going to take command in person of this expedition I have been animated but with one desire, and that to give you officers of your own choice. If I have varied at all from this, it was for the purpose of facilitating the prompt raising of the men and to prevent any dissatisfaction on the part of the militia officers who were anxious to enter upon active service. Your suggestions in regard to fixing the different rendezvous is excellent, and will be carried out. I am preparing an order to that effect, and only await your determination in regard to the cavalry regiment. You can rest assured I will render you every aid in my power to make the California troops creditable to the State and pleasing to the general commanding.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN G. DOWNEY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 6, 1861.

Governor J. G. DOWNEY,
Sacramento City, Cal.:

The appointment of Maj. A. J. Smith, of the First Dragoons, as colonel of cavalry would be much the best one for the service. Lieutenant

Kellogg is not a cavalry officer; he would make an excellent lieutenant-colonel of infantry. The other two appointments I should be well satisfied with.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 7, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Since my letter to you of the 30th ultimo the Union party has triumphed in the election, which makes things much safer here. There are about 20,000 secession voters in this State, and the dissolute and loose portion of this party are congregating in some force in the southern counties, in the hope of receiving support from Texas. I am re-enforcing the regular troops in that quarter as speedily as possible, in order to check this movement. The great and unaccountable success in Arizona and New Mexico will no doubt embolden them, and it is by no means certain that they will not make some attempt in this direction, and if they should ever get an organized force into this State as a rallying point for all the secession element, it would inevitably inaugurate a civil war here immediately. I stated to you that I thought Guaymas would be a better point of departure from this coast than Mazatlan. This was on the supposition that I was to enter Texas on the northwestern border. I find on further inquiry that this route would be next to impracticable with a large force for the want of water, grass, &c. I fitted out General Kearny's command of 100 men on the Rio Grande in the fall of 1846. I gave him the best of everything in the regiment, and yet when he arrived on this coast this small force was completely broken down and unable to contend successfully with the Californians who attacked him. If the object of the march is to move through Mexico and reach Texas low down on the Rio Grande, the best point of departure would be San Blas. I inclose a letter from Mr. Beale, the surveyor-general of this State.* His knowledge of Mexico is founded on his having actually traveled over it, and he is a sensible and reliable man. From Guadalajara I could make my way north, but it would be a very long and severe march, and with all the care I could take I could not feel sure of having an army of volunteers in fighting order when I reached Texas. I am, however, prepared to undertake it, and if it is not impossible the object of the expedition will be attained. I took the liberty in my last letter of suggesting whether it would not be better to take my command by sea to some point in Texas, there to be joined by a force from the North with all the necessary munitions, &c. If the main object of the expedition is to recover Texas, I would respectfully ask the General-in-Chief to reconsider this matter for a moment. I should feel great confidence in such an expedition, and I believe, with the additional force the general would give me, that I could recover and hold Texas, and thus make an important diversion in favor of the operations on the Mississippi. This plan would also have another great advantage. It would keep the troops here for some time while undergoing the necessary discipline, and still I should reach Texas much sooner than by the overland route. I think the presence of these troops

* See Beale to Sumner, September 5, p. 605.

here for a time would put down this restless and unscrupulous secession party, and prevent any attempt from Texas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 7, 1861.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE ANDREWS,
Sixth Regiment Infantry, Commanding Fort Yuma, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires me to say, in reply to your letter of the 25th ultimo, that Company C, of the Sixth, cannot for the present be relieved from duty at Fort Yuma. The general desires you to use every precaution to secure the safety of your command, and particularly the reliability of the troops. To assist you in the accomplishment of the latter, the general directs me to say that you will be sustained in any stringent measures you may think it necessary to take.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., September 7, 1861.

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that information was telegraphed me yesterday from Virginia City that a party of seventy emigrants had been robbed by the Indians somewhere this side of Salt Lake and were left entirely destitute and starving. I immediately sent out a party of dragoons under the command of Lieutenant Baker, First Dragoons, with a supply of provisions to assist them and enable them to reach the settlements, and would respectfully ask the approval of the general commanding the department to the issues made them, as well as what more may be necessary for their immediate wants. A further report will be made on the return of Lieutenant Baker. I learn that the citizens of Virginia City have also sent out provisions and clothing, as they were expected to reach the sink of the Humboldt last evening.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. H. BLAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Dragoons, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 8, 1861.

Capt. DAVID A. RUSSELL,
Fourth Infantry, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I wish you to have all your command and baggage on the wharf at the Point at 9 o'clock precisely to-morrow morning to embark on the Active. On your arrival at San Pedro procure the necessary

transportation, and proceed without delay to San Bernardino and report to Major Ketchum.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 8, 1861.

Maj. WILLIAM SCOTT KETCHUM,
Fourth Infantry, Commanding San Bernardino, Cal.:

MAJOR: I send Captain Russell down with the remainder of your regiment. Make such disposition of these troops as you think best to make everything secure. If we find they are advancing from Arizona I shall send down a large force at once. You may think it necessary to send one or two companies to Los Angeles to replace those sent to Fort Yuma.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near San Bernardino, Cal., September 8, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Captain Davidson returned to this place yesterday with his entire command, and leaving Company F, Fourth Infantry, here, proceeded to Los Angeles without visiting Bear and Holcomb Valleys. As I was not advised by department headquarters of the nature of the instructions under which Captain Davidson acted, I cannot of course say whether he carried them out or not. Captain Davidson left my camp with his dragoons and Company F, Fourth Infantry, on the 5th instant with six days' provisions, and, much to my surprise, returned on the 7th instant, on which latter-mentioned date, I have been informed, some disguised persons fired upon a party en route to the mines in Santa Aña Cañon, killing one man named Stemper, and wounding another named Bogan. A man by the name of Green, a clerk for Sylvester, at Holcomb Valley, and another man named John Fuller, an expressman, are reported as missing. I have been told that Stemper had $1,300 or more in gold dust about his person. The horse of the expressman, Mr. Mogo, of Holcomb Valley, says, has been seen, but Fuller and Green have not yet been heard of. Mr. Mogo is also of the opinion that had Captain Davidson proceeded on to Holcomb Valley he would not have been far from the place where the party was attacked. The depredation is represented to have been committed between 9 and 10 a. m. on the 7th instant between Deer Creek and Trip's Station, about five miles this side of Deer Creek and seven miles the other side of Trip's. As Captain Davidson started for Bear and Holcomb Valleys, I regret that he did not visit them, as his party was 125 strong. The mere show of such a force in such places would, in my opinion, have had a beneficial effect.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Major Fourth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 9, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Lieutenant-General Scott, with the assent of the Secretary of War, directs that you suspend preparations for the expedition against Western Texas, via Mazatlan. Instructions will be sent you by the next mail for other purposes. Prepare the regular troops, except four companies of artillery, to come by steam to New York. Two regiments of volunteers will replace the regulars.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 9, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: The Governor of California has given the following appointments to officers of the Army, and as their services will be of the utmost importance in the volunteers, I would respectfully ask the sanction of the General-in-Chief: Maj. A. J. Smith, First U. S. Cavalry, to be colonel of the Second Regiment of Cavalry; Capt. H. M. Judah, Fourth Infantry, to be colonel Second Regiment of Infantry; First Lieut. Benjamin F. Davis, First U. S. Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel (Battalion) First Regiment Cavalry; First Lieut. John Kellogg, Third Artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel —— Regiment of Infantry; Second Lieut. E. V. Sumner, jr., First U. S. Cavalry, to be major Second Regiment of Cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

P. S.—Bvt. Maj. J. H. Carleton, First Cavalry, was appointed colonel at the request of the Secretary of War.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY,
September 28, 1861.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General, by direction of the General-in-Chief.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 30, 1861.

Respectfully forwarded to the Honorable Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 9, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor of the State of California, Sacramento City, Cal.:

GOVERNOR: I have received your letter of the 6th instant in relation to the Indians in Trinity County. I doubt very much these Indian

reports. If twenty-five men would be a sufficient protection, it certainly would seem that those people should take care of themselves just at this time when we have so much on our hands. It is impossible to send regular troops there now, as I am obliged to re-enforce the troops in the southern part of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Fitzgerald, Cal., September 9, 1861.

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: After executing Major Ketchum's instructions, reported to you in my letter of the 31st ultimo, I started for Holcomb Valley on the evening of the 5th instant, with a company of infantry in addition to my force, but the information which I received during the night of the 5th and morning of the 6th determined me to retrace my steps and move in all haste to Los Angeles. The deserters had gotten news of my march. My examination of the road proved it to be far more difficult for troops than had been reported, and the prosecution of the trip would have involved some eight more days' absence from Los Angeles than I anticipated. Both the marshal and myself agreed that more important interests might be periled at Los Angeles during such absence than good could possibly be done. The information was to the effect that the secessionists had been leaving Holcomb Valley in small parties—where to was unknown; that the design was to concentrate and rob the valleys of San Bernardino and Los Angeles; that the point of concentration was on the Mojave, where some had already arrived; that these parties after concentrating were to move into Sonora; that they were in correspondence with one Ramirez, formerly editor of the Clamor Publico, in this county, and who now edits a paper either in Hermosillo or Guaymas; that provisions were being put on the road to Warner's ranch for them, and that one of their expressmen had stated at a station on the road to Holcomb that matters were getting ripe in Los Angeles; that the commanding officer there was all right. (To whom this referred I do not know, but the report would do them as much good as the fact.) These things, weighed with the withdrawal of the two infantry companies from Los Angeles, determined me to return at once, and I sincerely hope the general will approve the step. I arrived here on the 8th. Bryant left on the 9th. The day of the election at San Bernardino I was directed by Major Ketchum to keep my squadron in hand near town to repress disorder, and not to leave until after the polls were closed. At sundown I drove up alone to the polls in a buggy, having been ill all day, and asked the inspector if they were closed. He replied that in a few minutes he would announce it. Meantime many persons gathered around my buggy (there were 200 or 300 people still near the polls), having sticks in their hands, and commenced shouting: "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis! Hurrah for the Southern Confederacy!" Most of the persons had revolvers. One of them said that if the Union men felt themselves stronger there that day, they could beat them robbing and burning any day. I rose up in my buggy and called the attention of the people to the fact that there were men in their midst who openly avowed themselves robbers and house-burners, and gave comfort and heart to the enemies of the country by their shouts, and then turning through the

crowd I drove over one man I believe, went down to my camp about 300 yards off, where the squadron was standing to horse, and brought up a platoon of dragoons, and riding into the crowd, stated that I would seize any one who uttered the same cry named above. I told them that free discussion was one thing, and the utterance of treasonable language another; that these men had expressed their opinions in the ballot-box that day, but that openly hurrahing for the Southern Confederacy was seditious, and I, as a Federal officer, was bound to put it down. The Union men, who up to this time had not opened their mouths, then cheered the Federal Government, the Jeff. Davis men slunk away from the crowd, and during the revulsion of feeling I marched my men away. It was a novel position. I hope it will be approved, but I felt I must submit to the defiance and dishearten the Union men, or take the bull by the horns and show them that such conduct will not be, I trust, tolerated in this State. Please write me if I am correct. I am sadly off for at least one intelligent, earnest officer in this squadron. Cannot one be sent down? It is my bounden duty to inform the general that, if anything should occur to me, the squadron would fall into indifferent hands.

I am, captain, your most obedient servant,

JNO. W. DAVIDSON,
Captain, First Dragoons, Commanding.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, September 10, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have organized the regiments as follows in annexed schedule,* and fixed their regimental headquarters. I trust it will meet your approval, as I am sure the appointments and localities to which they are assigned will promote the speedy completion of the force called for by the Department. If the field officers can be authorized to examine the officers of the companies it would greatly facilitate matters, as captains and lieutenants cannot well afford to visit San Francisco upon a contingency of their passing the board. The regiments are now arranged as you desired, with the exception of Lieut. John Kellogg, and I had to make this change in the programme on account of your desiring the appointment of Capt. A. J. Smith to command the Second Cavalry Regiment. It has taken some time to make the selection, but there is nothing lost by it, and I doubt exceedingly if there be in the service of the United States, among the volunteers called into active duty, a better officered expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. DOWNEY.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 168. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 10, 1861.

1. The regiment of infantry and battalion of cavalry organized for the protection of the overland route will take up their line of march for the plains, under the command of Col. James H. Carleton, on the 20th instant.

2. Col. Thomas Swords, assistant quartermaster, is relieved from duty at these headquarters, and will comply with instructions received from the War Department.

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* Not found as an inclosure.

3. Capt. Ralph W. Kirkham, assistant quartermaster, will relieve Colonel Swords as chief quartermaster at these headquarters, and act in that capacity until the arrival of Maj. E. B. Babbitt, same department.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BENICIA ARSENAL, *September 10, 1861.*

Colonel CARLETON,
First Regiment California Volunteers, San Francisco:

SIR: When I was ordered to equip your cavalry by the 1st of September it would have been impossible to have done so without using the old dragoon saddles. I could not have obtained Mexican saddles for all the men in the short time allowed. I explained to you and the general commanding that these saddles had to be repaired, and was ordered to buy Mexican saddles for the California company alone. Major Grier's statement that we could not get the old saddles from Oregon in time rendered it necessary to buy another set of Mexican saddles. Thus you have two companies with Mexican saddles and three with Grimsley's. To fill this requisition I have had to collect everything I had and repair extensively. I expected that the fact of two companies having new saddles and the other three old ones would create discontent, but did not see how to avoid it for want of time allowed me and want of money. The saddles for the Second Regiment of California Volunteers will be ready by the 1st proximo, and if the general sees fit to condemn these saddles because the men would prefer new ones, why, I could issue from that lot. But you must wait until their completion. Now, about the bayonet scabbards. I knew that they were too short for the bayonets, but I believe I told you that all our accouterments on this coast, except those in use by regular troops, were of the old pattern. Mr. Floyd in sending out 10,000 new arms did not see fit to send accouterments, as the former transaction accomplished his object. Among the 10,000 bayonet scabbards on hand at Alcatraz Island some are long and some short. I will try and see what I can do for your command, but some of these very scabbards are being used in the East with this very bayonet in actual warfare, and some of these saddles of which your command complain are bearing soldiers in battle. In times like these the arms and strength should be consulted, and not merely the looks. The Ordnance Department ordered sent home for use 30,000 of the very muskets your troops complained of the other day. If you want the blank cartridges you must get a requisition approved by the general for them, as my supply of musket powder is reduced to a few barrels. All the requisitions forwarded to this arsenal contain a full complement of pistols, from eighty-five to ninety-two for each company. I have only issued sixty, in accordance with the requisition made by you and approved by the general. If you want new saddles you will have to defer leaving until they are ready, which will be about the 1st proximo. When shall I forward the ammunition directed to you at Fort Churchill and Ruby Valley? I believe in the above you will find answers to all your inquiries contained in your three letters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MCALLISTER,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near San Bernardino, Cal., September 10, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: On the 8th instant I informed you what reports had been made to me respecting a party which was attacked while en route to the mines in Holcomb Valley. Mr. Stemper, who was reported killed, was wounded; jumped off his horse and fired four times at his assailants, two in number, who ran off and left him. Mr. Stemper was shot in the thigh through the flesh, and the ball lodged in his wallet in his trousers' pocket, which saved his life undoubtedly. Mr. Bogan was shot in the shoulder. He is now in San Bernardino and will no doubt recover, as his is a flesh wound only. Mr. Fuller, the expressman, is safe. He jumped off his horse and ran. He thinks those who attacked him secured his horse. Of this, however, he has no knowledge. Fuller, who returned to San Bernardino, says he saw nine persons in the attacking party, and he thinks there were more from the noises heard by him. Mr. Green, the clerk, is also safe, and is now in Holcomb Valley. He reports that he fought his way through to Deer Creek Station; hence nobody was killed and only two wounded. Constable Saint John took a posse and went in search of the depredators, so I have been informed, but he has not made any arrests yet, although he suspects who were concerned.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Major Fourth Infantry, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 169. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 11, 1861.

The volunteer camp to be established in the vicinity of the Pioneer Race Course will be known as Camp Alert.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 170. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 12, 1861.

1. Major Pollock, California volunteers, having been transferred by the Governor from the First to the Third Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Stockton and report in person to Colonel Connor.

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5. Capt. John Kellogg, Third Artillery, having been appointed by the Governor of this State colonel of the Fifth Regiment of California Infantry, will be relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco and proceed to organize his regiment at such point as the Governor may designate.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 12, 1861.

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have just returned from Fort Dalles. Much alarm existing in the border settlements in consequence of the threatening aspect of our Indian affairs, I have deemed it proper to call on the Governor of Oregon for a company of volunteer cavalry. A copy of my communication to the Governor is herewith inclosed. Not having received any of the recent laws relating to the organization of volunteer forces, I have adhered to the old organization authorized for this country. I have called for the company for three years, unless sooner discharged. My latest advices from Fort Colville, and also from the Nez Percé country, represent everything as quiet. I keep Captain Whittlesey at Fort Dalles. His services are important there to muster in and take charge of the company I have called for. With the company I have called for I think we shall get along very well. It is barely possible that I may have to call on the Governor of Washington Territory for a company for service north of the Columbia River. All is quiet at the Cascades. Captain Van Voast is at that point with his company, occupying both sides of the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 12, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN WHITEAKER,
Governor of the State of Oregon:

SIR: The threatening attitude of the Indian tribes in the country east of the Cascade Mountains having produced much alarm amongst the settlers, causing many of them to abandon their claims, and the regular force under my command having been reduced during the past year by the withdrawal of fourteen companies for service in California, leaving an inadequate number of troops necessary for the protection of the settlements, I have the honor to request that your Excellency will call for one company of volunteer cavalry to be mustered into the service of the United States at Fort Dalles, Oreg., for the period of three years unless sooner discharged. The organization of the company will be one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, one farrier and blacksmith, and seventy-four privates. Every member of the company will be required to furnish his own horse and horse equipments, and will be paid for their use and risk such allowances as are now or may hereafter be established by law. The Government will furnish arms and subsistence when the organization of the company shall have been completed and the company accepted. When fully organized, I request that your Excellency will direct the captain of the company to report to Capt. Joseph H. Whittlesey, of the U. S. Army, at Fort Dalles, who has been ordered to inspect and, if accepted, to administer the oath of allegiance and muster the company into the service of the United States.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 12, 1861.

Col. B. L. BEALL,
First Dragoons, Fort Vancouver:

COLONEL: I will give you a brief statement of the situation of affairs in this district. Two companies of the Ninth Infantry are posted at Fort Colville, under command of Brevet Major Lugenbeel. Twenty men from each of those companies are with Lieutenant Mullan. At Fort Walla Walla there are three companies of the First Dragoons, under command of Major Steen. One of those companies is temporarily detached in the Nez Percé country. At Fort Dalles is one company of First Dragoons, under Captain Whittlesey, having twenty men detached at the Warm Springs Reservation. At Fort Cascades is one company of the Ninth Infantry, under Captain Van Voast, having twenty men detached under Lieutenant Mullan, and twelve at Fort Dalles. At Fort Vancouver are two companies under Captain Black—twelve men detached at Camp Chehalis. At Fort Hoskins one company under Captain Dent—eleven men detached under Lieutenant Mullan. At Fort Steilacoom two companies under Captain Woodruff—not half full either of them. At San Juan Island one company under Captain English—half full. The present disposition of the troops is believed to be the best that can be made. The companies at the reservations are small and cannot be dispensed with. The companies are generally much reduced and have many men detached. I have called for a company of volunteer cavalry to be mustered in by Captain Whittlesey at Fort Dalles. Captain Whittlesey cannot be removed from Fort Dalles, as he has to muster in and take charge of the volunteer cavalry. There is much alarm beyond The Dalles, but I apprehend that no real danger exists. At all events, Captain Whittlesey with his own volunteer force will manage to keep everything quiet. The large bodies of Indians at Yamhill and Hoskins, some of them rather disaffected, render it prudent to keep a small company at each place. I invite your careful attention to my order and letter books and to the orders and instructions from department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 13, 1861.

I. First Lieut. A. C. Wildrick, Third Artillery, will immediately relieve Maj. E. B. Babbitt, quartermaster, U. S. Army, in his duties as chief quartermaster and commissary at the Vancouver depot.

II. After being relieved, Major Babbitt will repair immediately to San Francisco to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Swords.

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IV. The command of the District of Oregon is hereby transferred to Col. B. L. Beall, First Dragoons.

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 13, 1861.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of this district in conformity to department Special Orders, No. 155, dated headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, August 26, 1861.

B. L. BEALL,
Colonel First Dragoons, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 172. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 14, 1861.

1. Paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 168, is revoked.

2. Colonel Carleton will proceed with his command of California infantry and cavalry to Los Angeles, where he will receive further instructions.

3. The horses of the battalion of cavalry will be turned over to the quartermaster in this city for the Second Regiment of California Cavalry. The battalion of cavalry will be furnished with a remount at Los Angeles.

4. The quartermaster will procure the necessary transportation by water to San Pedro for Colonel Carleton's command.

5. Col. George Wright will proceed to Los Angeles and assume command of all the troops serving in the southern part of this State, embracing the posts of Fort Yuma, New San Diego, Los Angeles, San Bernardino.

6. Capt. Henry D. Wallen, Fourth Infantry, will, with the detachment of his company at the Presidio, proceed to join that portion of his company now at Los Angeles. The quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 16, 1861—11.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Besides the volunteer force called for from California to guard the Overland Mail Route, the five regiments (one of cavalry and four of infantry) originally ordered, will be organized and held ready for service on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere, according to future orders to be given. Send a copy of this to the Governor of California.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 16, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

SIR: A dispatch was sent you by the pony express the 10th [9th] instant, and a duplicate the 14th, directing you to suspend the expedition via Mazatlan to Western Texas, and to prepare to send all the regular troops, except four companies of artillery, by steamer to New York. The General-in-Chief directs that you accordingly leave one company Third Artillery at Fort Vancouver and three companies in the harbor

of San Francisco. The remainder of the regulars you will send forward by steamer to New York as fast as they can be collected for embarkation. The cavalry and artillery horses will be disposed of in such manner as may be deemed best for the public interest. The arms and equipments of the troops will be brought with them; also 10,000 of the muskets remaining in store. The field batteries and their equipments will be left behind. You will send orders to Colonel Wright to repair to San Francisco to relieve you in command of the department, and after his arrival you will proceed to the headquarters of the Army and report in person. Brig. Gen. J. W. Denver, U. S. Volunteer service, will be ordered to California to relieve Colonel Wright, who will then proceed to report in person at Army headquarters. The following dispatch was sent you this day, by pony express, and also by telegraph.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near San Bernardino, Cal., September 16, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Company E, Ninth Infantry, also Company K, Fourth Infantry, and a portion of Company H, Fourth Infantry, joined my command this day from Camp Sumner, Cal., in obedience to instructions from department headquarters. Aggregate, 120. Having received no blanks, I cannot furnish a field return. For the present my command at this place will be kept entire for the purpose of instruction and discipline. My command is sadly in want of company officers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Major Fourth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 16, 1861.

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the 13th instant I relieved Col. George Wright, Ninth Infantry, from the command of this district, agreeably to Special Orders, No. 155, dated headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., August 26, 1861.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. L. BEALL,
Colonel First Dragoons, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Fitzgerald, Cal., September 16, 1861.

Capt. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: The information given you in my letter of the 9th instant has received much corroboration within the last few days. Judge Terry

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* See next, *ante*.

is said to be at the head of the organization. Secret nightly meetings are reported to me to be held by armed men at the Monte (twelve miles from Los Angeles). With regard to the last I have sent out (and will continue to do so until something most positive is learned by me) nightly patrols of intelligent non-commissioned officers and one or two men, for the purpose of ascertaining where and by whom these meetings are held, and if possible their object. It is almost impossible to convey to the general the state of affairs down here. My ears are stuffed with all sorts of rumors and reports, and I have work to sift out what should be attended to and what not. You know I have not been an alarmist in my letters, nor have they ever stampeded me, but I think now that the depot of our supplies should be removed to a more secure position. At present it consists of a corral with a wooden fence, and the stores are placed in one large wooden shed and four hospital tents. It should be within brick or adobe walls, and in defensive buildings. I don't know, also, what the general's intentions are with regard to more troops at this particular point, but I think at least one company of infantry should be here. This would enable me to detach parts of the squadron through the country, never absent long, nor going far, which would tend to break up or discover these nests of disaffected and marauding parties. I inclose the within protest to the general. I am inclined to believe those who sign it to be correct. I thought while in San Bernardino that it had been the design of the Mormons there to cloak themselves as Union men for the purpose of splitting the Union vote. The insidious documents with regard to the income and other taxes circulated by the McConnell men among the Californians but a few days prior to the election, and the personal popularity of Tomas Sanchez were the influencing causes of the Spanish vote in this county. Rumor says that I am to go with the general. Will he pardon me for saying that, if so, I think this squadron should be filled up, even if it requires a company up north to be broken up, and the main object being to get one or more efficient officers with it.

I am, captain, your most obedient servant,

JNO. W. DAVIDSON,
Captain, First Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

SAN BERNARDINO, *September 14, 1861.*

Capt. JOHN W. DAVIDSON,
Commanding U. S. Dragoons, Camp Fitzgerald, Los Angeles:

SIR: We, the undersigned, members of the Union Club of San Bernardino, would most respectfully state that a company of cavalry has been organized by Mormons in this place under the name of the home guard; they pretend to be Union men while we have every reason to doubt their sincerity and loyalty. They are commanded by Mr. Clarence E. Bennett, late a lieutenant in the U. S. Army, stationed in Utah Territory, who resigned his commission and married the daughter of a Mormon high in that church of a damnable heresy and imposture, she being an actress on the stage. His sympathies being necessarily with that class of people who are sworn foes to the United States Government, and the present indications being of such a nature as lead us to believe that hostilities will break out between them and the Government ere long, we would most solemnly protest, as Union men who hold our country dearer than life, against any arms whatever being issued

to these men. We believe it to be unsafe and injudicious, and we do [know] that some of these same men, when your command arrived here, insulted you by cheering for Jeff. Davis in your presence.

Hoping that this protest of ours may have due weight with you, and that the contents of this letter may be made known to General Sumner and Governor Downey, we subscribe ourselves,

Your respectful and obedient servants,

EDWIN A. SHERMAN,
President of the Club.
JOS. H. PEREAU.
JAMES LEONARD.
Z. G. AYERS.
CHAS. MOGO.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 17, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I am compelled to assume the high responsibility of changing the destination of the troops ordered to the plains. The disaffection in the southern part of this State is increasing and becoming dangerous, and it is indispensably necessary to throw re-enforcements into that section immediately. The rebels are organizing, collecting supplies, and evidently preparing to receive a force from Texas, and the worst feature of the affair is this: They have managed to seduce the native Californians by telling them that they will be ruined by taxes to maintain the war. I shall establish a strong camp at Warner's ranch on the road to Fort Yuma, which will support that post, prevent the gathering of rebels in that vicinity, and be prepared to repel any force advancing through Arizona.

The only available troops I have at this moment are those raised for the Overland Mail Route. These troops are now ready, whereas I could not get any of the last requisition ready before a month. Another consideration is this: The Fourth Infantry, now in the southern part of this State, are the only available regulars for my expedition. I cannot withdraw another man from Oregon or from any post in California, and it would be madness to withdraw this regiment from its present duty without replacing it with other troops. No evil will result from this change, as no protection from the Indians is necessary for the mail. Some of the principal agents have said to me that they did not need any protection; nevertheless I have ordered a company of dragoons at Fort Churchill to make a march as far out on the mail route as Ruby Valley, which is beyond all the Indians from whom there is anything to apprehend. I inclose a copy of my instructions for this movement. I shall place Colonel Wright in command of all the troops in the disaffected district till I am ready to leave with the southern expedition. I would respectfully ask an early reply to my letters of the 30th ultimo and 7th instant, in which I took the liberty of asking the General-in-Chief to let me proceed by sea, via the isthmus, to Brazos Santiago.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 17, 1861.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DENVER, U. S. Army,
Wilmington, Ohio:

Repair to this city and report for orders preparatory to going to California.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

[WASHINGTON, D. C.,] *Tuesday, September 17, 1861.*

[General E. V. SUMNER:]

DEAR GENERAL: I only found out this morning that you were ordered here with the regulars, and that only two regiments of volunteers were ordered for home service in California. I have got the first order restored, to wit, one regiment cavalry (Colton, colonel), and four of infantry. Five regiments of California volunteers to be organized, armed, &c., and hold themselves in readiness for future command. The expedition to Texas is suspended for the present, at least. It will be renewed in due time, but for the present it is discontinued. I will explain all when we meet.

Your friend,

M. S. LATHAM.

N. B.—I will tell you, when we meet, who it was that secretly got the expedition to Texas countermanded.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 174. } *San Francisco, September 17, 1861.*

The volunteer camp to be established in the vicinity of Placerville in this State will be known as Camp McClellan.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 17, 1861.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE A. H. BLAKE,
First Dragoons, Commanding Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to prepare the company of dragoons at your post to make a march to Ruby Valley and back on the Overland Mail Route. He wishes you to get this company off as soon as possible, direct it to march about twenty miles a day, which will bring it home before the cold weather sets in. Let them take some barley, and deposit a part of it on their way out for the march back. Instruct the commanding officer to see as many of the Indian chiefs as possible and say to them expressly that if they wish to retain the good will of the Government they must prevent their people from all interference with the mail stages or the stations, or the iron wire that passes through their country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 17, 1861.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE A. H. BLAKE,
First Dragoons, Commanding Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires me to say that should the officer in command of the company of dragoons find upon his arrival at Ruby Valley that there are any Indians in that vicinity at the distance of forty or fifty miles, that it would be necessary to visit, I wish him to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RED BLUFF, *September 17, 1861—12.40 p. m.*

General SUMNER:

First Company Siskiyou Cavalry leaves here Friday. Any orders?

GEO. F. PRICE,
First Lieutenant.

NEW YORK, *September 19, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington City:

SIR: The inclosed document was received by us to-day through the pony express.* The signers requested us to present same in person, but on consultation with Mr. Cisco, assistant treasurer United States, we feel satisfied that the objects of the signers will be accomplished by forwarding it by mail. We deem it of great importance that the information embraced in this document shall be placed before you without delay, and therefore respectfully ask your immediate consideration to the requests of the loyal people of California.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

EUGENE KELLY & CO.
ALFRED DE WITT.

[Indorsement.]

NEW YORK, *September 19, 1861.*

The signers to the above are gentlemen of the highest respectability, doing business here and in California.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

HDQRS. BATTALION FIRST INFANTRY CALIFORNIA VOLS.,
Camp San Pedro, September 19, 1861.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Adjutant First Infantry California Vols., San Francisco:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from Col. James H. Carleton, commanding California volunteers, Companies A, B, C, E, G, and H, First Infantry California Volunteers, are now located at this point, having arrived during yesterday and to-day

*See Rogers, *et al.*, to Cameron, August 28, p. 589.

from San Francisco per steamers Senator, Shubrick, and Active. Their transportation to this place has been successfully accomplished without accident, but the command in disembarking at this landing is most particularly indebted for its comfort and safety to Mr. Banning, who has been untiring in his exertions to fulfill not only his contract obligations, but to render every facility at his disposal for the comfort of the men and officers. I have found him prompt, efficient, and thorough, and deem it within my province to call the attention of the colonel commanding to the value of his services. To-morrow morning at 5 o'clock the command will move toward its destination as ordered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 20, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose an extract from a dispatch of the 28th ultimo, received from Mr. Corwin, relative to an apprehended invasion of Sonora by the insurgents of the United States, and to recommend that the subject be submitted to the General in Chief commanding the armies of the United States for such directions as may be deemed most proper, asking at the same time whether a force of 10,000 men would not be a reasonable one for the service to be performed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY,
Washington, October 5, 1861.

The General-in-Chief directs me to say in reply to the question of the Honorable Secretary of State that he deems the force named by the Secretary a proper one.

Respectfully submitted:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. LEGATION,
Mexico, August 28, 1861.

Mr. SEWARD:

* * * * * * *

Mr. Pickett, commissioner from what he denominates the Confederate States, is still here. He and three Southern persons sojourning in this city were engaged last night in rejoicing over the victory at Bull Run and Manassas Gap. The sketch of that battle in the New York Herald of the 23d July reached here yesterday. The paper came here from Havana by private conveyance. Mr. Pickett has learned that Mexico had granted the United States the privilege of marching troops through Mexican territory to Arizona. He has informed the Government here that this will be considered as offensive to the Confederate States, as New Mexico had placed herself under the protection of those States. He had said in private conversation that if this decree is not

annulled Mexico will lose the State of Tamaulipas in sixty days. By looking on any map of Mexico it will be seen that Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Sonora all adjoin Texas or New Mexico. Tamaulipas is easily approached by her port Tampico, on the Mexican Gulf, and also by land from Texas. All the others of these States can be reached by land from Texas or New Mexico. Guaymas is the great port on the Gulf of California, from and to which shipments are made for the States of Sonora and Chihuahua and also to our Territory of New Mexico, including Arizona. It is therefore reasonable enough to conclude that U. S. troops from California could be landed at Guaymas in seven days by steamers, and with a safe passage through Sonora could confront any rebel force operating in Arizona or New Mexico proper, and also be in position to act against any filibustering enemy which might attack any of the Mexican States bordering on Texas. It is no doubt the design of the Southern Confederation, whenever it can, to seize all of these States—indeed, to possess itself of the entire Tierra Caliente of Mexico, that being well adapted to slave labor. If Mexico should be attacked under the pretense that she had justly offended the Confederate States by the grant of passage through Sonora, every obligation of honor would seem to require that our troops should be ready to enforce our laws against filibustering expeditions from our Territories against the territories of a nation with whom we are at peace. Such troops would at the same time be efficient to restore our lawful dominion in Texas and New Mexico. Upper California, Oregon, and Washington Territory could furnish a respectable force for all these purposes, which could be conveyed by water to Guaymas and from thence by land over good roads to their proper points of operation. The States bordering on Texas and our New Mexico frontier are very weak in population and wealth, and could be conquered by a comparatively small force. Tamaulipas has only 108,000, of all ages, races, and sexes. The entire population of the five Mexican States above named is stated in the most reliable census to be 628,000, of all ages, sexes, and races, covering an area of 67,563 square miles. I am informed that recent discoveries of mineral wealth in Sonora and Chihuahua have invited large bodies of men from California to those two States. It is suspected that they are of a class easily induced to unite with the Southern rebels in an attack on these and their neighboring Mexican States, as well as to promote Southern pretensions in New Mexico and Texas. I suggest whether a prudent forecast would not invite our Government to raise in California and Oregon a force which should pass from Guaymas through Sonora to our possessions in New Mexico and Arizona for the purposes suggested above.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 20, 1861.

Brig. Gen. MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: There are some things that are next to impossible and among them is to raise an army without money. We have received no money for your department since the estimate for March last, and the expenses of the Government have been greatly increased thereby (at least 20 per cent). I would beg you to comply with my estimates as

early as possible. I hope you will make no contracts at Washington for transportation or anything else for my command. I can control these matters much better here than you can there. If I should find any collusion against the Government I can throw these people off altogether and resort to some other expedient. If the steamship companies should be at all unreasonable I can hire sailing ships for transports, and there would be but little difference in time in running south, as the prevailing winds are northerly on this coast at this season of the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *September 21, 1861*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In view of the exposed and defenseless condition of the powder magazine at the navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. (being guarded only by two watchmen and a small steamer, the latter being now and most of the time off on duty connected with the War Department), and the easiness with which it could be taken by any considerable force, without even alarming the men at the yard, I would most earnestly request that General Sumner may be instructed to locate a company of soldiers there, in the absence of marines. The importance of this request will be seen immediately, as there is at present a large quantity of powder and ammunition in the magazine.

I remain, sir, very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 21, 1861.*

Brigadier-General SUMNER,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will please find a letter from C. E. Bennett, of San Bernardino, Cal., addressed to Secretary of State, and by him referred to this Department, giving information in regard to the movements of secessionists in that section of country. You will please take such action in the matter as in your judgment may best subserve the public interests.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., *July 29, 1861.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Believing it to be the duty of every loyal citizen to aid the Federal Government to the extent of his ability, I will endeavor to make you acquainted with all movements or operations that I think will be beneficial to the Chief Executive to know concerning this section of the country, and particularly the lower portion of California, Arizona, and Sonora. Some months ago, I think in December or January last, a

gentleman of this place, of high standing, of Southern birth and sympathies, conversing with me about the probability of a division of the United States, said if there was any difficulty in the Atlantic States an expedition would go from California and capture Sonora and annex it to this State, and asked me how I would like such a trip. I replied it suited me. He said it was more than likely that I would be tendered a command; that it was deemed very desirable to secure my services, &c. (all of which I thought mere flattery at the time), and that the chief directors of the expedition were at San Francisco (General Johnston & Co.). At the time I considered nothing of this kind would be done. Last week, having occasion to go to Holcomb Valley mines, I learned the following facts: That there were a large number of secessionists congregated there from different parts of the State, when that place was designated as a rendezvous. It was for the departure of 250 secessionists from there for Sonora to attack and capture Fort Yuma; that there are a large number of soldiers at that post who belong to this secession combination and will turn upon their officers the moment the attack is made. There they will provide themselves with all that the fort contains that is of value or use to them; all property that can be made available will be taken, the remainder destroyed. There is a lieutenant now in the Army—I could not learn positively whether he was in Benicia, Los Angeles, or Yuma; my impression is that he is somewhere in California, because at their meetings last Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday nights they spoke of General A. S. Johnston, who lately left here with a party of fifty men for Texas to join the Southern Army, as their adviser and director, whose advice was law, and in a speech regarded him as a very superior officer and manager, and said the command of the party to capture Yuma and Sonora was urged on him months ago. He said his reputation and standing were so high he would proceed at once to the South, as his enemies would denounce the expedition as a thieving one, &c., and he laid all the plans for this lieutenant to follow as soon as the expedition could be got ready. This expedition, a greater portion of which rendezvoused at Holcomb Valley within the last ten days, it seems was countermanded until a few weeks hence. They were sent to different portions of the State to raise men and money, to capture the lower portion of this State (Arizona is with them) and Sonora, and proclaim Jefferson Davis as their President and hoist the Confederate flag. They are bound together by the most binding oaths. The penalty for divulging anything connected with their operations, any of their traitorous plans, is death, and they swear to kill anyone so offending. Every one belonging to this traitor band after the capture of this State and southward is to have three leagues of land; in other words, to share equally the plunder. In their convention they concluded that 1,000 men—effective, well-armed men—true to the secession cause, would be amply sufficient to capture and hold the counties of San Bernardino, San Diego, and Los Angeles. The inhabitants living mostly on large ranches several miles apart, taken by surprise with no time to rally, that force is regarded by them as sufficiently large. They designated men to go to different towns to forward this plan to raise men and money. Two came here, two to Los Angeles, and to other places I will find out in a day or so. They expect to have these missionaries of piracy come to Holcomb Valley in about six weeks and report a state of readiness, and then, in their language, "they will cut loose." As soon as possible I will ascertain the whereabouts and, if possible, the names of these disloyal soldiers and officer. Most, if not all, the soldiers are at Fort Yuma, I think. This officer was in communication

with General Johnston all the time he was in command of this department. That there is going to be an effort to capture a portion, if not all, of this State, Arizona, Sonora, I know, and Fort Yuma is going to be taken on the route to Sonora. I consulted with a friend of mine here, Doctor D. R. Dickey. He will go on down to Los Angeles and take a letter from me to General Sumner through Major Carleton. The moment I ascertain the name of the officer and the certain disaffection of troops I will telegraph to General Sumner in time to express to Yuma. About six weeks is the time calculated it will take to raise men and means. I became assured that it was dangerous to believe anyone in this particular locality on this great question when I saw the number of hypocrites and traitors at Holcomb. If the civil appointments for this State are true to the Government they could do a great deal. As special agent, special mail agent, their expenses being paid by Government, they could organize in every town a Union party that could be prepared for emergencies like the coming one. I would respectfully recommend that Moses Martin be appointed postmaster at San Bernardino. I mail this to my father, Harmon Bennett, in order that it may reach you. Mr. Martin is a supporter of the present Administration. He voted for Mr. Lincoln, canvassed the county to aid his election, and he is a reliable man—Union man. This must be kept secret until we have success on the Union side, and I trust it will not be long. If there is anything I can do to forward the interest of the Government I pledge myself to do it. I have penned this hurriedly and with many interruptions. I will use my utmost ability to have these traitors captured and brought to justice. I especially request care to be taken that my name does not appear in connection with this until we have caught these traitors.

Hoping and trusting that success will crown your efforts for the restoration of peace to our country,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT.

[Indorsement.]

NORWICH, N. Y., *August 23, 1861.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I received this day the inclosed from my son and have no doubt of the correctness of his statements or the conclusions he arrives at. He graduated at West Point in 1854; served five years under Colonel Alexander and General Johnston; left the Army about one year since; is now farming and mining at San Bernardino, Cal.

Very respectfully, yours,

HARMON BENNETT.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., September 22, 1861.

Capt. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to state for the information of the general commanding the department that forty men, all that were disposable of Company A, First Dragoons, under the command of Second Lieut. E. M. Baker, First Dragoons, this day left this post en route for Ruby Valley, according to instructions from department headquarters of September 17, 1861. I would also state that I have been compelled to relieve a number of the men from extra duty in the quartermaster's

department, for the purpose of guard duty, which will seriously impede the work on the soldiers' quarters and the shelter for the animals, and will render it almost impossible to get the work of building finished before the winter sets in with the force under my command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. H. BLAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Dragoons, Commanding Post.

[SEPTEMBER, 1861.] (Received 27th.)

COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE PACIFIC DIVISION, U. S. Army:

SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of Pitt River Valley, respectfully represent to you the following reasons for an additional force to be stationed at Fort Crook: First. There is an extent of some 300 square miles to be protected by the troops at Fort Crook. The country around the valley is filled with Indians, who are continually committing depredations on the lives and property of the citizens of the valley. They do so with impunity from their knowledge of the smallness of the force at this place. Second. If there was a sufficient force at this place the valley would soon fill up, when we would be able to protect ourselves. There have already been several emigrant trains passed through this place that would have located here were they not deterred from so doing by the inadequacy of the protection from the Government force at this place. Third. By re-enforcing the garrison, so that a sufficient number could be kept scouting, all hostilities on the part of the Indians would cease, and in one year from this time it would take but a small force to protect us. Should you be able to send us one company without detriment to the public service your petitioners will take it as a great favor, and as in duty bound will do all they can to assist the Government force.

L. L. Y. HASTINGS,
WILLIAM NARY,
L. H. STEVENS,
[AND 24 OTHERS.]

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., *September 23, 1861.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

The writer of the inclosed letter, John B. Mills, esq., is a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman, residing near this place; any suggestion coming from him I think is worthy of respectful consideration. I know of no way in which, as it seems to me, I could more appropriately dispose of his letter than by inclosing it to your Excellency, to the end that it might receive such a direction as the subject-matter of it might seem to require.

Most respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servant,

WM. NELSON.

[Inclosure.]

SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM NELSON:

SIR: In view of your personal acquaintance with the President of the United States, I beg to present a subject to your consideration, and if when well turned in your mind you deem it pertinent and of sufficient importance to address the President, you will please do so.

The subject, in gross, is involved in the general question of the policy of the Government withdrawing or removing their troops from Arizona, the southern part of New Mexico. You are well aware that the inhabitants of that Territory are comparatively few and greatly scattered, and therefore in existing circumstances are dependent upon the Government of the United States for protection. The later intelligence that we have here from Arizona is that the Apaches and other tribes of Indians are very troublesome, and together with secessionists from Texas, with whom the Indians seem to be in league, are becoming more and more hostile and are committing great depredations. Robbery and murder upon an extensive scale seem to be the order of the day. It is understood, and I conclude correctly, that some of the Government forts are already abandoned, and if the same policy is continued the Territory will be overrun with Indians and secessionists; consequently all of the better class of people and settlers will be driven out of the country. There are individual cases, with which I have some acquaintance (among which is a son of mine) and from which cases comes the urgent request to pray the Government that the garrisons be not broken up and the troops not removed. If they are withdrawn we shall have to follow. True, these are individual cases, but the circumstance applies to all the better class of settlers in the whole Territory. Therefore it becomes a question whether the Government will permit this state of things to proceed. Surely it would seem, in view of the small number of troops now in the Territory, that rather more should be sent there than that those there should be called away.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. MILLS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 24, 1861.

Col. THOMAS R. CORNELIUS,
Hon. B. F. HARDING, and
R. F. MAURY, Esq.,
Of Oregon:

GENTLEMEN: The War Department being convinced of the necessity of raising a body of troops in Oregon to meet all exigencies which may exist there, and with a particular view to the defense of the frontier, I am directed to authorize you to raise for the service of the United States one regiment of mounted troops, to consist of ten companies, with Thomas R. Cornelius as colonel and R. F. Maury as lieutenant-colonel thereof. The two majors will be selected hereafter. B. F. Harding is appointed quartermaster of the regiment, and will be mustered into the service immediately upon the receipt of this letter by any Army officer in his vicinity. If no Army officer be near him, Mr. Harding will muster himself into service, taking the oath of allegiance before a civil magistrate. As soon as mustered into service Quartermaster Harding will act as mustering officer for the remainder of the regiment. The organization of the regiment will be in strict accordance with that prescribed for ten companies of cavalry in General Orders, No. 16, of 1861, from this office, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.* The medical officers of the regiment will be one surgeon and one assistant surgeon, to be competent men, appointed by the colonel. The company officers of the regiment will be appointed by you from men deemed competent for the positions. Every man will be required to furnish his own horse and

*See Series IV, Vol. I.

horse equipments, as prescribed in General Orders, No. 15, of 1861, from this office, a copy of which is also herewith inclosed.* The colonel will be mustered in upon the receipt of this order, and is authorized to make all necessary requisitions upon any U. S. quartermaster or commissary for the supply and support of his command. The quartermaster and mustering officer hereby appointed is also authorized to contract for supplies for the regiment at the lowest market price, and to furnish them upon the requisition of the colonel as fast as the companies are mustered into service, provided the supplies cannot be obtained by requisitions upon the U. S. officers, as hereinbefore specified. In all accounts for such expenditures or contracts, the fact must be stated that the supplies could not otherwise be procured, and that the price paid was the lowest market price. The clothing, arms, and equipments, other than horse equipments, for the regiment will be procured by requisition upon the commanding officer of the District of Oregon or the Department of the Pacific. Owing to the great distance between Washington and Oregon these instructions must necessarily be general, but the Department, acting upon the strong recommendation of the Hon. E. D. Baker, Senator from Oregon, relies confidently upon the prudence, patriotism, and economy with which you will execute this trust. Unless otherwise ordered you will be governed by any directions sent to you by Col. E. D. Baker, and will under all circumstances report your conduct in the premises to the War Department through the Adjutant-General of the Army.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 180. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 25, 1861.

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2. The counties of San Luis Obispo, Buena Vista, Tulare, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego, in the southern part of the State of California, will constitute a command within this department to be known as the District of Southern California, headquarters at Los Angeles. Col. George Wright, Ninth Regiment of Infantry, is assigned to the command of the district.

3. The headquarters of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry will be stationed at San Bernardino, to which point Bvt. Lieut. Col. Robert C. Buchanan, major Fourth Infantry, with the regimental staff and band will proceed.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP ON EEL RIVER, CAL.,
Sixty-five miles southeast of Fort Humboldt, September 26, 1861.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPT. OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have selected this point as the site for the new military post to be called Fort Seward. It is by far a

* See Series IV, Vol. I.

better location than any that could be found after a diligent and careful examination on Larrabee's Creek or Van Dusen, besides being in the heart of the Indian country. It is about fifteen or sixteen miles farther from Fort Humboldt than the camp occupied by the detachment of Company B, Sixth Infantry, on the 10th of July last. The trail after leaving Hydesville, twenty-two miles this side of Fort Humboldt, will be very difficult to pack supplies over after the 1st of December until the 1st of April, as some of the mountains over which it passes, I am told, will have from two to five feet of snow on them. I think by far the most economical plan of getting supplies here would be to have a large skiff boat built near Hydesville, or at Humboldt Bay, capable of carrying ten or fifteen tons. Such a boat could be managed by six or eight men of the command, and could probably be had for $150 or $200. Of course I would not recommend a boat to be built until the river is first examined by an officer to ascertain the practicability of its navigation. I am informed that white men have been up this far in canoes. There is a good wagon road from Fort Humboldt to Hydesville; or, the supplies could be boated down the bay to Myers' Landing; thence by land across Table Bluff to Eel River is less than two miles. How long it would take to make the trip up the river it is impossible for me to say—probably ten or twelve days. As many hours would suffice for the downward trip. Three or four yoke of oxen are absolutely necessary to haul the logs for building. They can be bought here at from $60 to $120 per yoke, according to quality. A circular saw-mill will be much needed, and a competent man to set them up and run them. Except the first sergeant, whose term of service expires early in November, there is but one man called a carpenter in the company, and he is a very indifferent mechanic. It will, therefore, be necessary to modify very materially the plans of buildings sent me. I should like authority from the commanding general to put the laundresses' quarters in some other place more convenient to water, rather than on the opposite side of the square from the company quarters. I see by the newspapers that I was promoted into the Tenth Infantry in May last, and I suppose may expect orders by every mail.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. LOVELL,
Captain, Sixth Infantry, Commanding.

ARLINGTON, *September 27, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON,
Secretary of War:

I take the liberty to introduce Colonel Wallace, delegate from Washington Territory, with whom I was acquainted while on duty in that country. The suggestions of Colonel Wallace in regard to preventing Indian devastations are valuable from his intimate knowledge of the country tributary to the sound and the Columbia River. I have discussed his plans with him, and I think them good if directed by a regular officer who knows the character of the Indians and the country.

I am, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 27, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor State of California, Sacramento City, Cal.:

GOVERNOR: I have received yours of the 25th. It is impossible to receive any more companies into the Second Cavalry. I have now twelve companies, after consolidating the two smallest. The law authorizes this number, but I would have preferred having but ten. I think with you that the Los Angeles company should be mustered into Carleton's regiment of infantry, and I have given the order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 181. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 27, 1861.

The companies of the Second Regiment of California Volunteer Infantry in camp at Hunter's Point will proceed to-morrow morning to Camp Sumner, near the Presidio, where the organization of the regiment will be completed.

By order of Brigadier General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 27, 1861.

Col. BENJAMIN L. BEALL,
First Cav., Comdg. Dist. of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

COLONEL: From recent information received from Washington by the general commanding the department, it is probable you will be cited to appear before the board for retiring disabled officers. The general desires me to inform you that upon the receipt of this order you will in consequence be relieved from the command of the district to enable you to comply therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT FAUNTLEROY, N. MEX, *September 27, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

SIR: As an old printer and soldier of the line in the grand Union Army, I exercise the privilege of addressing you this communication. Having resided sufficiently long in New Mexico and Arizona to become measurably acquainted with the wants and wishes of the people, of acquiring a practical knowledge of the geographical, physical, and moral condition of the country, and learning to a considerable extent the peculiarities of the inhabitants who are spread over this vast Territory, a region nearly four times as large as the State of Missouri, I feel that I can with some degree of safety and accuracy describe to you the present political condition and standing of the community. After

the conquest of New Mexico in 1846 by the army under the command of General Stephen W. Kearny, the people hereof have had a succession of military and civil governors, embracing General Kearny, Colonel Washington, Colonel Weightman, Col. John Munroe, Colonel Garland, Major Bonneville, Colonel Fauntleroy, and Col. W. W. Loring, besides Governors Calhoun, Lane, Meriwether, and Rencher. I am not aware that either of these gentlemen, comprising a list of high-sounding names, ever distinguished themselves by any signal abilities or left their impress upon the statutes or improved the pecuniary condition of the inhabitants, their manners or morals. There are no visible monuments in the Territory or gilded marks of progress or improvement to denote their deeds as warriors or acquirements as civilians. In 1850 New Mexico had a population of 50,000 souls, now (1860), according to the census returns, the white inhabitants, or those free born, exclusive of U. S. soldiers and Indians, number some 93,000. To govern this country requires a greater degree of administrative ability, comprehensive sagacity and research, matured judgment, and wise forecast, energy, and decision of character than is required to govern the great States of New York or Pennsylvania. In the Empire and Keystone States the Executives can rely upon aid and information furnished by the daily and weekly press of the cities and country towns, by the intelligence communicated far and near, upon the staid character of the community, the pulpit, and the school-house, the love of order, the observance of religious solemnities, the sanctity of morals, and improvements incident to a civilized and populous community. Here there are no such auxiliary tributaries to furnish intellectual and moral food for the governing power, nothing but a wild and thinly populated frontier Territory composed of a mixed and incongruous population with rude and nomadic tribes of Indians, numbering some 40,000, besides the friendly Pueblos, Gilas, Apaches, Pimas, and Maricopas. This country, stretching from the Kansas borders or Indian Territory west of the Arkansas, extends to the Colorado River west and to the Mexican line of Sonora (31° 20′ north latitude) on the south. The governors of New Mexico somehow or other never have paid the slightest attention to the will or wishes or wants of the people of the district of Arizona, and hence the citizens of that expansive region, under the political teachings of Philemon T. Herbert, Judge Edward McGowan, Samuel J. Jones, Lieut. S. Mowry, Judge Lucas, Governor Owings, Granville H. Oury, Colonel Ewell (of the U. S. Army), and others, sought to erect, a little over a year ago, a provisional government, embracing the region lying between La Mesilla on the Rio Grande and extending north to the Gila, west to the Colorado, and south to the Sonora line. Our country, stretching more than 1,000 miles along the Mexican frontier, requires a vigilant eye to be kept upon the machinations of the secession forces who are now straining every nerve, using every device, pulling every cord with might and main to circumvent the supporters of our glorious Union, and incorporating the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, and Sonora, Mexico, into the Government of the Confederate States of the South. For this purpose Jeff. Davis, the rebel chief, has dispatched secret agents to the governors of the States above enumerated to induce them to secede from the Republic of Anahuac and join the standard of the secesh-ers. While all this is going on, or has been transpiring under their very eyes and noses, what have the governors of New Mexico been doing to avert the fatal catastrophe? Listless and apathetic, if not secessionists at heart, they are the next thing to them, and have remained as dormant and passive as old Mrs. Partington with her door mop. The time has

arrived when a "Sir Forcible Feeble" policy will not answer for the region of the Rio Grande. The Texas rebels and Arizona cut-throats, like the ancient Goths and Vandals, are at the very gates, the portals of the Union, ready with battering cannons to demolish the fairest fabric of freedom ever devised by the wit of man. And what has been done or is doing to prevent them from realizing their ardent longing and desires? The demolition of a free Republic and the erection in its stead of a military slavery, extending empire, is the ultimate object of the leaders. The restless eye of Jeff. Davis is particularly bent on Arizona. That country was purchased by him of Santa Anna. I say by Davis, for it was by his influence in the Cabinet, the identical man who swayed the councils of President Pierce, who originated the measure and urged it forward until its final completion. He had an object of no ordinary consideration to accomplish. He is the owner of "Empresario grants," in Chihuahua, purchased many years ago of Iturbide and others, which cover extensive silver mines. Arizona was his beau ideal of a railroad route to the Pacific. It was to him the terra incognita of a grand scheme of intercommunication and territorial expansion more vast and complicated than was ever dreamed of by Napoleon Bonaparte in his palmiest days of pride and power. With an eye that never winked and a wing that never tired has Jeff. Davis for more than ten years past turned his thoughts and desires to the Mexican line for indefinite expansion. Hence all the appointments in New Mexico (civil and military) under Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan were made solely and exclusively with reference to future operations in this quarter of the Union. With him were banded Benjamin, Gwin, Slidell, and Toombs. No nominations during this period were sent to the Senate or passed by that body without undergoing his scrutiny. I have seen letters from him to some of his present allies written years ago, which shed light on his present movements. Every military order for the removal or stationing troops in this region during the last eight or ten years was subject to his approval. His military prototypes and protégés—Ewell, Fauntleroy, Steen, Loring, Longstreet, Crittenden, Grayson, Rhett, Reynolds, &c.—were placed here purposely to second and forward his ulterior designs. Magruder, too, and others in California were co-operating with him, giving him aid and comfort to carry out his villainous schemes. I have said above that it requires more than ordinary administrative ability to govern this Territory. I repeat that declaration. A statesman of unquestioned talents, who can comprehend his epoch and look somewhat into the vista of futurity, is wanting here to be placed at the head of the government. A governor is necessarily thrown upon his own resources in assuming to govern the people of New Mexico. If he has paucity of intellect, no staid or fixed principles, no wise or comprehensive views of statesmanship, no ripe judgment, no iron will or determination to guide him, he will be a perfect cipher, a mere pumpkin-head at the helm of affairs. I speak it more in sorrow than in anger when I say that the governing power in New Mexico for the period since it has been under the jurisdiction and subject to the American Union has been anything than possessing a vigorous grasp and characterized by energy and ability. The numerous Indian wars, the disregard of law and open defiance of courts and legislative enactments, the murders and robberies which are perpetrated with impunity all over the country, the demoralization of the U. S. Army, and the abandonment of their duty and of the Union in solemn contravention of their oath of officers high on the roll of military fame have all measurably proceeded from want of vigor and decisive action on the

part of the executive head. Where there is no power to curb or restrain the populace, mob law and irresponsible rule will run riot over the land. Nothing is plainer and more certain. Sir, the frontier Territories, like Utah and New Mexico, Colorado and Nevada, &c., require men of brains and nerve to govern them. In the persons of Governor Nye and Governor Gilpin (of Nevada and Colorado) there are men appointed fit to be governors. Such has not been the case either in Utah or New Mexico. Hence polygamy and slavery and peonage, twin relics of barbarism and the offspring of an oligarchy, have had sway and are held up as an example of patriarchal observance for the guidance of the masses, instead of bringing them up to an enlightened standard of civilization, of progress, and improvement. It is about time that these institutions, relics of a dark age and of a deleterious tendency upon the customs and manners of the people, were swept out of existence. I thought this was part of the task to which the Republican party had pledged itself not to overlook. The duty to perform that which has been solemnly promised in full and open convention and ratified by the people in their primary capacity in the exercise of their constitutional privilege should not, in my humble judgment, be passed over for slight or transient causes. I undertake to say that four-fifths of the voting population of New Mexico are utterly opposed to the incorporation of the slave code in the statutes of this Territory. Yet there it is, by virtue of the slave power exercising its influence through the accredited agents (civil and military) of the Federal Government. The office-holders, the tools of Jeff. Davis and company, put the slave code in the statutes of New Mexico and not the people, but in utter violation of their will and desire. Out of the three companies of Second Regiment of New Mexico Volunteers, A, B, and C (Captains Pino, Sena, and Baca y Delgado), among the rank and file, the common soldiers whom President Lincoln has eulogized as being true to the Union and loyal to the Constitution, after polling them thoroughly on the question, I did not find a solitary individual in favor of the slave code. They are all Republicans of the strictest sect. I believe it is so all over the Territory. Why, then, should this slave code, more odious and bloody than the code of Draco, be longer suffered to pollute the statute laws of this Territory, where Daniel Webster declared that the ordinances of God had forbidden its introduction, and he was opposed to their re-enactment, and where Henry Clay declared in 1825 and in 1850 that no earthly consideration, no power of man, should compel him to vote for the introduction of slavery to territory that was free from the curse and crime? Sir, it should be scorched out and will be at the next session of the Territorial Legislature, unless, as heretofore, Federal office-holders forbid the bans. Is it not certain that Collins and Connelly, appointed by a Republican Administration to the Indian superintendency and governorship of this Territory, were the friends of Mr. Pierce, of Buchanan, and Jeff. Davis? Were they not the adjuncts and co-operators of the Fauntleroys, Graysons, and Lorings? Are they not pro slavery propagandists? Did they not favor the enactment of the slave code? Did they not oppose its repeal? Is it not certain that they would be found on the side of the Confederate States of the South if their voices and votes and wishes could decide the contest? And is not the Santa Fé Gazette, published by Collins, a secessionist paper *per se?* I pretend to understand English and can read, and I do not hesitate to say that it has been a secessionist paper in the past, and a dissimulating one at that. It is a little more cunning than the N. Y. News, but is equally as mischievous. It publishes all the telegraphic reports in favor of the rebels and suppresses the accounts in favor of the Union

cause. To suppress a fact is equal to uttering a falsehood. Both are deficient in brains for the posts which they fill, if their opinions and predilections were not obnoxious to the vast majority of the voting population of this Territory. The sequel will show that I do not underestimate public intelligence or the virtuous instincts of the people of New Mexico. Had a Republican governor been appointed for this Territory last May (instead of old Rencher, who is fit, perhaps, to govern Buncombe or Currituck Counties, in North Carolina) and sent to Santa Fé the robbing of Government trains, the burning and surrendering of military posts, and the disgraceful surrender of old Lynde, superannuated and unfit for service, of a U. S. force of 750 men to 350 Arizona cut-throats would never have occurred. It seems to me it was a great oversight in not sending to the Rio Grande from California three months ago some 10,000 or 12,000 troops, infantry and cavalry, to crush out the Texas and Arizona rebels. I fear it is too late now. I fear very much that the Confederate forces under the lead of General A. S. Johnston (formerly commanding officer in Utah and California), Col. John R. Baylor, Major Armistead, Major Waller, Colonel Ford, and Col. Thomas J. Mastin (a young, bold, chivalrous, and talented, but mistaken, Mississippian, the friend and pet of Jeff. Davis) will form a junction at La Mesilla before the arrival of troops from California and Kansas, capture Fort Craig (as they did Fillmore), Albuquerque, and Santa Fé, and thus get a permanent foothold in New Mexico, as they now have in Arizona. I very much fear this. Should such be the case, the Union cause will be terribly menaced, if not absolutely lost, on the Pacific side. Sir, in war there must be resolution, energy, will, iron will, and nerve to push things to their very utmost. Old fogy generals and governors have played the deuce with this region. They have permitted the demoralization of the army and the people, the spread of faro and monte banks, the reign of lynch law and filibusterism, vice and crime to run riot, and virtue, liberty, and intelligence to be overslaughed. There must be a change, a radical change, or the country is undone. Last winter a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania (ex-Governor David R. Porter) and General Duff Green, of Washington City, obtained from the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico the passage of an act granting them and their associates the exclusive right of way or privilege for a period of five years to run or build railroads through this Territory. And why? They were doubtless looking ahead for connecting Memphis and New Orleans with Guaymas on the California Gulf, via Fort Smith, the Southern Overland Mail Route, to El Paso on the Rio Grande, thence through Chihuahua and Sonora (Mexico) to the terminus. In this project they were seconded by Don Angel Frias, ex-Governor of Chihuahua, and Governor Ignacio Pesqueira, of Sonora, besides English, French, Mexican, and American capitalists to back them. The secession movement has thrown this project in the background, perhaps will destroy it altogether. The scheme was a feasible one, and there were men at the head of it who would have carried it out. The valley of the Rio Grande at the present time is an isolated region, but eventually it will be to the American Union (should it continue perpetual, one, and indissoluble), what the Rhine is to France and Germany. It will be settled by the cultivators of the grape and luscious fruits, sugar cane, and fleecy flocks, and the vine-clad hills will resound with the merry music of cottagers and vintagers, making the air vocal with stirring tunes, like Bingen on the Rhine and other songs. Then there is near by, say in the State of Chihuahua, rich silver mines, which, when properly developed by science and machinery and the vigorous arms of American labor, will yield annually almost as much silver as there is now gold

extracted from the placers and quartz leads of California. This is no Utopian idea, but a certain fixed pivotal fact. Peace alone, however, can develop these treasures, and it remains to be seen whether we shall have this peace or, through the machinations of Southern conspirators, the war shall be continued for an indefinite period. In the meantime, while the war is progressing, I desire especially to call your attention to the condition of things in this Territory. I have visited five forts—Buchanan, Breckinridge, McLane, Fillmore, and Fauntleroy—within the last six months, and at each of these military posts I have uniformly found the sutlers to be bold, open, and avowed secessionists in favor of the Confederate States of the South, real, live, pure, adamantine Jeff. Davis rebels. At Fort Buchanan, White and Granger were secessionists; at Breckinridge, John H. Baird, ditto; at McLane, George M. Dyer and company, ditto; at Fillmore, Samuel J. Jones, ditto, and now here at Fort Fauntleroy George T. Gillespie is a secessionist in favor of old Virginia and the South. He is a protégé of John B. Floyd, is from Southwestern Virginia, and was appointed by Floyd, your predecessor in the War Office, sent out especially as an adjunct to be relied upon to advance the schemes of Wise, Floyd, Jeff. Davis, and company. Shall he be continued in office? I hope not. I trust not. There is a good, true, and loyal Union man here, David Reeder, a brother of Capt. Ambrose Reeder, a well-known steam-boat captain and owner of Saint Louis and Cincinnati. Mr. Reeder desires this position, the position of sutler. The question arises: Is it not better to trust such offices to your friends than your enemies? If Mr. Gillespie wishes to remain in the sutlership business, let him go back to old Virginia or to Texas and try his hand with his brother conspirators, but not remain and suck the blood (charging about five prices for everything he has to sell to Union soldiers) out of loyal defenders of the American Government. A razor, for instance, which you could buy at Chatham street, Four Corners, New York, for 25 cents he asks here the modest sum of $2.50; whisky, $10 per gallon, and $16 if retailed by the gill; other articles in pretty much the same proportion. There are now stationed at this post (Fort Fauntleroy) three companies, A, B, and C, Second Regiment of New Mexico Volunteers, commanded by Capts. Manuel D. Pino, José D. Sena, and Manuel Baca y Delgado. The commanding officer here is Lieut. Col. Manuel Chavez. With the exception of five or six, they are all of Hispaño-Mexican descent, speaking the Spanish language almost exclusively. Fort Fauntleroy is located about 140 miles west of Albuquerque on the Rio Grande. It is far advanced in the Navajo country. It is in latitude 35° 40′ and longitude west from Greenwich 109° 14′ 30″. The weather here at the present time is delightful, the air cool and bracing. The distance from here to old Fort Defiance (deserted) is about forty-five miles; from Fort McLane (burnt down or destroyed), about 120, nearly due south. The Navajoes appear to be a peaceable, quiet, inoffensive sort of Indians, more sinned against than sinning five times over, I venture to assert. White people here do a great many things in this country and then lay it to the charge of the poor Indians. They get one pound of beef, perhaps, from the Government and are charged with twenty, one blanket and are charged with six, one pound of tobacco and charged with ten, and so on ad infinitum. They are kicked and cuffed about on all sides, and if they venture to complain or retaliate upon their oppressors or aggressors a great hue and cry is raised about the encroachments of the terrible Navajoes. All gammon, for the most part. Treated with justice and kindness, they will not be troublesome to the authorities of the United States. Col. Thomas Hart Benton, in his admirable speech delivered in the House of Representatives, at

Washington, in the winter of 1854–1855 (see Congressional Globe), told the truth in a manly way about the Navajoes and other Indian tribes of New Mexico. That speech will endure. It will "abide unshaken the test of human scrutiny, of talents, and of time." If there be a just God, and all nature and revealed religion would imply that there is, who rules above, he will yet right the wrongs to which the untutored savages of the forest have been subjected. They have been badly treated and deserve the commiseration and fostering care of the American people. There are persons holding high positions in the civil and military service of this Territory who can neither read nor write Spanish or English. Of course their knowledge cannot be very extensive. I again repeat it, with emphasis, that a governor of this Territory should be possessed of acknowledged ability, of staid principles, of solid acquirements, of industrious habits, great energy, indomitable will, and firmness of purpose. Without these his administration of public affairs will prove a failure, a miserable farce. The times are big with the fate of "Cæsar and of Rome," and without men at the head of affairs who can comprehend the epoch in which they live and have the nerve and resolution to carry them out, our system of government will inevitably be overthrown and a monarchy or despotism erected in its place. There is no escaping the dread alternative. I have written the foregoing at intervals snatched from military duty as a sentinel on the watch tower. I have no time to elaborate my ideas as fully as I could wish. These rough notes, however, may furnish you with a glimpse of the condition of public matters in this far-distant region of the Union, and give you a slight idea how affairs are conducted and progressing in New Mexico and Arizona. That is the object of this communication, "nothing extenuate or aught set down in malice." Yesterday was the day set apart by the President and Congress of the United States as a day of prayer, fasting, and humiliation for the success of the American arms and the return of peace. It was not observed at this post. If the trump of the archangel were sounded to-morrow and I was summoned to appear before the throne of the Great Jehovah to testify, I would aver that the facts set forth in the foregoing rough notes are true. I have nothing further to say.

Respectfully,

WM. NEED.

P. S.—There are a number of persons in this Territory holding office who are rank secessionists at heart, but pretend to loyalty to the Union to cloak their designs and to keep their places on account of the salary. They are here, as at Washington, mighty cunning, but won't do to be trusted. They require weeding out. I mark this letter Public Business (which you will excuse) in order to secure its safe transmission to Washington.

W. N.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 28, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

COLONEL: I have just received the commanding general's dispatch countermanding the expedition to Texas, and I do feel greatly relieved thereat. I was willing to undertake it, but I could not feel sure that I could carry it through, for the difficulties were all but insuperable.

You will have received my letter of the 17th instant, informing the general that I had changed the destination of the troops ordered on the overland route. If I could have anticipated this last order I should not have made this change, for I should have had troops enough without them for the disaffected part of the State. As this change has already been made, and nearly all of Colonel Carleton's command is now in the southern part of the State, I do not think it advisable to bring them back at a heavy expense to send them on the overland route this fall, especially as their presence there is not necessary for the protection of the mail. A company of the First Cavalry has left Fort Churchill to march to Ruby Valley and back. Colonel Carleton's command can move out on the overland road in March next, and thus save an immense expense in forage for this winter. The hay would have cost $60 a ton and the barley $9.96 a bushel. I would respectfully ask the general's sanction for this arrangement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 28, 1861.*

Approved:

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 182. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, September 28, 1861.*

1. Capt. Edward O. C. Ord, Third Artillery, having been appointed brigadier-general of U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty in this department and will comply with instructions received from the Adjutant-General. The command of Light Company C, Third Artillery, will be turned over to First Lieut. Edward R. Warner, who will receipt for all property pertaining to C Company.

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3. First Lieut. La Rhett L. Livingston, Third Artillery, will relieve Capt. E. O. C. Ord in command of Light Company C, Third Artillery, giving the usual receipts for all property pertaining thereto.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 30, 1861.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding, &c., San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The General-in-Chief directs me to say that, according to the importance of the frontiers and the temper of the Indians, you station in Oregon and Washington Territory a portion of the volunteer force called out on the Pacific Coast. You can best judge, being on the spot, of the proper disposition to be made of the force.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 30, 1861.

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: As you are about to assume the important command of the southern district of this State, I wish to give you briefly my views and wishes in relation to that section of country. The secession party in this State numbers about 32,000 men, and they are very restless and zealous, which gives them great influence. They are congregating in the southern part of the State and it is there they expect to commence their operations against the Government. You will take such measures as in your judgment will most effectually crush out this disloyalty. It has been tolerated too long already, and I desire that you will put a sudden stop to all demonstrations in favor of the rebel government, or against our own. You will please establish a strong camp at Warner's ranch and take measures to make Fort Yuma perfectly secure. You will probably find it necessary to place troops at Visalia and Santa Barbara, but I give no order for this. With the exception of the camp at Warner's, I wish to leave the disposition of the troops in your district entirely at your own discretion. If it should become necessary to re enforce your command I will do it at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 160. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 30, 1861.

1. Brig. Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield, U. S. Army, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, and will repair to San Francisco with as little delay as practicable.

2. Brig. Gen. George Wright, volunteer service (colonel Ninth Infantry), will remain in command of the Columbia River, under General Mansfield.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. T[OWNSEND],
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 1, 1861.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: Your communication of the 21st ultimo, asking that General Sumner may be instructed to station a company at Mare Island Navy-Yard, in California, has been received and referred to General Sumner for his action.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 1, 1861.

General E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the Honorable Secretary of the Navy for your information.* You will take such action in reference to the protection of the navy-yard at Mare Island as you may deem best for the interests of the public service.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 1, 1861.

Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, deputy quartermaster-general, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as chief quartermaster on the department staff. Lieutenant-Colonel Babbitt will accordingly relieve Capt. Ralph W. Kirkham, of the same department, in the discharge of these duties.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 1, 1861.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE A. H. BLAKE,
First Cavalry, U. S. Army, Comdg. Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department directs me to inform you that all the regular infantry and cavalry on this coast have been ordered to New York. The general desires you to have your command in readiness to be relieved by volunteer troops. The horses pertaining to the First Cavalry company will be, in addition to their horse equipments, turned over to the quartermaster's department at that post. Should the detachment sent to Ruby Valley not join you at the time the relief arrives, you will leave at Fort Churchill the necessary instructions for Lieutenant Baker with his detachment to follow you to this city without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *October 1, 1861—3 p. m*

Col. B. L. BEALL,
First Cavalry, U. S. Army, Comdg. Dist. of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

Notify the regular troops in the District of Oregon to be in readiness to be relieved by volunteers. Recall the detachment now with Lieutenant Mullan. All the regulars go to New York.

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See September 21, p. 628.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 2, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have received your letter of the 9th ultimo. I have given orders for the concentration of the regulars, as fast as they can be relieved by the volunteers, but this will be a work of some time, as the regiments of foot volunteers fill up very slowly and some of the posts in Oregon are very remote. Shall I send the regiments of regulars to the East as fast as I can collect them?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 2, 1861.

Brigadier-General MANSFIELD, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Instead of proceeding to the Pacific, as directed in Special Orders, No. 160, of the 30th September, the General-in-Chief directs that you repair to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major-General Wool without delay.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 2, 1861.

In compliance with instructions received from the General-in-Chief, the following movements of regular troops in this department are ordered, preparatory to their sailing for New York:

1. The garrison of each of the several posts in the District of Oregon will, upon being relieved by volunteer troops, proceed to Fort Vancouver, from whence they will be sent to this city. The horses and horse equipments belonging to the company of cavalry at The Dalles will be turned over to the company of Oregon volunteers; the horses and equipments pertaining to other companies of cavalry in the district will be brought to this city.

2. The troops serving in the District of Southern California will, with the exception of those stationed at Fort Yuma and New San Diego, be in readiness to concentrate at San Pedro. When relieved by volunteers, the companies at Fort Yuma will unite with that at New San Diego.

3. The garrisons of Forts Churchill, Humboldt, Bragg, Crook, Gaston, Umpqua, and Ter-Waw will be relieved by volunteer troops. When relieved, the companies of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry at these posts will repair to Benicia Barracks, and those of the Fourth Infantry and First Cavalry to this city. The horses, with their equipments, pertaining to companies of the First Cavalry at Forts Churchill and Crook will be brought to this city.

4. The headquarters, and Companies C, H, I, and L of the Third Regiment of Artillery, will be in readiness to sail at a moment's notice.

The horses, harness, &c., pertaining to Company C will be turned over to the quartermaster's department, and the field battery and ordnance stores to the ordnance department.

5. Lieutenant-Colonel Merchant will at once transfer from Companies D, H, I, and L of his regiment a sufficient number of privates to make an aggregate of ninety for each of those companies selected to remain on this coast.

6. Paragraph 1, of Special Orders, No. 165, is revoked. Company L, Third Artillery, will immediately proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco.

7. The troops directed above to repair to this city, will, upon their arrival, receive further instructions.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 4, 1861.

Col. BENJAMIN L. BEALL,
First Cavalry, Commanding District of Oregon:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to inform the acting Governor of Washington Territory that the exigencies of the service will not permit the issue of arms to any other than those mustered into the service of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, October 5, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I arrived at this place last evening. The headquarters of the Fourth Infantry and troops which came down on the Senator will reach here to-day. Everything appears to be perfectly quiet in this place. Captain Davidson is absent with all his command. I understand he has marched in the direction of Fort Yuma to afford protection to the train of wagons returning from that place. As soon as practicable I shall put Colonel Carleton on the march for Warner's ranch with his entire regiment. There appears to be some difficulty about obtaining horses for the cavalry battalion. Lieutenant-Colonel Davis has declined buying any that have been presented at the prices asked for them. If we had the money to pay at once for such horses as we want, the best plan would be to send out officers to make the purchase in open market. However, there is no necessity for purchasing ordinary horses at exorbitant prices. We can wait awhile without detriment to the public service. There are now only two of the volunteer cavalry companies properly armed for service on horseback, and in a few weeks, at farthest, the horses of the squadron of First Dragoons will be transferred to the volunteers. Having been but a few hours here, I have nothing further to communicate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, October 7, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Herewith inclosed you will receive copies of orders I have issued since my arrival at this place. In consequence of the absence of all troops from or very near this city, I retained for the present at this place, the headquarters, one company (A) of the Fourth Infantry. Although not in accordance with the general's orders, yet I trust he will approve of my action, as there is already a large force at San Bernardino, and the movement of Colonel Carleton's command will require all the means of transportation at our command. I have, as you will perceive, ordered Colonel Buchanan to San Bernardino to inspect the troops and give such orders as to position, &c., as may be necessary. I have sent an express to Fort Yuma with my orders, and calling for a report of the subsistence, quartermaster's, medical, and ordnance stores on hand. I am anxious to ascertain the amount of subsistence, particularly, as the command I am sending to that place under Colonel Carleton will far exceed in numbers that already there. I have just seen a reliable gentleman from Arizona, who passed Yuma about a week since, who represents everything as perfectly quiet in that quarter. The general may rest assured that the disunion feeling in this section of the State has been grossly exaggerated. There are many men in this district who came originally from the Southern States, and who sympathize with them; but those men will not embark in any revolutionary movements whereby their utter ruin would be rendered certain. Doubtless there is a class of men, with nothing to lose, who are always ready to engage in any enterprise in which there is a possibility of bettering their fortunes. With the force at my disposal, this country will not be in any danger from external or internal foes. Colonel Carleton is diligently engaged in preparing his regiment for the march to Warner's ranch and Fort Yuma. It is not probable that the colonel will reach Fort Yuma before the 1st of November. I have suspended further action in the business of purchasing horses for the cavalry battalion until I hear from department headquarters. The arrangement made with the gentlemen at this place has proved an entire failure; neither the horses presented nor the prices demanded were acceptable. I believe if we had the cash in hand that all the horses we want could be purchased at an average cost of from $80 to $90 each.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, October 4, 1861.

I. In obedience to Special Orders, No. 180, from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this district.

II. Officers in command of posts or camps within the district will make to these headquarters weekly reports of their commands, with the names in full of all commissioned officers present or absent.

III. Until further orders all leaves of absence to either officers or soldiers for a period of more than twenty-four hours are forbidden, without previous authority from these headquarters.

IV. It is specially enjoined upon all officers in command of troops in the district to enforce the most rigid discipline, pursuing a regular course of theoretical and practical instruction with their officers and men.

V. The special objects to be accomplished by the U. S. troops in this district, and to which the attention of commanding officers will be directed, are to afford peace, protection, and security to the inhabitants residing within its limits, and to maintain the supremacy and due observance of the Constitution and laws of the United States, as well as of the State of California.

VI. The undersigned, having served for more than nine years on the Pacific Coast, appeals with confidence to the patriotic, Union-loving citizens of Southern California for their cordial assistance and co-operation in preserving their beautiful country from the horrors of civil war.

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 2. } *Los Angeles, October 7, 1861.*

I. Col. James H. Carleton, of the First Regiment California Volunteers, will march as soon as practicable with his entire regiment to Warner's ranch and establish a camp at that place of four companies, under the command of a field officer. Colonel Carleton will then move with the residue of his regiment to Fort Yuma and relieve the garrison of regular troops at that place.

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III. Until further orders the headquarters of the Fourth Infantry, with Company H, of that regiment, will be established in this city. The acting quartermaster will furnish quarters for the officers and men.

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G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, October 7, 1861.

Lieut. Col. G. ANDREWS,
Sixth Infantry, Commanding Fort Yuma, Cal.:

COLONEL: Herewith you will receive my orders assuming command of this district, and also the order for the movement of Colonel Carleton with six companies of his regiment to Fort Yuma.* By the return express I will thank you for a report of the stores on hand at Fort Yuma—subsistence, quartermaster's, ordnance, and medical. I am specially anxious about the amount of subsistence you may have on hand, as the command of Colonel Carleton will much exceed your present strength.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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* See next, *ante*.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 7, 1861.

I. In compliance with instructions received from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, the U. S. troops in this district are notified to hold themselves in readiness to be relieved by volunteers.

II. The detachment of Company H, First Cavalry, now at the Warm Springs Reservation, will immediately rejoin their company, and the entire horses and horse equipage to that company will be turned over to the Oregon volunteers.

III. The detachments from companies of the Ninth Infantry on duty as escort to Lieutenant Mullan's wagon-road expedition will be relieved and forthwith join their respective companies.

* * * * * * *

By order of Colonel Beall:

A. C. WILDRICK,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, October 8, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have this day telegraphed you requesting that 40,000 rations of subsistence may be sent down on the Senator to San Pedro. I presumed that the volunteer troops had subsistence sufficient to enable them to reach their destination. It was only last evening that I ascertained that all the subsistence, both at San Pedro and this place, would barely last until the 17th instant. Colonel Carleton must take at least twenty days' subsistence. I shall be glad to get from your office any late general orders. No. 52, from the War Department, and No. 13, from Army Headquarters, are the latest I have received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

THE DALLES, OREG., *October 8, 1861.*

Col. B. L. BEALL, U. S. Army,
Commanding Military District, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

COLONEL: On my way to this place I learned with regret that orders had been received by you to remove all the regular troops from Washington Territory and the State of Oregon. While I fully appreciate the unfortunate necessity which calls for all the available force of the Government in the Eastern States to quell the rebels who are endeavoring to overthrow our institutions, at the same time I cannot be unmindful of the peculiar condition of our own people. Since the close of the Indian outbreak in this country in 1856 the Indians have not been left without the moral effect of quite a large body of troops scattered through various portions of the country. Within the last year discoveries of important mines, almost wholly within the reservation of one of the most powerful tribes of Indians, has induced an influx of miners to that region, thereby rendering outbreaks possible, if not probable. The Government is now in arrears in the fulfillment

of treaty stipulations with the Indians, and not unfrequent murmurs have been heard from them on that account, and I firmly believe that the moral effect of the presence of troops is necessary to the maintenance of peace. Difficulties have lately arisen at Colville with the Indians in which one white man was killed, and murders have been reported in or near the Bitter Root Valley by the Snake Indians, and I understand serious apprehensions are felt by the inhabitants of the upper country during the winter when the miners shall have left for the season. Another important consideration which ought to be taken into account is the fact that among the recent influx of miners to the region of Walla Walla and the Nez Percé country are many persons entertaining sentiments of hostility to the Government in the present crisis. They, in fact, compose fully one-half of those who will remain in that region during the winter, and threats of taking the military post in Walla Walla have been made, as I have learned, and I am free to say I myself entertain fears that if the troops are withdrawn from that region we shall witness symptoms of rebellion there. The universal public sentiment here is against the withdrawal of the troops. Occupying the position of superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington Territory, I can only enter my protest against this withdrawal of the last vestige of protection at a time we most need it. In the name of the feeble settlements which have long struggled, and are still struggling, to establish themselves here, and to keep this portion of our country loyal to the Union, I would respectfully protest against this withdrawal of the troops as an act which would not be committed if our condition was fully understood at home. I trust that you may make known the necessity of keeping these troops here, and if possible cause the order of removal to be countermanded.

I am, your obedient servant,

B. F. KENDALL,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, October 17, 1861.

Respectfully referred to the headquarters Department of the Pacific, for the consideration of the commanding general.

B. L. BEALL,
Colonel of Cavalry, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *October 26, 1861.*

I regret the necessity, but the orders from Washington are positive and must be obeyed.

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, October 9, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. Army,
San Francisco:

SIR: I inclose herewith copies of a representation and affidavit of citizens of the counties of Napa and Mendocino relating to the depredations of hostile Indians upon the persons and property of the citizens

of Long Valley, to which I beg leave to call your attention, and to ask that you will, if within your power, render the required aid. Before acceding to the demands of these citizens for State aid I feel it incumbent upon me to take all necessary steps toward procuring from the representatives of the Federal Government such relief as it may be in their power to afford, as the care and management of Indians is exclusively the province of the Federal Government. A company of cavalry stationed in Long Valley would give ample protection to the citizens of this section, and at the same time afford protection to the U. S. mail service, which seems now to be seriously menaced in this region. An early reply is respectfully solicited.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. DOWNEY.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

NAPA CITY, *October 8, 1861.*

To His Excellency JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor of California:

The undersigned, citizens of Mendocino and Napa, respectfully represent to your Excellency that in Long Valley, in said county of Mendocino, tribes of wild and hostile Indians are now, and for a long time past have been, committing depredations of the most wanton and atrocious character upon the white people settled in said valley; that they have stolen and run off stock, consisting of hogs, horses, and cattle; that several citizens residing in said valley have become utterly impoverished in consequence of the stealing and killing of their stock by said Indians. And, further, the undersigned represent that said Indians have within the last twelve months killed and murdered several of the settlers in said valley and several persons passing through that section of country. That these outrages have been entirely unprovoked by any hostile or offensive conduct on the part of the whites, and from no other motives than those of willful rapine, pillage, and plunder, a rancorous hatred of the white settlers, and a determination to exterminate or drive them from the settlements they have made in and about said section of country. We further represent to your Excellency that Mr. George H. Woodman, the bearer of this memorial, is a resident of said Long Valley; and that he, together with the rest of his neighbors, has been a severe sufferer in consequence of numerous thefts of his stock committed by said Indians. Further, that we have for a long time known Mr. Woodman as a man of upright character, reliable and humane. In view of the premises, we respectfully petition your Excellency to take such steps for suppressing the evils herein complained of as may be in your power.

HENRY EDGERTON.
G. W. TOWLE,
District Attorney, Napa County.
PULASKA JACKS,
County Judge, Napa County.
JAS. H. GOODMAN & CO.
EDWARD McGARRY.
JOHN B. SCOTT.
G. H. CORNWELL.
J. BUTTERFIELD.
ROBERT CROUCH,
County Clerk, Napa County.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Napa:

John Wooden, a resident of Napa County, and Anderson Farley, of the same place, being duly sworn, depose and say: That they were in Long Valley, Mendocino County, during the four days succeeding the 21st day of September, A. D. 1861. That they were informed by the settlers in Long Valley and it was generally reported, and by them verily believed, that near said valley one man was attacked by a band of Indians and shot, receiving three wounds from them. That another man was shot at and the ball passed through his hat while on his head. That the same band of Indians, in number from thirty to forty, took the horses belonging to the men who were shot, and killing three of them, drove off the rest, in all eleven head. We were also informed that a band of Indians, supposed to be the same above mentioned, had taken the mail station at Pine or Spruce Grove, situated about forty miles from said valley, burning the building and hay and driving off all the stock belonging to the mail company at that place. That they (the said Indians) threaten to kill and drive out all the white settlers residing in that region of country, and boldly make these threats to the whites. That they are well armed with rifles and revolvers and well understand the use of said weapons.

his
ANDERSON x FARLEY.
mark.
his
JOHN x WOODEN.
mark.

Attest:

G. W. TOWLE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of October, A. D. 1861.

G. W. TOWLE,
Notary Public.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 9, 1861.

The following movements of troops will be made at the time specified:

1. Companies A, B, C, D, and E, of the Second (Lippitt's) and five companies of the Fourth (Judah's) California Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Maj. James F. Curtis, of the Second, and Lieut. Col. Harvey Lee, of the Fourth, respectively, will be in readiness to embark on the 17th instant for Fort Vancouver. The distribution of these companies to the several posts in the District of Oregon will be made by the district commander, who will receive special instructions on the subject.

2. Each of the following posts will be garrisoned by one company of the Third Regiment of California Volunteer Infantry (Connor's): Forts Bragg, Gaston, Ter-Waw, and the new post established on Eel River.

3. Colonel Smith, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, will immediately mount and equip two companies of his regiment and have them in readiness to proceed to Fort Churchill on the 17th instant. The commander of this force will be designated hereafter.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, October 9, 1861.

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Southern District of California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith please find an order directing the movement to-morrow of four companies of infantry toward Warner's ranch. The transportation will be at least fourteen out of the fifteen wagons now here—perhaps all of them—so that it will be necessary to hire transportation sufficient to move the remaining companies when the subsistence stores come to hand. Mr. Banning is the only person I know who can supply this transportation by that time. Colonel Swords, deputy quartermaster-general, I am informed, paid him $30 per day for each team hauling 4,000 pounds across the desert to Yuma, Mr. Banning furnishing forage and everything required for the teamsters and teams. Mr. Banning will now get a train ready to move these companies at the same price. I desire your authority before I enter into negotiations with him to this end. Surgeon Prentiss has made a requisition for an ambulance to accompany the command which moves to-morrow. If you have one at Los Angeles please direct it to be here this evening if you can spare it. If you have none Mr. Banning has one which can be hired. The Government teams which leave to-morrow will at once be put upon the road to San Diego to haul supplies to Warner's ranch. The ten teams now coming from San Francisco can be held here for the five companies of cavalry. Captain Moore, who was to have furnished the tenth company of infantry, produced but twenty-six men. I would not accept them as a company, but have mustered them in with this understanding: If the captain can get additional men enough in eight days to make sixty I will call that number a company and organize it. If he fail to produce the men then these are to be assigned to other companies.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, October 9, 1861.

Col. J. H. CARLETON,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Troops at Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have received your communication of this date. I approve of your arrangements, and authorize you to hire such transportation from Mr. Banning as may be necessary for the movement of the remaining portion of your regiment when the subsistence stores reach you. If the quartermaster at this place has a suitable ambulance, it will be sent to you this evening or early to-morrow morning. If he has none, you can hire one.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 10, 1861. (Received November 5.)

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army, or
COMMANDING OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The General-in-Chief directs that one of the companies, Third U. S. Artillery, to be left on duty in the Department of the Pacific, be stationed at San Juan Island in command of discreet officer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, October 10, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco Cal:

MAJOR: Major Rigg, of the First California Volunteer Infantry, marched this day with four companies of that regiment for Warner's ranch. The residue of the regiment, under Colonel Carleton, will move as soon as the subsistence stores arrive which I asked for by the Senator. As soon as Major Rigg reaches Warner's ranch his train of wagons will be sent to San Diego for subsistence. I have nothing special to report to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST INFANTRY CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, October 10, 1861.

[Major RIGG:]

MAJOR: On your arrival at Warner's ranch, on the road toward Fort Yuma, you will select a suitable place for an encampment of four companies of infantry and immediately send off all your wagons (save two to haul wood, &c.), to San Diego for subsistence stores. Your acting quartermaster will go with the train, and you will instruct him to load his wagons with rations complete (all the component parts in just proportion) and return at once to your camp. He will go down to San Diego in three days, load at night, if necessary, and return in four days. I rely upon this for my supplies. Should it so happen that before I come you should be menaced by enemies of our Government, you will be sure that the First Infantry is handsomely represented by your battalion. I have great confidence in you and the men you command. I shall doubtless arrive at Warner's ranch six days after you have gotten there.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., October 10, 1861.

General SUMNER:

DEAR SIR: Some two years ago I procured, through the influence of the superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon and Washington, the

establishment of a military post on Gray's Harbor for the protection of the growing settlements in that wild and isolated portion of this Territory. Some of the most wild and hostile tribes are a few miles north of the harbor. Since the withdrawal of the troops they have given unmistakable signs of hostile intentions, and I have just learned from the mail carrier that an Indian had been killed by a white man while in the act of carrying off his property, they having borne with their thieving and insolence until it could not be borne with any longer. Mr. Woods, who shot the Indian to recover his property, is a man that would not have done an act of the kind without justifiable cause. In addition to the general interest I feel in the prosperity and safety of our settlements in this wilderness, I am extremely anxious for the safety of my children and grand-children, who compose a part of that settlement. If they should become victims of savage barbarity, I shall feel that their blood will stain the skirts of those who may have deprived them of that protection they had a right to expect from their Government, and which the establishment of the post promised them as an inducement to pitch their tents in that far-off wild. It is true there are some ten or twelve men there, just enough to provoke the Indians to hostilities, but not enough to afford protection to the settlements. Troops can be transported from San Francisco to Gray's Harbor as readily and as cheap as to Vancouver. The entrance to the harbor is safer than that of the Columbia. Besides, small vessels are coming up every few days to Shoal Water Bay for oysters in ballast, only twelve miles south of Gray's Harbor, and the two bays connected by the best beach road to be found on the coast. The steamer to the sound passes within sight of the barracks, and could touch there with safety without detaining her two hours. Captains Gray and Vancouver went into the harbor with their ships and report twenty one feet on the bar, with plenty of water in the channel and in the harbor, with safe anchorage. Forty years after, Lieutenant Wilkes, of the exploring expedition, made a survey of the harbor and entrance, and reported the same result. I have been on the bar recently and sounded it, and found twenty feet at an unusual low tide. I state these facts to guard you against the many false reports in circulation in regard to the depth of water on the bar and the safety of the entrance and harbor. I think I know your character too well to believe that you would have permitted the abandonment of the post had you been aware of the danger it involved the settlement in, and I think you will agree with me that the life of an innocent babe is not to be put in competition with the cost of supporting a company of soldiers.

Yours, very truly,

ANSON G. HENRY,
Surveyor-General of Washington Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 11, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor State of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

GOVERNOR: I have received your letter of the 9th instant. If I can ever get the volunteers I will send enough of them into the Indian country to preserve order. I shall be obliged to send companies of

volunteers to Oregon of not more than sixty strong. Is there any way in which the raising of these troops can be hastened?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 191. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 11, 1861.

I. Lieut. Col. Albemarle Cady, Seventh Regiment of Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Oregon, and will accordingly relieve Col. Benjamin L. Beall, First Cavalry. When relieved Colonel Beall will report at these headquarters, preparatory to sailing for New York with his regiment.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, October 11, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: It is recommended to me by officers who have served long on this coast, and in this section of the State, that San Pedro would be preferable to San Diego for the concentration of all the troops in this district for embarkation for the East. The troops from Fort Yuma can march to San Pedro in nearly the same time it would take to reach San Diego, and the company at San Diego can be brought to San Pedro without any expense to the Government. It is supposed that the steamer which may be employed would not go into San Diego without being well paid, and if we could concentrate all the troops in the district at one point it might be a saving of much expense to the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 21, 1861.

Let the present orders be executed. The troops from Fort Yuma will concentrate at San Diego.

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*October 12, 1861.**

Col. JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: At the request of Col. W. H. Wallace, late Governor of Washington Territory, you are hereby authorized to raise and organize a regiment of infantry in that Territory and the country adjacent thereto, for the service of the United States, to serve for three years, or during

*Another copy of this letter is dated October 18, 1861.

the war. The Governor or Acting Governor of the Territory will please aid in perfecting this organization in such manner as may best promote the interests of the Government; the list of officers, except the colonel, to be certified and sent to this Department by the colonel commanding, with the approval of the Governor or Acting Governor. The organization of this regiment is to be in accordance with the general orders from the Adjutant-General's Department. In case the regular troops shall have left Fort Vancouver, or the District of Oregon, the colonel herein authorized will be mustered into service by any Army officer in San Francisco, Cal. For this purpose Colonel Steinberger will, immediately upon his arrival in the city, report to the senior officer in San Francisco for information as to the presence or absence of troops in the District of Oregon. In case clothing, arms, equipage, &c., cannot be obtained from the Government stores in the District of Oregon, Colonel Steinberger is authorized to make requisition for them on the commanding officer of the Department of the Pacific.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 12, 1861.

Capt. Julian McAllister, ordnance department, is announced as chief of ordnance at these headquarters, and will be addressed accordingly.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 192. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 12, 1861.

The detachment of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco will be sent at once to Benicia, Cal.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, October 12, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have been much embarrassed for several months past in consequence of a scarcity of officers with my regiment, the Ninth Infantry. I have no staff officers at my regimental headquarters, Fort Vancouver, neither have I an officer to assist me in my present command. However, it is not staff officers which I need most. I have three companies of the regiment, without a single officer present belonging to either of them. On reaching New York the immediate presence of the company officers will be very necessary, particularly those who have heretofore served with the regiment, but now absent. I beg the general to submit this request to the lieutenant-general.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 12, 1861.

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT:

Come here immediately; by stage if quicker than by boat. I leave for Washington in the next steamer. Denver is to relieve you, and you then go East. Order Carleton by express to send three companies to Fort Yuma and return with the rest. Concentrate all the regulars at San Pedro and San Diego.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

COLD SPRING HOUSE, *October 13, 1861.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT WALLA WALLA:

SIR: Some days ago a number of men came here saying there were over 100 men mining on Salmon River, and were in want of provisions, and that they had viewed out a good trail as they came out. The consequence was that three trains started for that place, one yesterday and two the day before. Not knowing that any hostility existed, seven of us started to overtake the pack trains this morning. When we had proceeded some seven or eight miles, and when near Eagle-of-the-Light's camp, he and two other Indians placed themselves in the trail before us, and said if we went any farther that their men were in the woods close by and were ready for us, and that we must either go back or be killed. Eagle-of-the-Light spoke of Lawyer and others of the Nez Percés as being fools and were blind, but he could see, and that he would join the Snakes, and, being united, they would wipe out all the whites who were in their country, or who attempted to go through it. Now, unless those men who are on Salmon River get assistance soon they are in imminent danger of starving or of being massacred by the Indians. The miners in this vicinity are very poorly armed. In consequence of this, and the great need of immediate and prompt action, we would respectfully solicit your aid.

C. C. FELTON,
H. CLIFTON,
R. BLEDSOE,
J. CREIGHTON,
J. V. HINES,
A. CARTER,
E. BOSTWIC,
D. C. COLEMAN,
L. FRENCH,
[AND MANY OTHERS.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 14, 1861.

Col. EDWARD D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

Order of the 16th ultimo just received. I leave in the next steamer, on the 21st instant, with the Third Artillery, part of the Sixth Infantry, and 10,000 muskets. What disposition shall be made of the general staff officers? Colonel Wright ought to remain here in command. The safety of the whole coast may depend upon it.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 193. } *San Francisco, October 14, 1861.*

1. The headquarters and Companies E, G, and K, Sixth Regiment of Infantry, and the headquarters and Companies C, G, H, L, and M, Third Regiment of Artillery, will embark for New York on the 21st instant. The deputy quartermaster-general and acting commissary of subsistence will furnish the necessary transportation and supplies.

* * * * * * *

4. One of the unmounted companies of the Second Regiment of California Volunteer Cavalry will be detailed for temporary duty at Benicia Barracks, and will proceed to its destination on the 17th instant.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 14, 1861.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES S. MERCHANT,
Comdg. Third Regt. of Arty. and Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The following companies of your regiment are selected to remain on this coast: Companies A and I to garrison Alcatraz; Company B to garrison Fort Point; Company D to garrison Fort Vancouver. The general commanding desires you to transfer a sufficient number of men from the companies ordered East (except Light Company C) to make an aggregate of ninety for each of the companies at Alcatraz and Fort Point. You will transfer the men at Fort Umpqua to Company D, of your regiment, selected to remain at Fort Vancouver. If Lieutenant Wildrick belongs to either of the companies he will be directed to join immediately. You will see by the special order of this date that your headquarters and Companies C, G, H, L, and M sail on the 21st instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 2. } *Los Angeles, October 14, 1861.*

The undersigned having received orders to repair to San Francisco, the command of this district is hereby transferred to Col. James H. Carleton, of the First Infantry California Volunteers.

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 2. } *Los Angeles, Cal., October 14, 1861.*

I. The undersigned hereby assumes command of this district.

II. Lieut. Col. Joseph R. West, First Infantry California Volunteers, with Companies E, G, and H of that regiment, will on Wednesday morning, the 16th instant, start en route for Camp Wright, near Warner's

ranch. Having arrived at that point, Lieutenant-Colonel West, with Companies B, H, and I, First Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Fort Yuma, on the Colorado River, and relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews and all the regular troops, officers and men, now serving at that post. Lieutenant-Colonel West will load his train with subsistence stores at Camp Wright for the garrison at Fort Yuma.

* * * * * * *

IV. Maj. Edward E. Eyre, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with the staff and Companies A, D, and E of that regiment, will proceed without delay to San Bernardino, Cal., and relieve the regular troops stationed at that point under Major Ketchum, Fourth Infantry, now under orders from Colonel Wright, U. S. Army, to proceed to San Pedro, Cal.

* * * * * * *

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 4. } *Los Angeles, October 14, 1861.*

Special Orders, No. 2, of the 7th instant, from these headquarters is modified as follows: Instead of marching to Fort Yuma with six companies, Colonel Carleton will immediately detail Lieutenant-Colonel West with three companies to relieve the garrison of Fort Yuma. Colonel Carleton will then return to this place.

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 5. } *Los Angeles, October 14, 1861.*

I. Colonel Carleton will order three companies of volunteer cavalry to march immediately to San Bernardino to relieve the regular troops at that place. As soon as relieved the regular troops under Major Ketchum will march to San Pedro.

II. The headquarters of the Fourth Infantry are transferred to San Pedro. Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan will proceed immediately with the staff, band, and Company H, Fourth Infantry, to San Pedro, where he will establish a camp and await the arrival of the troops from San Bernardino. The command at San Pedro will be independent of that of the District of Southern California.

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

LOS ANGELES, *October 14, 1861.*

Colonel CARLETON:

COLONEL: I go to San Francisco to-morrow. Three companies of your regiment go to Yuma. Colonel West cannot go on leave. Must go to Yuma. The rest of your regiment will remain for the present at Camp Latham. Come in this afternoon, I want to see you.

Yours,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

[OCTOBER 14, 1861.—For Baylor to McCulloch, relating to affairs in Arizona, see Vol. IV, p. 120.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 194. } *San Francisco, October 15, 1861.*

1. In consequence of the withdrawal of the regular troops from this coast the chief of ordnance is authorized to increase, by enlistment, the detachment at Benicia Arsenal to an aggregate of eighty men.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, October 15, 1861.

Maj. W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Commanding at San Bernardino:

MAJOR: Agreeably to instructions received from Colonel Wright, U. S. Army, I have ordered Maj. Edward E. Eyre, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with three companies of that regiment to San Bernardino to relieve the force under your command so as to enable you to march [to] San Pedro. Please do me the favor to give to Major Eyre the many useful hints as to the management of affairs in the vicinity of Bernardino which your experience there may suggest. I count confidently on your kindness in this regard. The major will have to hire a private physician. Pray inform him who the best man is that can be employed. Judge Winston's train, which goes out with Major Eyre, you can have to transport the baggage of your troops to San Pedro. I shall send an ambulance to San Bernardino with some of the sick of the cavalry. This ambulance can be used as transportation for Dr. Randle, ordered to join Colonel West at Chino Ranch.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel, California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., October 16, 1861.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE ANDREWS,
Sixth U. S. Infantry, Commanding at Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MY DEAR COLONEL: You have doubtless received the orders for the regular troops now under your command at Fort Yuma, to proceed without delay to San Diego preparatory to embarking for New York. Lieutenant-Colonel West, First Infantry California Volunteers, whom you will find to be a most excellent officer and gentleman, goes to Fort Yuma with three companies of volunteer infantry to relieve you. Pray put him in possession of all the facts connected with your post, its surroundings, and its defense, which your experience may suggest. The records, orders, maps, &c., now on file, and the post books, all of which will come into his possession, will give him much information, but a few hours' conversation with you will be of the greatest service to him. As

your troops will want only enough of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, subsistence and hospital stores, and ammunition to last them to the coast, I beg you will turn over to Colonel West all of these articles which you can possibly spare. You will only need subsistence to Camp Wright, near Warner's ranch. There you can draw to last your command to San Diego. Make use of Mr. Banning's train and ambulance to Camp Wright. There you will give the conductor orders to proceed with it without delay to San Pedro. The United States pays $6.30 per day for it. This will admonish you to have no delays en route. At Camp Wright you will find a Government train and ambulance to convey your baggage to San Diego. If it happens to be absent when you arrive at Camp Wright, encamp there until it comes back, so as to be certain that there is no delay to the return of Mr. Banning's train. The quartermaster's and subsistence funds and all means of transportation pertaining to Fort Yuma not being needed to your command you will cause them all to be turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel West. I shall try to come to San Diego and see you all before you leave.

With every wish for your health and happiness, I am, my dear colonel, very truly your friend,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Col. First California Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Southern California.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, October 16, 1861.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
First California Infantry, en route to Fort Yuma:

COLONEL: You are ordered with three companies of the First Infantry California Volunteers to march to Fort Yuma to relieve the present garrison there. It is important to the interest of the service that you reach there with the least possible delay. Besides, promptness in executing orders must be the cardinal point in all movements of the First Infantry. You must know that Fort Yuma in a strategic point of view is an outpost to all of Southern California. It is on the line whence must come the only troops which can possibly menace the State from Texas or Arizona overland. If you use circumspection you can never be surprised there. If you are not surprised your force properly managed, with the desert as an auxiliary, will never be whipped, to say the least. You will seize all the ferryboats, large and small, upon the River Colorado. All the crossing of the river must be done at one point under the guns of the fort. All persons passing into Sonora or to Arizona from California must take the oath of allegiance before they pass; so must all coming into California by the route overland via Yuma. Do not hesitate to hold in confinement any person or persons in that vicinity, or who may attempt to pass to or from California, who are avowed enemies of the Government, or who will not subscribe to the oath of allegiance. Keep an exact record of name, place of residence, age, occupation, and whence he came and whither he is to go, of each person passing the river to or from California. You will assume control of the steamers on the river, if in your judgment such control is vital to your safety or to the interests of your Government. You will promptly report to the officer in command near Warner's ranch and to myself should you be menaced by an enemy in force. You will

make any, and if necessary every, sacrifice to destroy that enemy before he reaches this edge of the desert, calling on all the troops at Camp Wright to assist you by a timely advance should it be necessary to this end. Keep your command well supplied, in a high state of discipline and drill, and I have no fears but that the country will have good reports of your conduct.

I am your friend and well-wisher,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., October 17, 1861.

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Inclosed please find General Orders, No. 2,* from these headquarters in relation to the movement of troops to San Bernardino and to Fort Yuma. Also a copy each of a letter to Major Ketchum,† a letter to Colonel Andrews,‡ and a letter of instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel West.§ The six companies designated in the orders marched from Camp Latham twenty miles toward their destination yesterday, and are now en route. To-day I caused the horses of the squadron, First U. S. Cavalry, at Camp Fitzgerald, to be transferred to the squadron, First Cavalry California Volunteers, remaining at Camp Latham. Will the general authorize the transfer of the Sharps carbines, sabers, &c., in the hands of Davidson's squadron for rifles to be used on shipboard until that squadron reaches the States?

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 18, 1861.

His Excellency L. J. S. TURNEY,
Acting Governor Washington Territory:

SIR: Your communication dated Olympia, Wash. Ter., September 2, has been received. The withdrawal of the force of regular troops from the District of Oregon has been supplied by authority from this office to raise, in the State of Oregon, one regiment of cavalry of volunteers, and one regiment of volunteer infantry in Washington Territory. Col. Justus Steinberger has been appointed colonel of the volunteer regiment of infantry to be raised in your Territory, and is fully authorized to raise, organize, and muster it into the service of the United States for three years or during the war.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

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* See p. 659.
† See Carleton to Ketchum, October 15, p. 661.
‡ See Carleton to Andrews, October 16, p. 661.
§ See Carleton to West, October 16, *ante.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 18, 1861.

Commander B. F. SANDS, U. S. Navy,
Commanding U. S. Coast Survey Steamer Active,
Harbor of San Francisco, Cal..

SIR: The general commanding the department acknowledges with great pleasure the valuable services rendered by the U. S. Coast Survey Steamer Active, under your command in the transportation of troops and supplies from this city to San Pedro, Cal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 197. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 18, 1861.

Major Lovell's command will be relieved at the new post on Eel River by Company A of the Third California Volunteers; the latter will arrive in this city in time to embark for Humboldt on the steamer of the 22d instant. The deputy quartermaster-general and acting commissary of subsistence will secure the necessary transportation and supplies.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SANTA BARBARA, *October 18, 1861.*

OFFICER IN COMMAND OF THE FORCES
OF THE UNITED STATES AT LOS ANGELES:

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to represent that in their judgment the safety of loyal citizens of the United States residing in the county of Santa Barbara is in great peril. It is well known that the great bulk of the population of this county consists of native Californians and Mexicans, none of whom have ever been supposed to entertain a sincere attachment to the Government of the United States. During a few days past, since the news of the reverses of the Federal forces at Lexington, bodies of men have collected at night and in the open day who cheer for Jeff. Davis and Beauregard and make no concealment of their warmest sympathy with the rebels. Some of the leaders of the native Californians who control the masses at their will openly declare their sympathies to be with the South. It is believed that some of these have secretly tampered with and stirred up the general mass of the native Californians and Mexicans, and it seems certain that a serious collision must result between them and loyal Americans unless a company of soldiers is sent here without delay. The Californians have a cannon and all the rifles which were formerly possessed by a military company here. The Americans are not well provided with arms, nor is there any union among the Americans. Indeed, some Americans are avowed friends of the rebels, and do much to inflame the native Californians and Mexicans. The population of this county is about 4,000. The total number of Americans, counting men, women, and children, is less than 300. If one or two companies of soldiers are sent there will be no outbreak, probably. They will at any rate form a nucleus around which loyal men can rally. Earnestly entreating

prompt action in the premises, as delay may prove not only dangerous, but fatal to not only the peace of this place but to the lives of loyal Americans, we dispatch this by a special messenger, George Stone, under-sheriff of this county.

Very respectfully,

F. J. MAGUIRE,
County Judge.
CHAS. E. HUSE,
District Attorney.
CHAS. E. COOK,
County Clerk.
THOS. DENNIS,
Sheriff.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., October 20, 1861.

Respectfully forwarded for the consideration and orders of the general commanding the department.

My own opinion is it would be better to put San Diego County (at least so much of it as includes the Colorado River), San Bernardino, and Santa Barbara Counties under martial law, and so order it that all malcontents and all open sympathizers with the South be tried by a military commission. Unless this be done the troops would be powerless to stop seditious language.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT, WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION,
Dalles, Oreg., October 18, 1861.

Captain WHITTLESEY,
Commanding Fort Dalles, Oreg.:

SIR: I am informed that on the 15th instant a band of Snake Indians came into the reservation and drove off 100 head of horses, the property of friendly Indians on the reservation. The Indians report two of their men missing, supposed to be killed or captured. Owing to this late incursion of the Snakes upon the friendly Indians, I am compelled to make a requisition upon you for a detachment of men to assist in retaking the property already stolen, and to protect the reservation from further depredations. Without protection the Indians will not remain upon the reservation, and the property of the Government will be unsafe.

I remain. respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. LOGAN,
Indian Agent, Oregon.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Dalles, Oreg., October 19, 1861.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver:

The within communication from the Indian agent is respectfully forwarded for the action of the commander of the district. While I feel convinced of the necessity of keeping a picket of fifteen or twenty

men at the Warm Springs Reservation for the defense of the reservation Indians against the Snakes, yet having just recalled the detachment of Company B, First Cavalry, in conformity with orders, and holding my command in readiness to be relieved from duty here by volunteers, I do not feel authorized to act in the premises. An expedition should have been made against the Snakes in question this fall, but this could not well be done at this late season, and not at all without a larger garrison at this post than one small company. I would respectfully suggest that one company of the California volunteer infantry about arriving at Fort Vancouver be sent here at once, with orders to throw out a detachment of twenty men to guard the Warm Springs Reservation for the winter. The company of Oregon cavalry ordered to be mustered in here makes no progress, and cannot be counted upon for the defense of this frontier at present.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. H. WHITTLESEY,
Captain, First Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, November 1, 1861.

By oversight, this was not sent to department headquarters at an earlier day. It is now respectfully forwarded.

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, *October 19, 1861.*

THOMAS A. SCOTT:

DEAR SIR: While at Altoona last evening I received the following dispatch, which may be of interest:

The Pacific telegraph line completed to Utah. A dispatch from Brigham Young, dated Great Salt Lake City, October 18, to J. H. Wade, president of Pacific Telegraph Company, at Cleveland, Ohio, congratulates him and his associates upon the success of the enterprise, and expresses his devotion to the constitutional Government of the United States.

The line from San Francisco to Great Salt Lake City is nearly completed, and direct telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific will no doubt be established by 1st of November.

Very respectfully,

ANSON STAGER.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 20, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner having been recalled for duty in the East, the command of this department, in obedience to the instructions of the General-in-Chief, devolves on Col. George Wright, of the Ninth Regiment of Infantry.

By order of Colonel Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., October 20, 1861.

Messrs. F. J. MAGUIRE, CHARLES E. HUSE, CHARLES E. COOK, and THOMAS DENNIS,
Santa Barbara, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th instant asking for troops to be stationed at Santa Barbara to prevent trouble between Union men and those who openly sympathize with the South. At the present moment, in consequence of movements that have to be made to enable the regular troops to come in to the coast preparatory to their embarking for New York, it is impossible to send any of the volunteer force under my command to Santa Barbara. I will forward your communication to department headquarters for the consideration and orders of the general. Meantime I beg you will rest assured that I have at heart the welfare and safety of all good Union men in your county.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER., *October* [*20*], *1861.*

The ADJUTANT,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from headquarters Fort Churchill, dated September 21, 1861, I left this post on the 23d of September with Company A, First Cavalry, and arrived in Ruby Valley on October 5. I saw the chief of that valley, who is also principal chief of his tribe, which includes all Indians within fifty or sixty miles of Ruby Valley. He expressed himself to be perfectly friendly toward all whites, and promised that none of his tribe should interfere with them in any manner whatever. I find that all the Indians in the Territory are perfectly destitute of provisions. They usually lived during the winter on pine nuts and grass seed, together with what little game they could kill. There are no pine nuts this year, and all, or nearly all, of their grass has been cut by the stage company or citizens living on the road. The chiefs and also the Indian agent tell me that unless Government gives them something to eat they will starve to death this winter. If any outbreak occurs it will be because they are driven to it by starvation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. M. BAKER,
First Lieutenant, First Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 21, 1861.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Assistant Secretary of War, dated on the 21st ultimo, inclosing a letter from C. E. Bennett, of San Bernardino, Cal., addressed to the Secretary of State. The measures which were taken by General

Sumner to secure the quiet and peace of the District of Southern California have thus far produced the most happy results. When I left Los Angeles on the 15th instant everything was perfectly quiet, doubtless attributable in a great measure to the presence of our troops at the various points. After the withdrawal of the regulars there will remain in the southern district of this State a regiment of infantry and a battalion of cavalry, fifteen companies in all, the whole commanded by Col. James H. Carleton, an experienced officer, and well acquainted with that country and the inhabitants. The progress of events in the southern section of that State, as well as in the adjoining Territories, will be carefully observed, and an additional force promptly advanced if necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 21, 1861.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your communication dated on the 24th ultimo, and addressed to Col. Thomas R. Cornelius, Hon. B. F. Harding, and R. F. Maury, esq. The District of Oregon, and indeed the whole Department of the Pacific, have been stripped of all the clothing we had to supply the volunteers now in service, and there are no arms suitable for cavalry service remaining in store. We are now making clothing of all kinds by contract in this city; it will be of an excellent quality, and cost but little more than the clothing received from the East.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *October 21, 1861.*

His Excellency JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor State of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

There is no authority to receive volunteers for the artillery.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 21, 1861.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First California Volunteers,
Comdg. Southern Dist. of California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: The colonel commanding the department desires the troops at San Bernardino and Los Angeles under orders for the East to be concentrated at New San Pedro certainly by the 1st proximo. These troops will sail on the next steamer from this port, and it is desirable

that everything should be in readiness for embarkation. Mr. Wentworth, superintendent of Indian affairs, wishes to visit several of the Indian tribes living on or near King's River, and will call upon you for an escort, which, if practicable, the colonel desires you to furnish. The colonel thinks a small mounted escort will be sufficient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near San Bernardino, Cal., October 21, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Yesterday three companies of cavalry (California volunteers), aggregate 272, reached this place for duty in this section of the country. To-day Companies A, D, and F, Fourth Infantry, aggregate 169, will leave this place for San Pedro, Cal., in obedience to department orders. So soon as transportation shall be furnished I shall leave this post with Companies G and K, Fourth Infantry, and Company E, Ninth Infantry, for San Pedro, Cal., in obedience to department orders. I applied to district headquarters several days since for transportation, and am looking daily for its arrival.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Major Fourth Infantry, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Carleton, October 21, 1861.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Los Angeles District, Los Angeles:

MY DEAR COLONEL: I arrived here yesterday morning about 12 o'clock, being the fifth day after leaving Camp Latham. I found it necessary, in order to follow your instructions about avoiding the Cocomungo Desert, that I should camp on the Santa Aña River about ten miles from San Bernardino on the night of the fourth day. My camps throughout the march were favorably located with plenty of fuel and good water, and my men arrived at Camp Carleton, with a few exceptions, in fine condition and good spirits. On my arrival at Major Ketchum's camp I found it necessary to camp temporarily in the same inclosure with him. This I deemed advisable in consequence of my being unable in the short time I had before the arrival of my command to look out a suitable permanent camp—which when I have made the selection of will bear the above name—as well as to be near him, that I might with greater facility receive the supplies he may have left to turn over on his departure for San Pedro, which he designs making in two detachments, one of which left this afternoon intending to pass over the Cocomungo Desert to-night; the remaining three companies leave here on the return of the train. Major Ketchum came to the conclusion of moving as above because, as he stated, there was not sufficient transportation for his six companies. I have endeavored, in accordance with your instructions to ascertain the exact amount of supplies Major Ketchum will be able to turn over to me, but as yet have

not been successful. His acting quartermaster informs me he thinks about ten days' rations, five of which were drawn this morning, the five days' rations which I started with being out last night. The train which left here to-day will not probably return in less than ten days, and unless they make a good trip not so soon. Would it not be well to start me supplies by other wagons, for in case the train does not return in ten days I will be obliged to go into this market and purchase, which I would rather avoid. Doctor Dickey, whom I expected to find in the employ of Major Ketchum, was not in his camp. The major was without a surgeon, being unable to agree upon the pay with Doctor Dickey. I had an interview with the doctor this morning. He will only agree to remain in camp on the same pay as assistant surgeon. I could not employ him to visit here once per day at a less price. What shall I do about it? He consented to visit camp every morning at 9 o'clock to attend to those men who really require medical service until I heard from you, at the rate of $50 per month, which is the usual price, as you are aware, for daily visits. Major Ketchum has a very good flag-staff which he will leave. As this is the headquarters of the First Cavalry, will you not send me regimental colors? I hope you will as soon as possible send the saddles left by the three companies now with me, as whispers are already circulated among the men that they are to be turned into infantry. That is the only thing I fear for a serious breach of discipline. I hope, therefore, you will not only send my saddles on the return of the train, but that the horses will be soon forthcoming also. Should I be again ordered on a five or ten days' march before they are mounted I fear the consequences. Of course no exertions would be spared by myself, but should anything like a general mutiny occur, overboard I go, whether my fault or not. For God's sake do not leave me long with this only cause of danger hanging over my head. Captain Singer left the pistols belonging to his company at Camp Latham in charge of Captain Fritz. Please send them by return of train. I now have 4,000 rounds Sharps carbine cartridges, 11,000 rounds rifle, and 11,000 rounds pistol. Major Ketchum took great pains to give me all the information in his possession relative to the people in this part of the country, together with written information received at headquarters in San Francisco a long time since, all of which shall receive my immediate attention. I will keep you informed of all that takes place here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. EYRE,
Major First Cavalry California Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 200. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 22, 1861.

* * * * * * *

2. Col. A. J. Smith, Second California Cavalry, will detail a company of his regiment to be in readiness to proceed to Fort Crook on the 26th instant. Upon the arrival of the volunteers the present garrison will comply with paragraph 3 of General Orders, No. 23.

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By order of Colonel Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., October 22, 1861.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have been ordered to relieve Col. George Wright, Ninth Infantry, in the command of this district. My address is Los Angeles, Cal.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., October 22, 1861.

Adjutant-General THOMAS, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: There has been established a new camp, garrisoned by four companies of First Infantry California Volunteers, near Warner's ranch, on the road hence to Fort Yuma, Cal. It is called Camp Wright, and is commanded by Maj. Edwin A. Rigg, First Infantry California Volunteers. The companies are Company D, Capt. Hugh A. Gorley; Company E, Capt. Thomas L. Roberts; Company F, Capt. Washington L. Parvin; Company H, Capt. Henry A. Greene, First Infantry California Volunteers. Please send to that camp and those companies blank post returns, blank company returns, and such other blank rolls, returns, books, orders, &c., as are necessary. The nearest post-office is San Diego, Cal.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., October 22, 1861.

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I last evening received a telegram from you in these words: "The troops at Fort Yuma will sail from San Diego as directed on the 1st of November. By order," &c. The commander of the department, General Wright, is aware that it will be impossible for the troops at Yuma to be relieved and reach San Diego by the 1st proximo, so I conclude the telegram is incorrectly reported here; that the original reads "as directed on the 1st of October." I have reports of great scarcity of water on the desert. I have sent an express to Colonel West and to Colonel Andrews, with letters in relation to the passage of the desert, copies of which I herewith inclose. Would it not be well to send down, say, ten more teams? This would save the necessity of hiring transportation in all ordinary movements of troops, or for post purposes. The mules could be kept as cheaply here, perhaps, as above, and if they are on hand, and not required in the upper country, I would like to have them, but not if they have to be purchased.

Respectfully, &c.,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., October 22, 1861.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
En route to Fort Yuma:

I have received and forwarded Captain McMahon's resignation, but it was not made in form and should have been directed to the general commanding the Department of the Pacific. (See paragraph 1647, Revised Regulations of the Army.) Leave the captain in arrest at Camp Wright, if he would prefer staying there to going on with his company, until orders in his case are received from department headquarters, provided he forwards through you his resignation, as required. Otherwise let him go on to Fort Yuma. I send you the Revised Regulations. Observe Article III and Article XXVI. Have your officers and non-commissioned officers recite their tactics, commencing at the beginning of the first volume and going through, seriatim, both volumes. Report at the end of each month the progress you have made. It will be important that you at once send forward a party, even if they make forced marches, to clean out the wells. Perhaps Carrillo and his men and Dean can do this. To be certain that you have not too many men and animals at a watering place at one time, you had better cross the desert by companies, each one day behind the other. Send word ahead to Colonel Andrews, that he may at once detach one of his companies as fast as yours, one by one, arrive. The companies meeting you can, if you have an understanding with Colonel Andrews, so overlap their marches with yours as not to bring two companies at the same water at once. You had better go with the advance company, that you may send back words of advice to those in the rear. All this is to be done only in the event that the waters on the desert have disappeared and the wells become filled. Should this not be so, of course your troops can keep together. I feel great anxiety that your men make the march without suffering. Better march mostly by night from Vallecito on. Great forecast and care must be exercised by yourself in this matter. Have the men drink heartily before setting out on a march and husband their canteens of water. I desire you will report to me all the details of how you managed this matter and give me your views as to the best method for troops to cross the Yuma Desert. Do this after you have become established at Yuma. Hadji Ali, the Turk who takes this letter to you, can give you much information. Make use of him as an expressman to Fort Yuma. Send him back as soon as you yourself have arrived there.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—Since writing the foregoing I have ordered Colonel Andrews to send a company of infantry to help clean out the wells, commencing on the east side of the desert. So let Hadji Ali, the expressman, go on without delay.

J. H. C.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., October 22, 1861.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE ANDREWS,
Commanding Fort Yuma, Cal.:

COLONEL: I am informed that the wells upon the Yuma desert have become filled with sand and require cleaning out.

You will immediately send a party of men from Fort Yuma on the road from the Colorado River toward Carriso Creek to open them until the party meets the troops now en route for Fort Yuma under Lieutenant-Colonel West. The party you send may be one company of infantry. Let it use the post teams now at Yuma for transportation. This company can continue on to Camp Wright, near Warner's ranch, and there await your arrival. The teams can remain at Camp Wright until a party of recruits arrive from this place en route for Fort Yuma, which will be in a few days. Send out water barrels and kegs to be filled at the wells and left there for the advancing troops. There must be no delay in this. Inform me by return express of your action in the matter.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 22, 1861.

Lieut. Col. A. CADY,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: The steamer which leaves this city on the 26th instant will take to Fort Vancouver five companies of the Fourth Regiment of California Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lee. These companies will, the colonel commanding the department directs, be stationed as follows: One company at Fort Vancouver, one at Steilacoom, one at The Dalles, one at Hoskins, and one at Yamhill. The company for Fort Steilacoom will be designated by you on the arrival of these troops at Vancouver, and will be kept at the latter post until the arrival of the steamer leaving this place on the 7th of November. A subaltern of this company will be sent overland to relieve Captain Woodruff, in charge of the quartermaster's and commissary property, so that on the arrival of the volunteer company there will be no delay in the embarkation of Woodruff's command. On the arrival at Vancouver of the steamer of the 7th, Company D, Third Artillery, and the volunteer company for Steilacoom will be sent to their respective stations. The artillery company will be left at San Juan, and the steamer proceeding to Steilacoom will leave the company of volunteers and take on board Captain Woodruff's command. On its return the steamer will touch at San Juan and take on board Captain English's company, both commands coming direct to this city. This will give Captain English time to turn over his command. Captain Black's company and the headquarters of the Ninth Infantry (non-commissioned staff, band, &c.), and the company at the Cascades (Captain Van Voast) will be sent on the return steamer to this city. The post at the Cascades will be abandoned and the movable property sent to Fort Vancouver. You will direct Lieutenant Wildrick to turn over to the assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters on his arrival here all funds pertaining to the adjutant-general's department now in his possession.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 23, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN WHITEAKER,
Governor State of Oregon, Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: The War Department having authorized Colonel Cornelius, of Oregon, to raise a regiment of cavalry for service in that district, I have the honor to request that your Excellency will suspend the enrollment of the cavalry company at Fort Dalles, as requested in my communication to your Excellency in the early part of last month, when I was in command of the District of Oregon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 23, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this place on the 21st instant, and that I have this day relieved Col. B. L. Beall, First Cavalry, in the command of the district.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 23, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that Major Curtis with Companies A, B, C, D, and E, of the Second Infantry California Volunteers, arrived at this place on the 21st instant in good condition generally. Measures have been taken for the distribution of these companies, and they will be soon sent to their respective destinations. Major Curtis with two companies has been assigned to Fort Colville, and will leave here on the 25th instant for that post. This is the earliest date I find at which he could be moved from here without incurring unnecessary detention on the way. The delay has enabled him to put his command in more complete condition than it was in when he left San Francisco. I have been obliged, in view of present contingencies at Fort Dalles, to place one of these companies at that post contrary to the tenor of my instruction as to the distribution of them. The necessity has arisen in part from the removal of the guard from the Warm Springs Reservation to join its company at The Dalles. The Snakes have availed themselves of the opportunity to run off from the reservation about 100 horses belonging to the friendly Indians, as the agent reports to Captain Whittlesey. I shall have the guard replaced at once from the company of volunteers.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

SAN FRANCISCO, *October 23, 1861.*

Colonel CADY,
Fort Vancouver:

Suspend the enrollment of the cavalry company at The Dalles.
By order:

RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 23, 1861.

Lieut. Col. A. CADY,
Seventh Infantry, Commanding District of Oregon:

SIR: The colonel commanding the department desires you to give the necessary orders suspending the raising of the company of mounted volunteers by Captain Whittlesey. The regiment to be organized under Colonel Cornelius will, the colonel thinks, be ample for the whole country. If any men have been raised for this company the colonel desires you to disband them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 23, 1861.

Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 191, current series, from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, the undersigned hereby relinquishes to Lieut. Col. Albemarle Cady, Seventh Infantry, the command of this district.

B. L. BEALL,
Colonel First Cavalry, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 23, 1861.

Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 191, current series, from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this district.

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 23, 1861.

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II. Maj. James F. Curtis, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will, with Companies C and D of same regiment, proceed to Fort Colville, Wash. Ter., via Walla Walla, and relieve Major Lugenbeel, Ninth Infantry, in command of that post. The latter, being relieved, will without delay repair with companies of the Ninth Infantry now under his command to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter. Surg. I. Parry is assigned

to duty with Major Curtis' command, and will relieve the assistant surgeon at Fort Colville.

III. Capt. C. W. Smith, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will, with Company A, same regiment, proceed to Fort Dalles, Oreg., and report for duty to the commanding officer at that post.

IV. Capt. J. C. Schmidt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will, with Company B, same regiment, proceed to Fort Hoskins, Oreg., and relieve Captain Dent, Ninth Infantry. The latter on being relieved will, without delay, repair with his company to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Cady:

A. C. WILDRICK,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 24, 1861.

Lieut. Col. A. CADY,
Seventh Infantry, Commanding District of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

COLONEL: I wish you to keep all the clothing in depot at Vancouver for issue to the regular troops east of the Cascades. when they arrive at your headquarters. The troops from Colville, and more particularly the escort with Lieutenant Mullan, will arrive at Vancouver much in want of many articles of winter clothing necessary for their comfort on the trip to New York. The lieutenant in command of the escort will remain on duty with it until the men join their proper companies, when he will be assigned to duty with the Ninth Infantry under orders for the East.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 24, 1861.

Lieut. Col. ALBEMARLE CADY,
Seventh Infantry, Commanding District of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: The colonel commanding the department desires you to have the horses and horse equipments pertaining to Captain Whittlesey's company brought to and turned over at Fort Vancouver, and not to the volunteers as directed. Assistant Surgeon Craig has been ordered by the Secretary of War to repair to Washington. The order, therefore, retaining him at Camp Pickett is revoked, and he will accompany the movement as directed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, *Los Angeles, Cal., October 24, 1861.*

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II. Capt. John W. Davidson, First Cavalry, with his squadron will march to New San Pedro on the 26th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and report to Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

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JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Vols., Commanding Cavalry and Infantry.

[OCTOBER 24, 1861.—For Baylor to commanding officer C. S. troops en route to Fort Bliss, relating to affairs in Arizona, &c., see Vol. IV, p. 127.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, *Los Angeles, Cal., October 25, 1861.*

I. First Lieut. Benjamin C. Cutler, adjutant First Infantry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general for this district. All official communications from officers and soldiers serving within the district which are intended for these headquarters will be addressed to him. Those pertaining to regimental matters exclusively will be addressed to him as adjutant First Infantry California Volunteers.

II. First Lieut. Lafayette Hammond, regimental quartermaster First Infantry California Volunteers, is announced as depot quartermaster for the district, and he will immediately relieve in his duties as depot quartermaster First Lieut. Samuel McKee, First U. S. Cavalry. Lieutenant Hammond will also receipt for such public property as Capt. John W. Davidson, First U. S. Cavalry, has on hand as commander of Camp Fitzgerald.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, *Los Angeles, Cal., October 25, 1861.*

I. Captain Roberts' company, of the First Infantry California Volunteers, will as soon as practicable proceed from Camp Wright to San Diego, Cal., and relieve the company of the Fourth U. S. Infantry now stationed at that post, and which is under orders to embark at San Diego for New York on the steamer which will leave San Francisco for Panama on the 21st proximo.

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JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

CAMP WRIGHT,
Friday Evening, October 25, 1861.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Los Angeles:

COLONEL: I prefer without form to give you as near as possible an account of my progress in the present friendly note in preference to

any official communication. I have elsewhere given you a journal of the road. The celerity of our movements amounted to marching 140 miles in just one week. Is not that creditable for green troops? The halt here has been the bother. The troops arrived here on Wednesday, 23d, at 12 m. The train not until the following day. Then the train that went to San Diego did not reach here until to-day. I was unavoidably delayed thereby. However, I dispatched on yesterday Lieutenant Benson with seven men, accompanied by Keene, the guide, to clean out the wells. Hadji Ali arrived at 9 o'clock last night. Finding myself at liberty to do that very advisable thing, divide the command, I moved off Captain Calloway's company with sixteen days' rations at 7 o'clock this morning. I follow with Dresher to-morrow, and Company H comes on Sunday, the commissary's train on Monday. All three companies will carry their baggage and sixteen days' rations. Then there will be 1,400 pounds ammunition, 1,000 pounds clothing, and 38,600 pounds commissary stores. I make up Banning's contract as follows: Company wagons, 6; ammunition and clothing, &c., 1; hospital field and staff, 1; twelve, averaging 4,000 pounds each. Total, 20 wagons. I could not go forward with the first company, as there was too much to arrange here to-day. Had I not been compelled to wait for the train from San Diego I should have gone on with all to-day. Perhaps it is better as it is. The changing of companies and repacking of provisions has also involved delay. I wrote to Colonel Andrews last night, giving him an exact account of my proposed movements, and leaving him to time his accordingly. I expect to be at Fort Yuma by the 5th proximo, twenty days from Camp Latham. Changes considered, is not this fair time? I shall rely on jerked beef on the desert—in fact, from here. Upon that article and the beans I shall report hereafter. Both promise well. I shall endeavor to give you such information in regard to our march across the desert as will prove useful in further movements of troops. Carrillo's men have not turned up. In fact, he cannot get any. I shall take him and his son to Yuma, when if he proves no more useful than he has, I shall send him in with an express to report to you for further action. Keene is worth a dozen of him. I shall rely mostly for information as to the enemy upon the Indians up the Gila and Colorado. You must bear in mind that should it become necessary to evacuate the fort I have no train to accompany me thence. I shall fight them to the bitter end sure, standing or running. The enemy could send an advance party and clean out the wells, I suppose. I am imagining all his resources, perhaps making some for him. On the entire road from the San Gabriel River I have heard of gangs of armed men, from three to ten in a party, making the best of their way to the Colorado. Of course they had preceded us. I have given Major Rigg a copy of your instructions to me that he may follow them in detaining avowed rebels. I have made some presents to the Indians here, and believe that they can be relied on to give the major information. The camp should, in my judgment, be moved in to Oak Grove. Colonel Andrews can halt here, and the major send him up the required subsistence; the distance fifteen miles and road superior. That a paradise, this a tophet. The news about Denver is glorious. Is not General Wright now in our way? However, we will all fulfill our destiny as you say, but I would be better pleased to hear of his being transferred to a more active field. When you get the department and I the district, there will still be fresh worlds to conquer.

In conclusion, I would say that I am fully impressed with the responsibility of my command. Green troops and an inexperienced commander could scarcely be more severely tested. I brace myself to

the trial, and shall endeavor to meet each new trouble with another link to let out. No doubt you were aware of the delicacy of this expedition, but I scarcely think to its full extent. Secesh looks ominous from the other side, but I have no fears for the result. Captain McMahon remains here. Elsewhere I forward his resignation addressed to General Wright. I send this by special express, and have given the rider the assurance that he shall be paid the customary fee. I think it would be advisable to have no more beans brought down from San Francisco at all. Enough can be had in the district to supply the whole command. I inclose Don Abel Stearns' account for beef. His team driver claims to have been delayed on the road one day by me. This is so, but Mr. Stearns can well afford to pay him, as he has charged too much for transportation. I have kept this letter open before me all this evening. It is therefore rather desultory.

Yours, truly,

J. R. WEST.

CAMP WRIGHT,
San Diego County, October 25, 1861.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Comdg. First Regt. Infantry California Volunteers, Los Angeles:

COLONEL: I wrote to you the day that I arrived here, which, I suppose, you received. I camped near Señor Carrillo's house, where we now are. The location for a camp here is a beautiful one. Water is plenty and good and wood can be easily procured, but the climate is objectionable. It blows terribly the greater portion of the time, and Doctor Prentiss thinks it unhealthy. I have examined nearly every inch of the entire ranch, and can find none better than this. The camp is situated about one mile north of Carrillo's house and at the intersection of the San Diego road with the road to Yuma. The only place that I know of near here is Oak Grove (or Cable's), twelve miles from here. There is plenty of water and wood at that place. I sent forward the teams in charge of Lieut. R. S. Barrett, acting assistant quartermaster, to San Diego, as per instructions from you. They returned to this camp to-day with commissary stores. Mr. Barrett reports no quartermaster's stores of any description at San Diego. The train will leave again for San Diego on the 27th. I am afraid that they will not be in a condition to make as good time as before (seven days), from the fact that a number of the mules are without shoes and cannot be shod either here or at San Diego. There are no shoes or nails at either place. We are also short of pants for the command. Colonel West takes 100 pairs from us here, which only leaves seventy-one pairs. Blankets we have none at all, and one blanket is not sufficient (in my opinion) to keep the men warm in this climate. The nights are extremely cold, and becoming more so every night. Complaints of sleeping cold are made by the men. We have no woolen socks or drawers, and but 204 pairs of bootees. Overcoats also we have none on hand. I would suggest that those articles be forwarded as soon as practicable. The roads will soon be in a bad condition from here to San Diego and transportation will be difficult. I would call your attention also to the company property left at Camp Latham, to be shipped via San Diego. The companies—that is to say, Company I, Company D, and Company F—brought but one pick, one spade, and one ax with them, besides but a few camp-kettles and mess-pans. They are now much in want of all those articles. I also forward a requisition for stationery, &c., for this camp. We have none of any kind here. I would

also like to have blank clothing rolls, weekly reports, officers' pay accounts, and what other blanks and papers you may deem necessary for use here. The command here are in good health and spirits, and if an opportunity occurs will give a good account of themselves. They are improving rapidly in their drills, and, I am happy to say, orderly and obedient to their officers. They stood the march remarkably well after the first two or three days. Their feet blistered somewhat, but by frequent bathing soon got well, and when our destination was reached were in condition to undergo almost any kind of fatigue. Lieutenant-Colonel West will give you the particulars of the whole command here and of those already on the route to Fort Yuma. I find that the barley has been nearly all bought up by speculators, and 4 cents per pound is now asked for it here. Mr. Carrillo, to whom you referred me for barley, has sold out to other parties, and of course cannot furnish any more; but I found a man, Samuel Warneck, who has 60,000 pounds of fine barley and will sell to Government for 2½ cents per pound. I will contract with him for what we require and get him to hold the balance until I can hear from you. His barley is superior to any that I have seen here. The 2½ cents is the price at his ranch, but we will have teams and men enough to haul it. His brother also has some 10,000 or 12,000 pounds. Your instructions in reference to this section of the country will be carried out to the letter.

Respectfully,

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Major, Commanding Camp Wright.

P. S.—Stoves for the Sibley tents would be very acceptable.

OCTOBER 25, 1861.

DEAR RIGG: Send Roberts down at your earliest convenience by a train going one of its regular trips for supplies. The telegraph is through to the States. In a battle fought the 21st of October at Leesburg, Va., General Baker was killed while cheering on his men. I have not heard yet how the battle went, but probably in our favor. Send the express on to overtake West. As he returns write me all your news. Keep your command ready to fight. Drill three times a day and have all your officers recite tactics.

Truly, your friend, CARLETON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 25, 1861.

I. Capt. J. C. Schmidt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will, on taking command at Fort Hoskins, Oreg., detach a subaltern and eighteen enlisted men to proceed to Fort Umpqua as promptly as possible and relieve the detachment of the Third Artillery now stationed there.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Cady:

A. C. WILDRICK,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 26, 1861.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
California Vols., Comdg. District of Southern California:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the department to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed by you to certain citizens of Santa Barbara County and to say in reply that two companies of volunteer infantry will be sent to Santa Barbara so soon as they can be organized.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., October 26, 1861.

Maj. EDWARD E. EYRE,
First Cavalry Cal. Vols., Comdg. at San Bernardino, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have received yours of the 25th instant. I do not wish you to contract for forage, at least until you get your horses. Then, if for purposes of speculation people raise the price unreasonably of forage, &c., I will not buy of them. I will move the troops or haul supplies from some other localities. Buy only what you need from day to day. As I before intimated, all bargains involving an expenditure of public money, even to a dollar, must have your written approval. The allowance of wood is greater than you can consume, so cause to be issued by your quartermaster only what is absolutely necessary. I wish you to have your rifle company drill according to Hardee in the manual of the piece. I send you fifteen muster and pay rolls for your three companies for October 31. I believe you have others on hand. Be prudent with them, as when these are gone we shall have to rule what we need till others come. Make out five rolls to a company—one to keep in the company, one to send to department headquarters, one to send to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, and two for the paymaster.

I am, major, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 26, 1861.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE ANDREWS,
Sixth Infantry, Commanding Fort Yuma, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to conduct your present command to San Diego, when you will turn it over to Major Haller, Fourth Infantry, or the senior officer present. You will then comply with the orders you have received from the Adjutant-General's Office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 26, 1861.

Lieut. Col. A. CADY,
Seventh Infantry, Commanding District of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the department to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Kendall's letter,* protesting against the removal of the regular troops from the District of Oregon, with Colonel Beall's indorsement thereon. The general regrets the necessity for the removal of these troops, but the orders from Washington are positive, and must be obeyed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., October 27, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have received a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel West. He had reached Camp Wright; his men in fine health and spirits. He (as well as all others) agrees that the camp in that vicinity should be at Oak Grove, fifteen miles this side of Warner's ranch, or preferably at Temecula, a more strategic point, twenty-three miles and a half this side of Oak Grove. It will shortly be very cold, with snow, at Warner's ranch. I beg to have authority to move Camp Wright to one of these last-named places, *i. e.*, Oak Grove or Temecula, as soon as practicable after the companies of Colonel Andrews' command have passed into San Diego. I inclose herewith an itinerary of Colonel West's march to Camp Wright from Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, Cal. I also inclose Captain McMahon's resignation. It must take place on the 31st instant, because that is the date of the resignation he forwarded to the Governor. (See paragraph 1647, Revised Regulations.) I would recommend that the beans needed at Camp Wright and Fort Yuma be bought at or near Warner's ranch, where they are abundant and cheap, and better than the American beans. I have written to Colonel Babbitt to have the stoves for the Sibley tents sent at once for Camp Wright and the camp near San Bernardino. They should be sent at once; also some blouses and trousers for the First Cavalry California Volunteers. I inclose an extract from a private letter from Lieutenant-Colonel West.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—Surgeon Letterman had been ordered to New San Pedro before the receipt of your dispatch. Lieutenant Hammond had also been ordered to relieve Lieutenant McKee. But I can find useful employment for Lieutenant McKee until it would be proper for him to leave (for reasons known to the colonel commanding), as when the regulars have gone I shall commence to move the depot to San Pedro.

J. H. C.

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* See Kendall to Beall, October 8, p. 649.

EL PASO, *October 27, 1861.*

General H. H. SIBLEY, C. S. Army,
Commanding Brigade for Arizona and New Mexico,
en route or at San Antonio:

MY DEAR GENERAL: A week since Judge Crosby called on me in reference to supplies for your brigade. I immediately took steps to secure supplies of breadstuffs, the greater part of which must come from Sonora, as there is great scarcity in the State of Chihuahua. I sent for my Sonora agent to come to me here a month since, to meet and see what would be required of me to furnish the Confederacy. This agent was to have left about this time with a proper escort from Colonel Baylor, and some thirty to forty wagons, to commence hauling supplies from the Sonora border to the Rio Grande, which would have commenced to arrive at Fillmore by the middle of December. In the meantime my mills will furnish from the limited supplies of grain here. I have now some 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of flour, and will have 40,000 to 50,000 pounds more if the New Mexican troops do not succeed in forcing Colonel Baylor to fall back beyond this place.

The flour I have here, and may make till I am interrupted, I am now placing in a place of safety in El Paso, Mexico, as recommended by Colonel Baylor in his letters, which I inclose. I shall do everything in my power and all that is possible for a man to do in my circumstances and situation to further the public service. This you well know, and I need not assure you of the fact. You must especially heed Judge Crosby's and Mr. Richardson's suggestions as to things here, and what you and the commanding officers of the department must do to facilitate Mr. Richardson and myself to furnish supplies by procuring some cash funds. I can command here now from $40,000 to $50,000, all or most of which must go into Sonora immediately to pay for flour, &c. As suggested by Colonel Baylor, I have engaged an express to go into Sonora to learn if Sumner is actually coming from California via Guaymas or Fort Union. By the same express I will order the purchase of more flour, beans, salt, beef, soap, corn, &c. I have there already some 10,000 pounds of corn and 300,000 pounds of flour, all for your brigade, and waiting your movement. I inclose herewith my last letters from Colonel Baylor.* His command is in peril. I hope God in His goodness will so order things as not to make his retreat necessary from Arizona.

Our express from Sonora, with intelligence from Forts Yuma and Guaymas, will be back in twenty days, when you and Colonel Baylor will be fully posted up as to Sumner and his movements, if he is making any, toward Arizona from California. Be easy about your supplies; we shall get all we want from Sonora—what this valley cannot furnish—until such time as you may be in full possession of New Mexico and can avail of its resources or such part as the hungry Federals may leave for your command.

Truly and sincerely, yours,

S. HART.

VALLECITO, *October 27, 1861.*

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Southern District:

COLONEL: Your courier of the 25th instant arrived here at 8 p. m. Surgeon Prentiss is with me. I have one company (B). Company I is

* See foot-note, Vol. IV, p. 134.

one day ahead, and H the same distance behind. As the doctor is of the opinion that the command can go through without him, and leaves a very competent steward, he returns to-morrow, and will be at Camp Wright at sundown. We are getting along finely. I left Camp Wright at 7 a. m. yesterday, but started this morning at 3.30 a. m. from San Felipe, and reached here at 10 o'clock; eighteen miles, and heavy road. I leave again at 3 a. m. to morrow, and shall go to Carriso Creek, eighteen miles more, and heavy road. As soon as the weather gets too hot for morning travel I shall commence my marches at sundown. The advance party of seven, under Lieutenant Benson, are doing well preparing the water for us. He is to leave a note at each station for me; I received the first one this morning. Captain Calloway I hear is getting along finely, and Lieutenant MacGowan, with H, is close at my heels. I am within five hours' ride of each of them, and both have instructions to communicate with me in case of difficulty. I am not prepared to report definitely as to best plan of crossing the desert. So far I favor the present mode. Am living on jerked beef. Would it not be well to have 5,000 pounds of it always on hand at Camp Wright? One company is enough in any one party, I think. I should mention that the commissary train is coming along with Company H. Governor Gaudara's two sons passed Warner's ranch six days ago. It strikes me that if Major Rigg had a company of cavalry with him he could stop all such characters. There are prowlers around; six were within a mile of here yesterday, and seven at Carriso Creek on Thursday. I am much obliged to you for the news; it is most acceptable, but I shall most anxiously look for that promised letter from yourself.

Yours, truly,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 28, 1861.

Capt. E. B. Gibbs, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will with Company E, same regiment, take post at Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., and report for duty to the commanding officer.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Cady:

A. C. WILDRICK,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 28, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th ultimo, also an extract from Special Orders, No. 160, of the same date from the Headquarters of the Army. On the 17th instant five companies of the Second Infantry California Volunteers left this place on the steamer for Oregon for the purpose of relieving the regular troops at the most remote stations in that district. To-morrow five companies of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers will embark for Oregon and relieve the troops at Fort Dalles and the garrisons in the district west of the Cascade Mountains. After the withdrawal of the regular troops from the District of Oregon, there will remain, under the present arrangement, ten companies of volunteer

infantry and one company of regulars (Third Artillery). The company of the Third Artillery now at Fort Vancouver will occupy San Juan Island and the volunteer infantry will occupy all the posts in the district now garrisoned by the regulars with the exception of Fort Cascades. No more troops will be sent to Oregon for the present, and I have suspended the enrollment of the volunteer company of cavalry at Fort Dalles, as the recent call made by the War Department for a regiment of cavalry to be raised in Oregon will, it is presumed, be ample for any emergency likely to arise in that country. The District of Southern California is under the command of Colonel Carleton. He has ten companies of infantry and five of cavalry and should it be necessary an additional force can be thrown into that country with promptness. On the steamer which will leave here on the 1st proximo there will embark at San Pedro the headquarters, staff, band, and six companies of the Fourth Infantry, one company of the Ninth Infantry, and two companies of the First Cavalry, the whole under command of Bvt. Lieut. Col. R. C. Buchanan, Fourth Infantry. The regular troops from Fort Yuma will reach San Diego in season to embark on the steamer leaving here on the 21st of November. I shall send forward the regular troops to New York with the utmost dispatch as fast as they reach the coast, without regard to regiments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 28, 1861.

Col. EDWARD D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I beg leave, most respectfully, but earnestly, to request that the General-in-Chief may be pleased to reconsider the second paragraph of Special Orders, No. 160, current series.* I have served on the Pacific Coast more than nine years; six of them passed in the dark valleys of the Columbia River, or in pursuing the savage foe in the mountain fastnesses on the eastern borders of Oregon and Washington. Under these circumstances I appeal with confidence to the General-in-Chief, and pray that I may be ordered to service in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

CAMP WRIGHT, *October 28, 1861.*

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding California Volunteers, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: I received yours of the 25th instant. Captain Roberts' company (E) will leave to-day for San Diego. Your orders came just as the train was ready to go, and I have detained their wagons one day longer to take him down, which will enable them to join the balance of the train in time to return here with them. The command is getting along admirably, and improving in their drill very fast. I will have your instructions in relation to rehearsals attended to. I have had it reported to me by good authority that a party of forty persons are concentrating at the Monte bound for Texas via Fort Yuma. They were

* See September 30, p. 643.

waiting for parties to arrive from San Francisco to move. My informant states that from what he could understand it was their intention to pass out in detached parties of from one to five. They were very inquisitive about the location of troops, &c. It is almost impossible for me at this point to stop parties of this kind (unless they should pass by on the main road) without some cavalry. They can get around me by three different passes in small parties. I am as vigilant as can be, and besides have a good deal of pride to be of service. I have no idea of lying here doing nothing, and am extremely anxious to do something, even to capture a few of the enemy, bloodless though it be. I feel the want of an interpreter that I can place confidence in very much. I have no one here that I can use for the purpose that, in my opinion, could not be used by any one who would pay well for their services. Ramon Carrillo, I think, has not acted toward the Government in the way of furnishing barley, hay, &c., as you expected him to do. In the first place, he sold, after my arrival here, what barley he had on hand (or pretended to do so) to other parties, and immediately the price of barley was raised to 4 cents per pound. Hay he also raised from 1 cent to 4 cents per pound. I refused to purchase any more from him, and have contracted for 50,000 pounds of barley at 2 cents, to be delivered to me at his ranch, fourteen miles from here. I can have it hauled as we require it by our own teams, and what is required for the teams going to San Diego they can pick up there, being on the road. I have also purchased four tons of good hay for $40 per ton at the same place. I can now, I think, get all the barley that will be required for our use at reasonable rates. Beef he also asks 8 cents for, and I can, I think, have it supplied at 6½—at 7 at most. We require more ammunition. Captain Greene's company (G) brought but 1,300 rounds. We have altogether 8,000 rounds. Caps we are very short of. Company commanders report to me that only about three-fourths of the caps will explode, and about the same average with the tape. We are also much in want of stoves. The weather is extremely cold, and stoves would be very acceptable if we can get them. In reference to contracts, will the orders be drawn on Quartermaster Hammond for payment at Los Angeles? Please instruct me. Again, in reference to some cavalry. If I had a few good cavalry horses I could mount a few men for scouting purposes from the command, or employ others. It would enable me to obtain information that I cannot procure in any other way. For that purpose I would require a few revolvers. I suggest this to you for your consideration. I received a note from Colonel West this morning, in which he states that two important persons passed ahead of him, and must have passed here. He does not mention names. If they passed here they have gone around through one of the passes or cut-offs that I have mentioned. Oak Grove is a better location than this. Every one coming this way must pass there; besides, this is a horribly dusty country. This camp to-day is scarcely visible 100 yards from it for dust, and I am informed that it is nothing to what I may expect. Colonel Wright's promotion was received in camp with every satisfaction, and your own to the same rank, although to their personal loss, they would rejoice to hear of. Have you received the document I forwarded to Colonel Connor? General Baker's death cast quite a gloom over the entire camp. I hope by the time you receive another communication from me that I will be able to report having had a pow-wow with some gentlemen bound out of the State.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN A. RIGG,

Major, Comdg. Detach. 1st Regt. Inft. California Vols., Camp Wright.

P. S.—I sent out Lieutenant Taylor with ten men to Agua Caliente last night, hoping to intercept some one passing out through there, but he reported all quiet. At 1 o'clock this morning I had an alarm; the long-roll was beat, and with every soul in camp, ignorant of such an intention, the companies were under arms in good order in eight minutes. I sent one or two off on a short scout, and deployed the others around the camp. I was much pleased with their conduct, and am satisfied that they are ready at a moment's warning for service.

RIGG.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, Cal., October 28, 1861.

Maj. W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Commanding Camp near San Pedro, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have received your note of this date. Lieut. Lafayette Hammond, regimental quartermaster First Infantry California Volunteers and acting commissary of subsistence, is instructed to send at once Mr. Hanson, the quartermaster's agent, to New San Pedro to issue such subsistence stores now on hand there as you may require. By Special Orders, No. 5, current series, the command of New San Pedro is made independent of that of the District of Southern California. It follows that Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan's instructions about hard bread and pork for your voyage east do not reach these headquarters. If these stores are on hand at New San Pedro, you shall have them. If they are to be shipped from San Francisco exclusively for the use of a command not included in this district, perhaps it would be well for the commissary of that command to telegraph to San Francisco for the subsistence stores he requires to have on shipboard. I say this, not from a disinclination to do all in my power to oblige the command at San Pedro, but because I fear it might be indelicate for me to order supplies for the command of another. I ordered four teams and an ambulance to proceed to San Bernardino, to be a part of the transportation of your command to New San Pedro. I supposed, of course, the ambulance went until I got your letter.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—If you will furnish me with the number of rations of hard bread, pork, &c., you desire to have placed upon the steamer at San Francisco, and desire me to have it done for you, I will do it with pleasure.

J. H. C.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 28, 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific of October 23, 1861, the enrollment of the company of volunteer cavalry at The Dalles is suspended.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Cady:

A. C. WILDRICK,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 29, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Under instructions from the War Department dated September 28, 1861, I have the honor to report for orders to the General-in-Chief. Again most earnestly requesting that I may be ordered to the East,

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 204. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 29, 1861.

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2. The troops in camp at San Pedro, Cal., will, upon the arrival of the steamer Golden Gate, embark for the East.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *October 29, 1861.*

Colonel BLAKE, U. S. Army,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

By order No. 23 your command, when relieved, with horses and horse equipments will repair to this city and take post at the Presidio.

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *October 29, 1861.*

Capt. R. W. KIRKHAM, U. S. Army,
Commissary of Subsistence, San Francisco, Cal.:

Colonel Buchanan wants 12,000 rations pork and hard bread put on steamer that takes his command from San Pedro. Send by Senator 40,000 rations subsistence stores for troops in this district.

JAMES H. CARLETON.

NOTE.—Captain Ketchum, commanding at San Pedro, wrote to the undersigned a letter to which the foregoing is a reply, but afterward the undersigned concluded to send for the rations, fearing the troops might need them. The following is the basis of the calculation:

Colonel Buchanan's command, October 13, 71; Captain Davidson's command October 13, 113; Major Ketchum's command, October 20, 350; total strength, 534; round numbers, to include laundresses, servants, &c., 600; for twenty days, 12,000.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., October 29, 1861.

Maj. EDWIN A. RIGG,
Commanding at Camp Wright, near Warner's Ranch, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have applied for authority to move your camp to Oak Grove or Temecula as soon as Colonel Andrews has gone to San Diego and embarked. The command from Fort Yuma is ordered to embark for New York at San Diego on the steamer which is to leave San Francisco for Panama on the 21st of November, 1861. Colonel Andrews' command is to have your teams as its transportation from Camp Wright to San Diego, so that Banning's train and ambulance can come on from Camp Wright to San Pedro without dely. If a company of infantry with transportation belonging to Fort Yuma reaches Camp Wright in advance of Colonel Andrews' main command, you will continue it on without delay to San Diego with the Fort Yuma teams, with orders for those teams to load at San Diego for your camp and return without delay. When returned keep this transportation, and when Colonel Andrews comes use it with your own, if necessary, to transport the colonel's command to San Diego. When the Yuma wagons again return (loaded, of course), you will detain them at Camp Wright until the arrival of a detachment of recruits which I shall shortly send to Fort Yuma.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—Send Private Cole, of Captain Gorley's company, by Banning's train for extra duty at the quartermaster's department at Los Angeles.

J. H. C.

SACKETT'S WELLS, *Monday, October 29, 1861—3 p. m.*

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Los Angeles:

COLONEL: We are progressing finely and have no difficulty about water the way the command is divided. In fact, we have nothing to complain of. The health of the command is mainly excellent. There are about ten men riding in the three companies. I pushed on in person last night and overtook Captain Calloway, inquired after his welfare and moved him once more in advance of me. Dresher joined me at daylight this a. m. I gave Lieutenant MacGowan orders to keep within one day of me. I learn that he has fallen behind, too; I presume from yielding too readily to the solicitations of the wagon-master for rest. I shall require him to close his gap between here and the river. From this point all our marching is to be done from 6 p. m. until we reach water. Both I and H are similarly instructed. Hadji Ali is just in from the river. Colonel Andrews makes no reply to my note. None was required, but I have no news, consequently I shall be at Fort Yuma on the 3d proximo. The advance party, under Lieutenant Benson, are doing excellent service. Properly provided for and managed, 1,000 men can be marched across the desert without difficulty. I shall send you an official report from Yuma. So far as I can glean news from Sonorians coming this way, the Gaudara party is instigated in the movement against Pesqueira by assurance of help from the

secession leaders at Tucson, whence it is rumored a party is already moving to Gaudara's aid. This is all roadside talk, but it may contain some truth. Will any such expedition require to make a dash at Fort Yuma? Let me hear from you, if you please, whenever convenient.

Yours, &c.,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 29. } *San Francisco, October 30, 1861.*

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IV. Surg. Richard H. Coolidge, medical department, having reported at these headquarters in pursuance of orders from the War Department, is announced on the department staff. Surgeon Coolidge will accordingly relieve Surg. Charles McCormick, medical department, when the latter will comply with orders received from Washington.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 205. } *San Francisco, Cal., October 30, 1861.*

1. The officers of the Regular Army appointed by the Governor to positions in the regiments of volunteers called into service from the State of California will, with the exception of Colonel Carleton (major, Sixth Cavalry) and Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Davis (captain, First Cavalry), rejoin their respective regiments and companies as soon as others have been selected to relieve them.

2. Capt. Benjamin F. Davis, First Cavalry, having tendered his resignation as lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, California volunteers, will join his company at San Pedro in time to embark with the same on the steamer leaving this port on the 1st proximo.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Salem, Oreg., October 30, 1861.

First Lieut. A. C. WILDRICK,
Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant General:

SIR: Your communication of the 28th instant, containing Special Orders, No. 47, has this day been received, and the order will be promptly attended to.

Yours, with respect,

CHESTER N. TERRY,
Private Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 31, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I deem it my duty to submit to the General-in-Chief the condition of affairs in the Southern District of California and the prudential measures which I consider of vital importance in suppressing

any attempts of the rebel forces to gain a foothold on the Pacific Coast. The U. S. troops in this department can repel any direct invasion of the State by the rebels, but the adjoining State of Sonora, with a feeble government and sparse population, presents inducements of the strongest kind for the rebels to march a force into that country and obtain possession of the fine port of Guaymas. This once accomplished, it destroys our commerce in the Gulf of California and interrupts the natural transit in and out of Arizona. The fondly cherished hopes and aim of the rebels are to obtain a port on the Pacific. Timely interference on our part will frustrate their designs. To protect Arizona and re-establish the authority of the United States Government in that country the occupation of Sonora is a military necessity. The amicable relations existing between our Government and that of Mexico would not necessarily be interrupted by our temporary occupation of Sonora; the design and object would be apparent. At all events, Sonora is *de facto* independent of the Central Government, and has been so for four years; and I am assured by persons whose responsible positions and reputation guarantee their assertion that the introduction of a force of U. S. troops would be hailed with joy, and meet with the moral and physical support of the entire population. We would not enter the country as conquerors, but as friends, to unite with the government and people in driving back the Southern rebels, who are now threatening their country with ruin and devastation. I am informed by gentlemen of high standing that the introduction of U. S. troops into Sonora would be agreeable to the present governor—Pesqueira. Under all the circumstances, to protect ourselves, I consider it imperative that we should take the initiative in this matter. Sonora is weak and unable to resist a rebel force, and if our aid is withheld she will inevitably be overrun—virtually conquered—and the rebels obtain possession of the port of Guaymas. Let two regiments, one of cavalry and one of infantry, with a light artillery battery, be promptly thrown into Guaymas, and all will be well. A discreet and prudent commander would conciliate the government and people of Sonora, and co-operating harmoniously together, no rebel forces could enter the State. Peace and prosperity would reign within its borders. Once occupy Sonora, and the re-establishment of our authority in Arizona would be a work of easy accomplishment. The force necessary for the expedition is now on this coast, and could be transported to Guaymas by steamers in a week's time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 206. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., October 31, 1861.*

1. Capt. Horatio G. Gibson, Third Artillery, having been transferred to Light Company C, Third Artillery, will immediately proceed to the East and join his company.

2. A company of the Second Regiment of Cavalry California Volunteers, to be selected by the colonel, will, properly mounted and equipped, proceed overland to and take post at Fort Seward. Major McGarry, Second Cavalry, will accompany these troops and upon his arrival at Fort Seward assume command of the same.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIRST REGT. INFTY. CALIFORNIA VOLS.,
Camp Wright, October 31, 1861.

[Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First California Volunteers, Commanding:]

COLONEL: I have detained your expressman returning from Fort Yuma twenty-four hours to send by him to you the monthly returns of this post camp. I have reviewed, inspected, and mustered the command to-day, and forward by messenger all the returns I can furnish with the limited number of blanks I have. I hope that you will find them correct. I have no one here who is well posted in making out returns, and errors may have occurred. I hope that you will forward to me blanks of every description that I will require, also general orders, all of which I am much in want of. The command is getting along very well. The men are improving in their drill very fast. I have been for several days drilling in skirmishing, which is a change, and the command enter into it with much spirit. Your instructions in reference to recitations I have not been able to pay as much attention to as I would wish, because a great deal of my time has been taken up with getting off Lieutenant-Colonel West's command, which left here on successive days, also Captain Roberts' company for San Diego. Captain Roberts' company left here on the 28th instant, and the day after I received your orders to send him on without delay I wrote to you that I was much in want of some one that I could trust who spoke the language (Spanish) of this neighborhood. If I could be furnished with some one to interpret for me it would be to the interest of the service. I find that every one here is suspicious of one another, and all, without one exception, have but one idea, and that is to make something out of the Government. Carrillo raised the price of hay from 1 to 4 cents per pound as soon as he arrived here; or rather, left orders to do it after he left with Colonel West. I refused to buy from him at that price, and purchased from Warner four tons, at $40 per ton, and I think can get more at the same price. The worst feature in the whole affair was his major-domo telling me that hay or barley for my own horses would cost me nothing. He may or may not have given such instructions to him, but, nevertheless, it was done. I will have no trouble about barley or hay either. The combination have quarreled among themselves, and are willing to sell at fair prices. In reference to beef, Mr. Wallace has no copy of his contract, and I have none either, and cannot tell whether his contract was for twenty days or for twenty issuing days, and as the latter closes out his stock I have given him the benefit of the doubt. I have had a number of applications to furnish me with beef, and have had them make them in writing. They run all the way from 8½ cents per pound to 6 cents to deliver at the camp at any point from Oak Grove, including the boundaries of Warner's ranch. My lowest bid is from Francisco O'Campo. I had it reported to me on the evening of the 28th after dark that a party of from sixteen to twenty men were encamped in the valley at Agua Caliente, all mounted. I sent out Captain Greene with thirty men to hem them in, whilst Lieutenant Hargrave, with twenty men, accompanied by Surgeon Prentiss and a guide, crossed above them to close in on them and capture them, but, much to my disappointment, and the command also, it turned out to be a false alarm. They had to return without their game. Some loose horses had been roaming around, which alarmed my informant, and it was easy to imagine them mounted.

However, it had a good effect on the command, as well as the community around us. They see that we were not sent here to play, and if there are any persons who are disloyal they keep very quiet. I hope that I will have the pleasure of reporting to you very soon some tangible evidence of our vigilance. After detaining the express I am obliged to send him on without all the returns. It has blown a perfect cloud of dust to-day in camp, and several copies were so much disfigured by the upsetting of inkstands, &c., that I would not send them. Inclosed you will please find monthly reports from all the companies. I will forward them the first opportunity.

Respectfully,

EDWIN A. RIGG,
First Infantry Regiment, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 31, 1861.

Col. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Second Cavalry, Camp Alert, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to have the company directed in Special Orders, No. 206, to proceed to Fort Seward (a new post being established on Eel River, in this State) in readiness to start on Monday next. The route has not yet been determined on, and there is therefore no specific time stated for its departure. As soon as this is fixed you will be informed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *October 31, 1861.*

Col. P. E. CONNOR,
Stockton, Cal.:

Send the two companies for Gaston and Ter-Waw on Monday's boat. They will sail from here on Tuesday morning. Designate the company for Gaston and the one for Ter-Waw. Hold the third company in readiness for movement.

By order:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER., *October 31, 1861.*

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the arrival of two companies of volunteers to relieve this command. No return has been furnished to enable me to make the necessary return of the same. The command will leave here on the 2d November, or sooner if the public property can be turned over.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. H. BLAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry, Commanding Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *November 1, 1861.*

Col. P. E. CONNOR,
Stockton, Cal.:

You will send the three companies on Monday's boat. The third goes to Fort Bragg.

By order:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 1, 1861.

Major MCGARRY,
Second Regiment of Cavalry:
(Through Colonel Commanding Camp Alert, Cal.)

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the department to inform you that the company of cavalry under orders to proceed to Fort Seward will leave this [city] on the steamer Benicia on Monday, the 4th instant. From thence it will proceed to Long Valley, Mendocino County, striking the main road from Petaluma to Long Valley at Santa Rosa. The commanding officer at Fort Seward has been directed to send a pack train to Long Valley to transport your stores thence to the fort. Should the pack train not be sufficiently large to take all your baggage and stores at once, you will leave a detachment with the remaining portion until the return of the train. The wagon train will, as soon after your arrival in Long Valley as possible, be sent back to Benicia. You will examine carefully all instructions on record from these headquarters, and execute the same so far as the means at your disposal will permit. The general particularly desires you to keep him constantly advised of everything important relating to our Indian affairs, and hopes that with the force placed at your disposal you will be able not only to give the necessary protection to the inhabitants, but also to unoffending bands of Indians. On this subject you will find very full instructions on record at Fort Seward.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 1, 1861.

Maj. CHARLES S. LOVELL,
Tenth Infantry, Commanding Fort Seward, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department directs me to inform you that one company of cavalry will leave this city for Fort Seward on Monday next (November 4). The general desires you to have a pack train at Long Valley in time to meet this company, so that the wagon train can return to Benicia from that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 1, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by this morning's mail of your letters of the 22d, 23d, and 24th ultimo, and of that of the colonel commanding the department of the 24th ultimo. The enrollment of men in the company of volunteer cavalry was suspended on the receipt on the 28th ultimo of your telegram, and the disbandment of the company has been this day directed. As the disposition of the companies now looked for, directed by your letter of the 22d, conflicts in some degree with what I have already done, some explanation as to that, and to what I purposed doing, may be necessary. My letter of the 23d ultimo and orders of that and subsequent dates show what I have done with the five companies received on the 21st ultimo—two companies under Major Curtis to Fort Colville, one to Fort Dalles, one to Fort Hoskins, and one retained here. I was governed as far as possible by the general tenor and spirit of the oral instructions received from the former commander of the department before I left San Francisco, the most distant troops to be relieved at once, &c. In this category Hoskins was necessarily included, to allow of the relief of the artillery detachment at Fort Umpqua as soon as possible, so that it might join its company (D), designated for San Juan. The eruption of the Snakes upon the Warm Springs Reservation, a report of which met me on my arrival here, made it necessary to place a company at The Dalles at once, so that the guard could be replaced at the reservation without delay. I wished also that this company should have the benefit as largely as possible of the experience and local knowledge of the present commander there, whom I did not intend to remove until the arrival of the companies from Walla Walla. The company retained here (E) was the smallest one of that battalion, being less than sixty strong, and probably the least instructed, considerations which determined me. My purpose with regard to those now coming was to place Lieutenant-Colonel Lee with two companies at Walla Walla, one at Steilacoom, one at Yamhill, and one at the Cascades. As that place, however, is to be abandoned, I will retain it here until further orders, though I think it would be a better arrangement to have it at Walla Walla, where, from present indications, the largest force possible is necessary. The same reasons make it desirable to have one of the field officers at that station. Captains Black's and Van Voast's companies and the band, &c., of the Ninth, will be sent down by the Cortez, which leaves on the 7th instant. It is probable that Captain Dent's company will be in from Hoskins in time to go down, in which case it will be sent.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 1, 1861.

His Excellency JOHN WHITEAKER,
Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: I have the honor to notify your Excellency that by instructions this day received from the headquarters of the Department of the

Pacific the raising of the company of volunteer cavalry heretofore called for has been suspended, and the men, if any, already enrolled are to be disbanded, the regiment to be organized under Colonel Cornelius being considered amply sufficient for the whole country.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

A. CADY,

Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 1, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

II. The headquarters of the Ninth Infantry (non-commissioned staff and band), Companies G and K, and such other companies of the same regiment as may be in readiness, will embark on the steamer Cortez hence to San Francisco on the 7th instant.

* * * * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Cady:

A. C. WILDRICK,

First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 1, 1861.

Capt. J. H. WHITTLESEY,
Commanding Fort Dalles, Oreg.:

CAPTAIN: The colonel commanding the district directs you to hold yourself in readiness to repair to this post with your company on the arrival at The Dalles of Captain Magruder's company from Walla Walla.

* * * * * * *

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. WILDRICK,

First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT HOSKINS, OREG., *November 1, 1861.*

Lieut. A. C. WILDRICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Oregon:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I shall leave this post en route for Fort Vancouver on or about the 6th instant. I may be delayed a day longer for the reason that the streams are high, and my party from the Siletz block-house may be unable to reach this place by the evening of the 5th. The block-house is thirty miles from this place, and should never have a less garrison than twenty men. Captain Schmidt will not be able to place a proper garrison at that post if he sends a garrison to Fort Umpqua such as is called for by Orders, No. 46. The Indians are not quiet, and need looking after. I presume it had escaped the colonel commanding that a garrison for Siletz had to come from this post, or the garrison for Umpqua would have been detailed from Yamhill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. T. DENT,

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 2, 1861.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Send by telegram condition of your troops. Report by letter fully and frequently.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 207. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 2, 1861.

A detachment, to consist of one sergeant, two corporals, and fourteen privates, will be selected by the commanding officer, from the companies stationed at Alcatraz, for service at Mare Island Navy-Yard. The sergeant will be instructed to report to the commandant of the yard. Captain Kirkham, assistant quartermaster, will provide the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 2, 1861.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
California Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Southern California,
Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the department to say that the suggestions contained in your letter of the 27th ultimo relative to the removal of the camp from Warner's ranch are approved. When the troops were sent to the ranch it was not the intention of the general to keep them there during the winter. After the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews have crossed the desert and marched on San Diego, and you are assured that Fort Yuma is not in danger, the general desires you to withdraw the troops from the ranch and place them in camp either at Oak Grove or Temecula, as in your judgment may be best suited for a winter camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 2, 1861.

I. Captain Crowninshield's company (E, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers) will take post at Fort Steilacoom, Wash. Ter., to which place it will proceed by the steamer Pacific about the 11th instant, and relieve the present garrison.

* * * * * * *

III. On being relieved by the company of volunteers, Captain Woodruff, with Companies D and F, Ninth Infantry, will embark on the steamer, on which he will continue until its arrival at San Francisco.

IV. Captain Scott's company (D, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers) will first take post at Fort Yamhill, to which place it will proceed with as little delay as practicable and relieve its present garrison, Company I, Ninth Infantry. On being relieved Company I will proceed to this post, whence it will go to San Francisco by the first steamer after its arrival. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation for the movements of these two companies.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Cady:

A. C. WILDRICK,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[NOVEMBER 2, 1861.—For Baylor to Hébert, relating to affairs in California and Arizona, see Vol. IV, p. 149.]

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *November 4, 1861.*

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON:

MY DEAR SIR: I have been put in possession of some facts this morning which would appear to warrant the conclusion that men are concentrating, or will soon meet, on the Colorado River. I believe my information is reliable, and I also see in the Alta of the 26th ultimo a letter from San Diego, which, taken in connection with what I have learned here this morning, is quite significant. I believe there is a party of twenty-five men now at El Monte. They have been there some days, waiting the arrival of Showalter and others to proceed on to the Colorado. I am quite unwell to-day or I would go to your camp. If you should be in town to-morrow I will endeavor to see you.

Yours, truly,

J. J. WARNER.

FORT YUMA, *November 4, 1861.*

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Los Angeles:

DEAR COLONEL: An official communication herewith will inform you of our march and arrival here. I scarcely as yet comprehend my position, but am exerting myself to that end. To-morrow I shall have most of the ferry-boats under my control; one thirty miles below I hope to secure by Wednesday, and another twenty miles above in a few days. The river is so low that it can be forded in many places. Indians swim the animals of travelers, and some may escape me. Accounts from Tucson and thereabouts are conflicting, and therefore unreliable. I hear that Baylor is at Tucson with 200 men, and Van Dorn at Mesilla with a larger command. Of course the outside talk is that they intend to come here. I place no reliance upon it, however. They may or may not. Carrillo is becoming more useful. I send him to Tucson by way of Altar. He will be back in twenty days. My scouts now number four, and are not idle. I shall send you an account of stores in a few days. I have on hand 50,000 rounds of ammunition; provisions in abundance. A good deal of work is needed to strengthen this position. Were I commander of this district I would send here two 12-pounders and a small corps of artillerists. Excuse the suggestion. I have four 12-pounder howitzers and 150 rounds of shot and shell. My Greek makes

an odd-looking letter of this, but it is very interesting to those that understand it. I shall begin drills of officers at the earliest possible moment. At present I am only devoting one hour daily to company drill, as the work on the defenses of the post mostly occupies the time. Will you be good enough to inform me whether you propose to keep up an express and how often? For instance, I may avoid sending off a special messenger if I know when to expect a regular one. I have many things to write to you about, but matters are so indefinite as yet that I cannot satisfactorily allude to them. Since writing the above Mr. Yager has acquainted me with the fact that he once carried the mail to San Diego weekly at $4,500 per annum, and is willing to renew the service on same terms, or to Los Angeles for $6,000. I merely mention the matter incidentally for your consideration. An allusion is made elsewhere (in communication to adjutant) of a scout that I made to Gonzales' Ferry. Unfortunately it was unsuccessful, as the game had flown. While I was away from Dresher's command he searched a messenger on the road and discovered the two letters which I inclose herewith.* I sent an emissary to Gila City yesterday, but there was nobody there. They had all moved on. I shall keep on the alert for foes of all numbers and kinds. Greenwade, at Temecula, is a rank secessionist, giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The same may be said of Weld, the factotum of Yager, on the other side of the desert. I have omitted citizen employés from my post return, but will send them on the next. It is bad policy to mention their names. I am much in want of some envelopes. Company blanks are a scarcer article at this post. I keep my letters open, and write as one matter or the other suggests itself. Hence they are rather desultory.

Truly, yours,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., November 4, 1861.

Maj. EDWIN A. RIGG,
Commanding at Camp Wright, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have received your note of the 28th ultimo. If any party of the size and character described attempt to pass you, stop it, search the persons and baggage if you suspect them of being enemies of our country, and cause them to take the oath of allegiance to our Government. If you find upon them evidence of their being disloyal, or of their giving aid and comfort to the enemy, hold them in confinement and report all the facts and all the evidence in each case to me. You will not buy one dollar's worth of any kind of property of Mr. Carrillo, or the people he sold his barley and hay to. Nor will you pay over 2½ cents for barley. If you cannot get hay for less than $40 I will send it from San Francisco. Buy your beef from him who will sell it cheapest. Make no bargains for beef for a longer time than a month, nor buy over a fortnight's supply of barley or hay. Buy nothing from any person who wishes to raise on his prices, the ordinary rates, because of the presence of the troops. We can get all we want cheap from above, and if worse comes to worst will move the troops before we will suffer imposition. Buy nothing of Ramon Carrillo, since he has acted the way he has. You must make no contracts without my approval first obtained, when I have seen the written contract, unless it be for daily use,

* Not found.

until you can hear from me. I have sent 10,000 rounds of ammunition to you at San Diego by the Senator last night. Have it got at once. I have written to have stoves sent to you. I will soon send you some cavalry, say a lieutenant, a sergeant, a corporal, and twenty-five men, starting to-morrow or next day. Try and have shelter for the horses. The horses must be kept in fine condition if you have the hard service you anticipate for cavalry. Mr. Showalter and men of that stripe must be searched for expected evidences of treason, and at all events they must take the oath of allegiance besides. If they refuse, hold them securely and report all the facts in the case, as I have before written. We have had enough of the bullying and treason of such men. If Judge Terry tries to pass, he must go through the same ordeal. There must be no child's play with him. Keep your own counsel; act with great circumspection, but with firmness. Put yourself in *en rapport* with the Indians. They will give you much valuable information of little parties attempting to dodge by you. I have sent you a forge, muleshoes, nails, tools, and some clothing. You can now put everything in service order and keep it so. Be ready at a moment's notice to move on to the help of West. Your position is such at this critical juncture that you must keep up a sleepless vigilance. Have your command in fighting order all the time, night or day. Keep me advised of all you do. Much is expected of you and all your command, officers and men. Drill, drill, drill, until your men become perfect as soldiers, as skirmishers, as marksmen. Keep the command in good health. Look after the messing every day yourself, and be sure the police and cleanliness of camp is perfect.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *November 4, 1861.*

MY DEAR EYRE: I received your kind note of the 30th of October this morning. In case you find by a shrewd and careful set of traps, which you have the address to set, that the person alluded to in the copy of a letter sent by Lieutenant Cutler is playing false to the Government (Doctor B——) —in case you obtain good evidence to this end (and if it exist you will obtain it, I am sure), then seize him quietly, search him and his premises thoroughly for all papers going to prove his disloyalty, and hold him securely until you hear from me. Obey no writ of habeas corpus in his case after you have once seized him, as you will have in your possession evidences of his guilt strong enough to justify his detention. I will uphold you in resisting the writ until you hear from me. There must be no child's play in what we do in so flagrant a case as his will be, holding the position he does. It is said the mail-carrier and post-office people in your place are to be doubted. Is this so? If so, then all important communications to me must be sent in by an officer by stage, as you have no horses. Lieutenant-Colonel Davis has resigned. His resignation has been accepted by the Governor, and Davis has gone home on the Golden Gate. Keep every string drawing; practice skirmish drill, and (judiciously as regards ammunition) target practice. We may have use for your men at any day. It is not certain that an attempt will not be made to come across the desert. See Alta; see inclosed letter (Warner's).* Keep all these matters in your own bosom.

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* Page 698.

If Showalter comes to San Bernardino, or where you can get hold of him, have him swear allegiance to the Government. If he refuse, hold him good. I will send him to Alcatraz; same of Judge Terry. Be on the qui vive. There are plotters all about us, without a doubt.

Sincerely, yours,

JAMES H. CARLETON.

NOTE.—If any person fires into your camp, hang him.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 4, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that Lieut. Col. H. Lee, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, with Companies A, B, C, D, and E of that regiment, arrived at this post on the evening of the 1st instant (403 enlisted, 419 aggregate present). I have given the necessary directions for the disposition of these troops, in accordance with my letter of the 1st instant, viz, Colonel Lee with two companies at Walla Walla, one company at Steilacoom, one at Yamhill, and one at Fort Vancouver. I trust that this arrangement, under the explanations already given, may meet the approval of the commanding general. No medical officer accompanied these troops. I trust that the deficiency consequent on the operation of General Orders, No. 24, will be supplied as soon as possible. I have given no directions in regard to the movement of the medical officers from the relieved stations except in the cases of Fort Colville and Camp Pickett, supposing that those interested would be governed by the terms of the general order above referred to. I feel compelled, however, to retain Surgeon Brown here as long as I possibly can.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 53. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 4, 1861.*

I. Lieut. Col. H. Lee, with Companies A (Rowell's) and C (West's), Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will take post at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., and relieve the present garrison. The command will be in readiness to move at 8 a. m. to-morrow, and will proceed to its destination with as much expedition as possible.

II. Captain Magruder, First Cavalry, when relieved will proceed to this post with his command. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation for these movements.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Cady:

A. C. WILDRICK,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 54. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 4, 1861.*

I. Company D, Third Artillery, will proceed by the steamer Pacific about the 11th instant to Camp Pickett, San Juan Island, where it will take post, relieving the present garrison, Company H, Ninth Infantry.

II. Captain English, Ninth Infantry, will with his company embark on the steamer Pacific on its return from Fort Steilacoom, and will continue thereon until its arrival at San Francisco.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Cady:

A. C. WILDRICK,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 5, 1861.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army Headquarters, Washington, D. C.:

Troops in good condition. Cavalry regiment full. Infantry regiments filling up. Fifteen companies sent north.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 5, 1861.

Brig. Gen. SETH WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General at Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have this moment received Major-General McClellan's dispatch of the 2d instant, calling for a report of the condition of my troops. I have replied briefly by telegraph as follows: "Troops in good condition. Cavalry regiments full. Infantry regiments filling up. Fifteen companies sent north." The organization of the volunteer force called for from this State by the War Department will be completed at an early date. The cavalry service is the favorite arm in this country, and both regiments, the first of five and the second of twelve companies, are full. It is confidently expected that the five infantry regiments will be nearly filled up by the 1st of December. The First Infantry is fully organized and is in the southern district of the State. Five companies of the Second and five of the Fourth Infantry have already been sent to Oregon to relieve the regular troops in that State and the Territory of Washington. Four companies of the Third Infantry and one of the Second Cavalry have been sent to relieve the garrisons of Forts Bragg, Seward, Gaston, and Ter-Waw; one company of the Second Cavalry to Fort Crook; two companies of same regiment to Fort Churchill, and one to Benicia Barracks. In the Southern District of California Colonel Carleton is in command. He has his own regiment, First California Volunteer Infantry, and the First Cavalry, a battalion of five companies. Commands have already been sent to relieve the regular troops at Fort Yuma and at San Diego. Colonel Carleton's intimate knowledge of the southern section of this State makes it of the highest importance that he should remain there in command.

As the War Department specially designated Colonel Carleton to command the First Infantry California Volunteers, originally designed for protection to the overland mail service, I have taken it for granted that it was not intended to withdraw him from the volunteer service, under the instructions from Adjutant-General's Office of the 3d of October, 1861. Lieutenant-Colonel Cady, of the Seventh Infantry,

Regular Army, is now in command of the District of Oregon, having been sent there by General Sumner to relieve Colonel Beall, of the First Cavalry. The regular troops I shall send East as fast as they reach the coast. Most of them will have sailed by the 1st of December; those from Colville and Walla Walla will not get off quite so soon. Should it be the wish of the Department to send volunteers from this country to the East, I doubt not that the regiments would be filled very promptly. The personnel is not surpassed by any troops we have; all that is required is instruction and discipline.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Inform General W. that Colonel Carleton and Colonel Cady will be retained in his department; that his arrangements are approved. Recommend to the Secretary that six picked squadrons of Californians be formed for service with the Army of Potomac, and four for service in Texas; that two regiments of California and Oregon infantry be raised for service here and two for Western Texas.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 5, 1861.

Col. EDWARD D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have this moment received your communication of the 10th ultimo. Anticipating the wishes of the General-in-Chief, orders were issued some days since for Company D, Third Artillery, now at Fort Vancouver, to proceed to San Juan Island and relieve the company of the Ninth Infantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., November 5, 1861.

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I send you copies of letters * received and written by myself as the best account of what is transpiring in this district. I cannot believe any force will attempt to come over the desert, but I want to keep my command in as near a state of preparation for such an emergency as could be expected from raw troops. The camp at Warner's ranch should be moved. I desire authority to change it to a warmer and healthier point—say to Oak Grove or to Temecula. I have sent Captain Fritz and one subaltern and thirty rank and file, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to Owen's River. I have sent Lieutenant Wellman and twenty-seven rank and file, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to remain a while at Camp Wright, to act as vedettes, scouts,

*See Rigg to Carleton, October 25; Carleton to Rigg and West to Carleton, October 29; Rigg to Carleton, October 31; Carleton to Eyre and Warner to Carleton and Carleton to Rigg, November 4, *ante.*

expresses, &c. I have sent thirty-five recruits, via San Diego (by steam) and Camp Wright, to fill up the companies at Fort Yuma.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers.

CAMP LATHAM,
Near Los Angeles, November 5, 1861.

Col. J. H. CARLETON,
Commanding First Infantry California Volunteers:

SIR: I inclose you extracts from a letter received by me from Assistant Surgeon Randle in reference to the climate at Camp Wright, near Warner's ranch.

Major Rigg requests me to state to Colonel Carleton through you, my opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of this command remaining at its present position. It is my professional and official opinion that the command under Major Rigg ought to be removed from this place as speedily as possible, for the following reasons: First. The wind blows here a perfect gale (not a moderate breeze) more than half the time, driving the dust in clouds, and blinding the eyes of every one, and infiltrating into every coffee pot, camp kettle, water bucket, &c. This has been the day of general muster, and Major Rigg has pertinaciously and punctiliously discharged all his duties, and the men have turned out with commendable zeal, notwithstanding the gusts of wind and dust have prevented anything like cooking in camp. The wind has blown so hard that a fire could not be made, and this is no unusual occurrence. Second. We are four miles from fire-wood, which is cotton wood when we get it. Third. The water here is strongly impregnated with alkali. Fourth. The weather is very cold now, and growing colder. Snow falls here a foot deep frequently in winter, and sometimes remains a week on the ground.

The above extract contains everything touching the climate at Warner's ranch.

J. M. McNULTY,
Surgeon First Infantry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., November 5, 1861.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE ANDREWS,
Sixth U. S. Infantry, en route from Fort Yuma to San Diego:

COLONEL: General Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific, has made arrangements for the troops under your command from Fort Yuma to embark at San Diego for New York on the steamer which will leave San Francisco for Panama on the 21st instant, and he directs that there be nothing to interfere with your command being entirely ready at San Diego when the steamer puts in to that port to receive it.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., November 5, 1861.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Yuma, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have sent via San Diego and Camp Wright thirty-five recruits for the companies at Fort Yuma. You will have them assigned by lot to the different companies, so that each will have the same

strength. Report to me how many more you will want to bring your companies to the maximum number allowed by law. I shall fill your companies first and those at Camp Wright next. It is reported that near low tide-water at the mouth of the Colorado people can ford the river at "low water slack." The steam-boat men can tell you if this be so. The Cocopah Indians will know all about it. So be on your guard about that point, and also about the point near Pilot Knob, and the one above the fort about which I spoke to you. If you are sure that you have all the boats, large and small, under your guns (and I advise you to destroy all that you do not need), and are *en rapport* with the Indians, so they can give you information about the fords and people collecting near them to cross, it seems to me you will have good control of the river. Are the steam-boat men reliable? I hear the steam-boat has gone to the mouth of the river for supplies. It would be well, I think, always to have a trusty officer go down on her, and a few trusty men, so if there be treachery, as to setting a force across the river below the fort, this officer can seize the boat and burn her up. Your officer and men ostensibly can go down "to see the Indians and to learn the river." None need know of your instructions to the officer to destroy the boat and, if necessary, shoot the officers in charge of her, in case of treachery, but he who goes in command of the men; say such a man as Lieutenant Mitchell. I have all sorts of rumors from your direction, but do not believe them and do not get stampeded about you. I only want you to guard all the points. This done, with your resolution and sagacity, I have no fears of a surprise; and unless you are surprised you will whip any force coming from the direction of Texas. You will see by letters taken by this express that Mr. Showalter with a party of Texans from El Monte will attempt to cross the desert; so, too, doubtless, Judge Terry. Give me a good account of these two men. They will try to steal by you if possible; if not possible, they will try to bully you. In either event, give me a good account of them. The time has gone by when matters are to be minced with such men—such open and avowed traitors. For myself, if I were in command at Yuma and they came there with armed men and would not take the oath of allegiance and attempted to show fight, knowing their political sentiments as I do I should hang them both. Your duties are of a most responsible character. California expects that when her own troops are guarding the approaches to the State there shall be no doubt as to how efficiently the duty is done. I know you will keep on the alert, and that your command will by night and by day be kept ready to fight at a moment's notice.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 5, 1861.

I. Captain Fitch's company (B, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers) will, until further orders, take post at Fort Vancouver. The company will move into quarters as soon as an opportunity is afforded by the departure of one of the relieved companies.

* * * * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Cady:

A. C. WILDRICK,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., November 6, 1861.

Maj. EDWIN A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. at Camp Wright, near Warner's Ranch, Cal.:

MAJOR: I send by Lieutenant Wellman 20,000 rounds of musket ammunition for your command, thirteen Sibley stoves, ten camp kettles, two hospital tents, and two sets hospital tent poles. Report to me how much ammunition you have on hand for your infantry command when you have received this. The 10,000 rounds I wrote to you as having been sent to San Diego did not go down. I should think there could be no mistake about your getting barley at 2½ cents and so wrote you, but you must have it even though you pay more. In the latter event report at once to me, and I will send to San Francisco for it.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, November 6, 1861.

Maj. EDWARD E. EYRE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Camp Carleton, near San Bernardino, Cal.:

MAJOR: The colonel commanding directs that you cause your quartermaster and commissary to forward at once to this office a full and complete list of all quartermaster's stores and property now in his possession, and all subsistence stores and commissary property now in his possession, from whatever source they may have come. The colonel also desires that you send to this office a list of all the ammunition you have on hand, specifying the amount of each kind, particularly in regard to the pistol cartridges, whether for revolvers army size or for revolvers navy size.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infantry California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CAMP WRIGHT, *November 6, 1861.*

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding California Volunteers, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: I take advantage of Mr. Wallace's kindness to be bearer of dispatches to you to give you the news from our little camp. Of course we have not changed our locality since our arrival here except to move farther to the northward, say one-eighth of a mile, to get on to higher and drier ground. I have since my last communication to you examined every corner and nook to better our position, and find none but at Oak Grove. I have been there again and took a great deal of pains to examine the locality in an entirely military point of view, and am satisfied that it is the only point within fifty miles of here where a perfect blockade can successfully be had. The valley at the northwest corner where the road (and the only one) enters the valley is not more than half a mile wide, and can easily be closed up. But there is no good place to camp near that point, say half a mile, where

any drill-ground can be had. But farther up the valley, near the house of Mr. Cable, formerly Clark's, is a beautiful camp-ground and also fine ground for drilling. With a few cavalry I can cut off any and every person who approaches from the Los Angeles road and also from Fort Yuma, or force them from ten to twenty miles to the north or south of me to get by. There is a trail from San Bernardino that debouches on the desert near Indian Wells that passes about ten miles to the north of Oak Grove beyond the mountain, but a few mounted men could easily close that up, supported by a few infantry. And then there is but one other that I know of, and that is from Temecula to San Isabel, on the San Diego road; from thence to San Felipe on the desert. Making Oak Grove the headquarters would leave the San Diego road open, but it is, in fact, open at present, and with my present force I cannot well help it. The only outlet, however, is at Santa Isabel, where a few men could intercept any one coming by way of Temecula, or striking off at San Felipe and attempting to go to Los Angeles by the same route. I simply throw out these suggestions for your consideration. Now for this location. The valley is about eight miles wide and can be passed without coming near me either through the Agua Caliente Valley or around the San José Valley and by several trails that start in this side of Oak Grove and pass both to the north and south of me. I am exceedingly anxious to do some service, and know that I was sent here by my Government for that purpose. I therefore feel the necessity of being in a position where I can do it. I think that many have passed me here that should not, and I could not help myself notwithstanding my vigilance. Captain Roberts reports his arrival at San Diego all well. He also asks for several teams to haul wood for the winter, which cannot be spared until all the stores are brought up from there. He informs me that wood for his use has to be hauled a distance of twenty-seven miles. I received orders from Lieutenant MacGowan to-day, a copy of which I inclose. The proceedings of a court-martial held at this camp November 2 I also forward to your headquarters. I would also like to have your orders respecting Private Jones, of Company D, charges preferred by Lieut. John Martin, of Company D, and in the hands of Adjt. B. C. Cutler. I would state that the prisoner has behaved remarkably well since his confinement, obeying orders to the letter. In fact, his conduct is commendable. I have been compelled to place Capt. Hugh A. Gorley in arrest, which leaves his company without a duty officer, First Lieutenant Martin being absent and Second Lieut. D. C. Vestal, acting as adjutant, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence. If it were possible another lieutenant should be attached to each company. I have given the contract for beef to Francisco O'Campo for one month, he being the lowest bidder, viz, 6 cents per pound, delivered at any point within the boundaries of Oak Grove or Warner's ranch. He comes highly recommended to me by an old acquaintance of mine, Capt. George Johnson, of Fort Yuma. I have found him loyal, and in fact the greater part of the information that I have received has been through him, corroborated by others. As I informed you in my last, every man here seems to be against his neighbor, and if all can be believed they are a pretty set of scoundrels. I have found O'Campo the only man who has expressed himself freely. If he has anything to say about any one he does it, and gives himself as authority; if otherwise, he candidly says his intercourse with them is so slight that he knows little, good or bad, about them. The command are very much in want of blankets. One blanket is not enough to keep the men warm in this climate, and

the result of sleeping cold is rheumatism to an alarming degree. The command are getting along with their drill very well. In all light movements they are progressing rapidly and enter into it with spirit. We require quartermaster's tents for stores badly. Captain Bates sent me a number of paulins from San Diego, but tents would be better if they could be had, also carpenter tools and forge. The road to San Diego is a rough one and the mules will have to be well shod to be serviceable. I believe I have now given you a brief account of everything except blanks, which we are out of entirely of all kinds.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Major First Regiment Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Camp Wright.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Salem, Oreg., November 6, 1861.

Lieut. Col. A. CADY,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Your communication of the 1st instant, relative to disbanding the men in volunteer cavalry, has this day been received and will be attended to.

Yours, with respect,

CHESTER N. TERRY,
Private Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., November 7, 1861.

Maj. EDWARD E. EYRE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Camp Carleton, near San Bernardino, Cal.:

MAJOR: Your letter of November 4, 1861, was handed to me last evening. Your men should be punished whenever they absent themselves from your camp without permission from proper authority. Have them tried by a garrison court-martial or a regimental court-martial which you have the right now to order. In these times when so grave an insult was offered to soldiers in the service of the United States as the one offered to your men by the bully and desperado who was knocked down, I am only surprised that they did not kill the traitor outright. If the man who so promptly resented the insult to himself and country is otherwise fitted for the place it would be well to make him a non-commissioned officer. While you must discourage rows and repress all disturbances and all breaches of the peace, still, when the country is insulted through your men, I hope you will always resent the insult on the spot in such a manner that the villain will never offer another. I know well that in San Bernardino the civil authorities are not respected and the administration of the civil law is a farce, so that in a measure you come back to first principles. If then, a traitor insults the country by treasonable toasts and your soldiers have active patriotism enough to punish him well for it, I have not the heart to advise you to repress their inclination to do so; only see that this is not made a pretext for inflicting injury for other causes. Let the case be a clear one, the punishment prompt and effectual. By and by your men and the colors will be properly respected.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., November 7, 1861.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
Commanding at Fort Yuma, Cal.:

COLONEL: A Mr. John F. Bilderbock, who came, as he says, from Ohio to New Mexico, and thence with Mr. Rees last winter with cattle to California, says there is a hay road which turns off about six miles west (this side) of the Alamo Mucho, and another about three miles east of the New River Station, on the road hence to Fort Yuma. In going eastward these roads lead off from the Fort Yuma road to the right, and each leads to what is called Paddock's Old Ferry, on the Colorado River. An old adobe house (or ruins of a house) marks the spot. Three miles below this point is Gonzales' Ferry. Here is a small boat large enough to take one horse over at a time and large enough to take over a wagon if in pieces. This point was an old Mexican crossing, used by swimming over their horses and rafting over their effects before the boat was put there, and could be so used again after you have destroyed the boat. The ferry is twenty-six miles below the fort. Cooke's Old Ferry, belonging to Mr. Yager, who lives one mile below the fort, is about six miles below Algodones. There is a near trail which leads to it from Algodones. It is said Yager has taken his boat up to the house he occupies from this ferry. Maybe he has, perhaps not; a small boat and a skiff may still be in that neighborhood. At the Colorado mines (or the Ripple), twenty-one miles above the fort, there was a small boat, and is now, perhaps. This boat belonged to a blacksmith. Yager's partner also had a boat there, and there, when the river is low, it can be forded. The Cocopah Indians cross the river on tule boats; these carry two men. The Cocopah Indians live near the mouth of the river.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, November 7, 1861.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
Post Adjt., Southern District of California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with Revised Army Regulations, 1861, I have the honor to submit the annexed journal of the march of a detachment of the First Infantry California Volunteers from Camp Latham, Los Angeles County, to Fort Yuma, Cal., October 16 to November 3, 1861, pursuant to Orders, No. 4, from headquarters Southern District of California, dated October 14, 1861. In explanation of the fact that it is not returned in the form prescribed by the Revised Regulations, I have to state that a copy of that work was first received by me when half the present march was accomplished, and under circumstances that did not admit of its examination during the remainder.

Your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieut. Col. First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

[Inclosure.]

Journal of the march of Companies E, G, and H, First Infantry California Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Joseph R. West, from Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, Cal., to Camp Wright, at Warner's ranch, San Diego County, Cal., pursuant to District Orders, No. 4, October 14, 1861:

October 16, 1861.—Left Camp Latham at 11 a. m. by road to the right of the cienega; crossed the swamp two miles east of the road to Los Angeles; passed Los Angeles two miles to the left. Reached Lagunita at 6 p. m. Road fair, but wagons cannot cross the swamp other than by the road to Los Angeles. Camping facilities at Lagunita are good; wood is furnished by the proprietor; water abundant for a large command. Weather on the march very warm. Distance, 18 miles.

October 17.—Left Lagunita at 7.30 a. m.; marched six miles, by good road, to San Gabriel River; the stream is about thigh deep and sixty yards wide; water clear and cold; banks at ford easy of access; evidences of miry spots elsewhere. Fine farms and vineyards bordering the river. From San Gabriel River to Reed's ranch, nine miles, roads sandy in some places, but generally good; no water last stretch. Workman's ranch is passed on the left hand two miles before reaching Reed's; water to be had there, and good camp, wood, &c. Good camping ground at Reed's; wood scarce; small stream of water, sufficient for 500 men and train. Weather very warm in daytime, nights cold. Distance previous, 18 miles; distance to-day, 15 miles; distance in two days, 33 miles.

October 18.—Left Reed's ranch at 6.50 a. m.; good road to a small settlement called San José; distance, five miles; water good. Thence to Chino Ranch, eleven miles by good road; water two miles after leaving San José and two miles before reaching Chino, but intervening stretch of seven miles without. Good camp at Chino Ranch; wood and water ample. Passed Chino two miles and camped on small stream sufficient for 500 men and train; no wood; good grazing for animals. Weather growing cooler. Distance previous, 33 miles; distance to-day, 18 miles; distance in three days, 51 miles.

October 19.—Left camp two miles southeast of Chino Ranch at 6.35 a. m.; marched five miles to River Santa Aña; water all the way. The river is about seventy yards wide and two feet deep at ford; banks easy of access and evidently fordable for a mile on either side of the road; water good. Thence by rolling and partially hilly road, without water, to Greenwade's Station; there good water, wood, forage, and camp-ground. Thence three miles by rather rough road to Temescal; fair camp, enough water for 500 men and train; also wood, good grazing ground. Weather pleasant. Distance previous, 51 miles; distance to-day, 17 miles; distance in four days, 68 miles.

October 20.—Left Temescal at 6.25 a m.; thence five miles by rough, hilly road without water to Lagunita; supply there scanty. Thence by first part of road, hilly and rocky, latter part level and good, to Laguna Grande. From Lagunita to Laguna Grande the distance is eight miles and no water on the road. Water insufficient for more than 300 men, and a water-hole for 100 animals, but notice must be sent in advance to have a supply prepared. Wood abundant and camp-ground good. Grazing fair. Weather warm. Distance previous, 68 miles; distance to-day, 13 miles; distance five days, 81 miles.

October 21.—Left Laguna Grande at 3.40 a. m.; thence by superior level road to Kline's, fourteen miles and a half; no water on the road.

At Kline's an abundance of fine water, wood, forage, and grazing. From Kline's to Temecula, Indian village, six miles and a half by good level road, with more or less of water. At Temecula large stream of good water, easily passable; wood and forage abundant; grazing and camp-ground good. Weather warm by day; night quite cold, with heavy frost. Distance previous, 81 miles; distance to-day, 21 miles; distance in six days, 102 miles.

October 22.—Left Temecula at 3.35 a. m. by broken hilly road and difficult for teams, eight miles and a half, without water, and latter part dusty and close to Negro Ranch, where there was good supply of water, grazing, and wood. Thence to Giftaler's by mountainous, rocky road through cañons, five miles; no water on the road; a dangerous gorge, and could be used to a good advantage against an enemy. At Giftaler's, the supply of water is ample, but of poor quality; grazing good and wood plenty. The ranch occupies a valley about two miles square. Weather very warm. Distance previous, 102 miles; distance to-day, 13½ miles; distance in seven days, 115½ miles.

October 23.—Left Giftaler's at 2.10 a. m. by ascending though easily traveled road, without water, to Oak Grove; fine camp-ground, pleasant valley and adjoining thick growth of oak trees; water, forage, and grazing good. From Giftaler's to Oak Grove ten miles; thence fifteen miles by easy rolling road through a finely wooded country to Warner's ranch. Camp Wright is located just beyond the junction of the Los Angeles and San Diego roads; water, forage, grazing, wood, &c., all that is required for a large command. The climate is unfavorable; very windy, with hot days and cold nights, and in winter said to be very inclement and unhealthy. Arrived at Camp Wright at noon. Weather pleasant. Distance previous, 115½ miles; distance to-day, 25 miles; distance in eight days, 140½ miles.

Journal of the march of Companies B, H, and I, First Infantry California Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Joseph R. West, from Camp Wright, near Warner's ranch, San Diego, to Fort Yuma, Cal., pursuant to District Orders, No. 4, October 14, 1861.

NOTE.—This march is made by similar orders and in continuation of the preceding one. Two companies were exchanged at Camp Wright. Company I left en route on the 25th October; Company B on the 26th accompanied by the commanding officer, and Company H on the 27th. An advance party of seven men had been sent forward on the 24th October to clean out the wells, and the command was divided to avoid any scarcity of water. This, in the opinion of the writer, is the best way of crossing the desert with troops. Premising that no more than 100 men and train should reach a watering place at any one camp, the command should be divided into three divisions; the immediate commander should habitually remain with the center one. At his option and without fatigue he can personally communicate with all three within ten hours, and readily concentrate them if necessary. If any larger force than 300 men is marching it should be subdivided into parties of 300, with a special commander for each such subdivision. The present command was fortunate enough to escape sand-storms, which are represented as distressing and sometimes dangerous. There was no surgeon attending, but no inconvenience resulted therefrom; the health of the men was excellent. The rations embraced hard bread and jerked beef. It is difficult to bake bread on all occasions on this march, and beef-cattle are not easily taken care of. Reliable persons state that sheep can be driven over the desert without food or water, and by being driven constantly will overtake troops at each halt.

Owing to the fact that most of the following marches were made at night, little observation of the country was practicable. That it is a desert, however, in the most comprehensive sense of the term, admits of no doubt. From Vallecito to Fort Yuma a command should commence each march at 5 p. m. The road is easily distinguished and traveled; the troops pack up more readily than at any other hour; they avoid the heat of daytime, and march briskly to camp and rest.

October 26, 1861.—Left Camp Wright, near Warner's ranch, with Company B at 7.30 a. m.; marched five miles over pleasant rolling road and well-wooded country to a vineyard, called La Puerta, at which found fine mountain stream, but no ground for a camp; thence by fair road without water to San Felipe, eight miles. San Felipe is an old overland mail station; forage left by the line exists there and the pasturage is good. Wood has to be hauled four miles; water neither over abundant nor good; camp ground rather inferior. Weather very warm and close. Distance, 13 miles.

October 27.—Left San Felipe at 3.30 a. m. by heavy hilly road to Vallecito; road sandy through bottom-land, seven miles to first hill; thence by broken road six miles, a great portion of which is a cañon with but one wagon track winding between cliffs. A very small force could here impede an enemy of far superior numbers. Latter part of road more level until reaching another hill. On the left-hand side of the road, about half a mile back, is a spring that affords enough water for fifty men; thence a small rugged hill is surmounted and a valley is reached five miles in length by heavy sandy road to Vallecito. There is an old mail station in a narrow pass between two ranges of hills; water in fair supply; no wood but mesquite bushes; pasturage good, and forage left by mail line. Weather warm. Distance previous, 13 miles: distance to-day, 17 miles; distance in two days, 30 miles.

October 28.—Left Vallecito at 3.30 a. m.; marched nine miles by heavy sandy road to Palm Spring; water in limited supply, and requires to be prepared for a command; the locality could be used for a camp. Thence by heavy sandy road to Carriso Creek, where there is an old mail station with some forage, but there is no pasturage in the vicinity. The country has now become a complete desert of most forbidding aspect. The creek is a small stream, affording an abundant supply of water of inferior quality; the bottom-land is filled with a stunted growth of mesquite and arrow-weed. Distance from Palm Spring to Carriso Creek is seven miles and a half. Weather intensely hot. Distance previous, 30 miles; distance to day, 16½ miles; distance in three days, 46½ miles.

October 29.—Left Carriso Creek at 11.50 p. m. October 28, following the stream and constantly crossing it; road heavy and sandy; thence over level road, with somewhat improved traveling, four miles to a short, steep hill; thence a level plain with desert brush to Sackett's Well; last part of road makes fair traveling; complete desert. Sackett's Well when cleaned out affords a good supply of excellent water; it is a mere water-hole, without any marks to distinguish it at the distance of 200 yards; men must be kept away from the brink, as it is liable to cave. Reached the well at daylight. Weather very warm. Distance previous, 46½ miles; distance to-day, 17½ miles; distance in four days, 64 miles. Left Sackett's Well at 5.45 p. m., traveling through a continuous desert; first five miles of road sandy; thence better traveling to Indian Well. This is an old mail station entirely deserted. The well is some thirty feet deep, water good, but not very ample supply. Signal Mountain, a prominent landmark, bears southwest, distant about fifteen miles. Reached camp at 11 p. m. Weather

very warm in daytime. Distance previous, 64 miles; distance to-night, 15 miles; distance in five days, 79 miles. The time is here called five days; that number of marches has been made, but the time between camps has been curtailed in order to travel by night hereafter.

October 30.—Left Indian Well at 5 p. m. for New River Station; road a perfect level, over a barren, alkali plain, with a few patches of mesquite; dusty and heavy for wagons. At New River, old mail station, deserted. Deep well of inferior water; a lagoon within 400 yards now affords a supply, but would fail after a long spell of dry weather; it cannot be relied upon. This station is a precarious one for water. Weather very warm. Distance previous, 79 miles; distance to-day, 15 miles; distance in six days, 94 miles.

October 31.—Left New River Station at 5.10 p. m. for the Alamo; road heavy, over barren flat. The Alamo is another old deserted mail station; there is a well thirty feet deep, affording a supply of good water. Animals can now make use of a lagoon, half a mile southwest from the house. Within 350 yards of the house the road to Fort Yuma branches off to the left; the right-hand fork leads to the Mariposa ferry, thirty-six miles, and down the Colorado thirty miles from Fort Yuma. That route can be used to advantage by any one acquainted with the water lagoons, which are in thickets off the road and hard to find by strangers. Weather warm. Distance previous, 94 miles; distance to-day, 14 miles; distance in seven days, 108 miles.

November 1.—Left Alamo Station at 4.50 p. m.; road inferior. Gardner's Wells (old mail station, but water has failed), nine miles; thence by same character of road and country to Salt or Seven Wells, and camped. Water plenty, but brackish; wood abundant. Weather warm. Distance previous, 108 miles; distance to-day, 18 miles; distance in eight days, 126 miles.

November 2.—Left Salt Wells at 4 p. m.; nine miles to Cooke's Wells; first two miles and a half bad road. At Cooke's, water and wood good and abundant. Thence fifteen miles to Pilot Knob; camped on the bank of the Colorado at the foot of a mountain. From Cooke's the road is mostly good, through a mesquite flat, and latter part Indian gardens. Weather more pleasant. Distance previous, 126 miles; distance to-day, 25 miles; distance in nine days, 151 miles.

November 3.—Left Pilot Knob at 1.30 p. m.; road follows up the River Colorado to Fort Yuma, distance ten miles. Road a good deal broken first three miles and a half; reached the fort at 4.30 p. m. Weather pleasant. Distance previous, 151 miles; distance to-day, 10 miles; distance in ten days, 161 miles.

Itinerary from Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, to Camp Wright, near Warner's ranch, San Diego County. Distance, 140½ miles.

No. of camp.	Name of camp.	Daily miles.	Aggregate miles.
1	Lagunita	18	18
2	Reed's ranch	15	33
3	Two miles beyond Chino	18	51
4	Temescal	17	68
5	Laguna Grande	13	81
6	Temecula	21	102
7	Giftaler's	13½	115½
8	Warner's ranch	25	140½
	To Fort Yuma	.....	161
	Total distance	.....	301½

Left Camp Latham at 11 a. m., October 16, and arrived at Camp Wright October 23, 1861, at 12 noon.

Itinerary from Camp Wright, near Warner's ranch, San Diego County, to Fort Yuma, Cal. Distance 161 miles.

No. of camp.	Name of camp.	Daily miles.	Aggregate miles.
1	San Felipe	13	13
2	Vallecito	17	30
3	Carriso Creek	16½	46½
4	Sackett's Well	17½	64
5	Indian Wells	15	79
6	New River Station	15	94
7	Alamo Station	14	108
8	Salt or Seven Wells	18	126
9	Pilot Knob	25	151
10	Fort Yuma	10	161

Left Camp Wright at 7.30 a. m., October 26, and arrived at Fort Yuma November 3, 1861, at 4.30 p. m.

J. R. WEST,
Lieut. Col. First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Detachment.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 8, 1861.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA:

I have the honor to request that you will forward on the 10th, 20th, and last day of each month to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for the information of this Department, a full report of the condition of the volunteer recruiting service in your State, setting forth the number of complete regiments for duty, the number nearly completed, and the number in process of organization. The names of the commanders and the arm of the service will be specified for each regiment. You are further desired to comply with any request of the Adjutant-General of the Army regarding the movement of troops from your State to any army in the field, and to regard the same as coming directly from the Secretary of War.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November 8, 1861.*

Lieut. Col. R. E. DE RUSSY,
Corps of Engineers, or the
SENIOR OFFICER OF ENGINEERS AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.:

You are hereby appointed the authorized agent of the United States to purchase or acquire "Lime Point," at the entrance of San Francisco Bay, Cal., for the erection of fortifications and other military purposes. You are authorized to offer $30,000 for the land, and if refused you will commence proceedings under the law for condemnation.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 209. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., November 8, 1861.*

Col. Ferris Forman having received from the Governor of this State the appointment of colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry California Volunteers will proceed to Camp Sigel and assume command of the regiment.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 8, 1861.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
California Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Southern California,
Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to have an express sent from Warner's ranch to your headquarters informing you of the time the command from Yuma passes en route to San Diego. Upon the receipt of this information you will telegraph the same for the information of the general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., November 9, 1861.

Maj. EDWIN A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Camp Wright:

MAJOR: Your note of November 6, instant, I received last evening. As soon as Colonel Andrews' command arrives from Yuma give the colonel all your wagons and your ambulance, if necessary, to move his command from Camp Wright to San Diego. Not one of Mr. Banning's wagons can be used for this purpose, as they must come on without delay to San Pedro. You will load Mr. Banning's train with the stores and property of Camp Wright and move that camp to Oak Grove, or to Temecula, if in your judgment, after having surveyed the country, the latter would be considered the best point, and direct your train to return with supplies from San Diego to the new camp, which, by the by, will retain its present name. Colonel Wright decided before he left Los Angeles that Mr. Banning's train must not go to San Diego, so use it to move your camp, provided you do not delay it. Have everything packed against it comes up.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *November 9, 1861.*

Lieutenant-Colonel BLAKE:
(Care of N. L. Perkins, Folsom, Cal.)

March your command to Benicia.

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 9. 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: On the 7th instant I was called on by Messrs. Cornelius, Maury, and Harding, of the State of Oregon, who exhibited to me a letter of instructions from the Adjutant-General,* by which I learned that they were authorized, as colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and quartermaster thereof, to raise a regiment of mounted troops for the defense of the frontier. The authority conferred on these gentlemen is ample for all purposes necessary, and any failure in raising this force (and I found them by no means sanguine of success) may be ascribed to causes familiar to the commander of the department. I gave them such information and advice as I best could, and assured them of my readiness to aid them to the full extent of my power and means. As authorized by the letter of the Adjutant-General, I mustered them into service informally and administered the oath of allegiance. They had received no blanks of any necessary kind, and will require those for mustering in, both of field and staff, and of the companies, which I have to request you will forward to me at once for them. Mr. Harding is made the mustering officer, and from what I learn of him the duties will be faithfully and carefully performed. There was considerable disinclination on his part to take the position conferred upon him, arising both from the state of his health and of his private affairs, and he was finally induced to act temporarily, on the suggestion that his services were essential to prevent a falling through of the whole matter. My advice to these gentlemen, in conclusion, was to look about and select such careful, faithful, and energetic officers as might be suitable for the companies, and wait a few days for further instructions. I will endeavor to furnish them with such regulations relative to volunteers, &c., as I can obtain from the published orders in my possession.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,
La Mesilla, Ariz., November 10, 1861.

Col. H. E. MCCULLOCH,
Commanding Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex.:

SIR: I have nothing new to report as to the movements of the enemy. My spies report that there are sixteen companies at Fort Craig and three within thirty miles of the fort, and that every effort is being made to enlist the Mexicans, who are much divided on the subject of making war upon Texans or of taking any part in the war at all. There exists, too, disaffection among the regular troops, who have not been paid, many of them for one year and a half. There is a large train at Craig and quantities of supplies are being hauled there. All this would indicate that the enemy intend to make a move of some sort. I shall have them watched closely, and, should they come down, I have my supplies at Bliss, and transportation ready to move it down to Quitman or Davis, if necessary. I shall, with my mounted force, push to Santa Fé, and hold the country until the arrival of General Sibley. A party of citizens from California, who have joined my forces, report great excitement in Southern California. They know of no troops marching

* See September 24, p. 632.

for Arizona, but say that Fort Yuma is being strongly re-enforced. I am convinced that a strong force stationed in Western Arizona would enable us to get hundreds of good Southern men, well armed and mounted, who are anxious to join our cause, and this would enable us to watch Sonora, and prevent United States troops from crossing that State, and, what is of importance, open communication with Guaymas and other posts on the Pacific, where we must, of necessity, get most of our supplies. I will keep you advised of all matters here, and act as circumstances may direct.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

JOHN R. BAYLOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Texas Mounted Rifles, P. A. C. S.

LOS ANGELES, *November 11, 1861.*

Colonel CARLETON:

DEAR SIR: For the past three days I have been confined to my room and to my bed, or I would have visited you at Camp Latham. Parties are, I am informed, passing here en route east toward Texas. One party of about twenty left here on Saturday or Sunday, and another small party arrived yesterday, as I am informed. Some of the men have acquaintances in this city and have endeavored to get them to join their party. I think it would be a good plan if some reliable person could be induced to join them, and go with them as far at least as Fort Yuma. Some of these men are still in town, and more are expected in a day or two. I now think there is cause to fear an attack on Fort Yuma. If my health will permit I will go out to your camp in the stage to-morrow morning.

Yours,

J. J. WARNER.

12 m.—I have this moment learned that Showalter is now in this city. I have accordingly opened this letter to apprise you of the fact.

J. J. W.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 11, 1861.

Lieut. Col. A. CADY,
Seventh Regiment of Infantry, Comdg. District of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, wherein you state the disposition made of the volunteer force under your command, I am directed by the general commanding the department to say that your action is approved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 11, 1861.

Lieut. Col. A. CADY,
Seventh Regiment of Infantry, Comdg. District of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Captain Whittlesey's letter* with inclosed petitions having been submitted for the consideration of the general commanding the

* See Logan to Whittlesey, October 18, p. 665.

department, I am directed to say that, notwithstanding the general fully concurs with the representations made therein as to the importance of retaining the regular troops in the District of Oregon, yet under the existing orders from the War Department he cannot authorize a suspension of their removal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 12, 1861.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
California Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Southern California,
Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department has perused with much satisfaction your communication of the 5th instant, and the accompanying letters, and highly commends the activity of Lieutenant-Colonel West, Major Rigg, and others, and the prompt measures adopted for the preservation of order in the southern part of this State. The general desires you to cause early requisitions to be made here for all supplies the troops may require, except such as can be procured in the neighborhood at reasonable rates. You will also, the general directs, consider the propriety of at once strengthening the garrison of Yuma. A company of cavalry would be of great service at that point, if forage can conveniently be had, and at a reasonable price. Instructions with reference to the removal of the camp at Warner's ranch were communicated on the 2d instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, November 12, 1861.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Dist. of California, Los Angeles:

LIEUTENANT: I beg leave to represent to the colonel commanding the Southern District of California that the commander of this post should be provided with presents for distribution to the Indians. Their aid is asked and required in obtaining information of the movements of the enemy, and nothing but promises of good treatment and friendly assurances can be offered in requital. The value of $1,000 in blankets and leaf tobacco distributed among the principal chiefs would in my opinion be a judicious expenditure. I inclose herewith weekly return of this garrison, also journal of my late march from Los Angeles to the post.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieut. Col. First Infantry California Vols., Commanding Post.

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* See p. 710.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, November 12, 1861.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Dist. of California, Los Angeles:

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with a personal communication from the colonel commanding the Southern District of California, I submit the following statements as to the defenses and supplies of this post:

Defenses.—Some delay has been involved in getting possession of all the boats upon the river. There is a boat at Gonzales' Ferry, some thirty miles below this post, which I shall have in my possession within the next forty-eight hours, either by negotiation or seizure. Another boat is kept by a man named Winegar, sixteen miles above here. I shall take steps to have it secured as soon as possible. All others on the river are in my possession except the steamer which has been absent twenty-four hours over time on a trip to the mouth of the river for supplies. I am assured of the loyalty of the steam-boat men, and see no reason to question it. It is manifestly so much to Mr. Yager's interest to be faithful to the United States Government that I credit his assertions to that effect. He has co-operated with me in all my efforts to promote security. Whenever there is any doubt about the fidelity of any person I require them to take the oath of allegiance. This and keeping them watched is all that I can do until I have proper grounds for taking them into custody. The Colorado is very low, but there are really no fords upon it that can be used by an armed force. A few travelers may partially wade and swim across in one or two places, but no munitions of war could be crossed in that way. The reported ford at the mouth of the river remains yet to be inquired into. Rafts could be constructed on the left bank out of cottonwood and other trees, and should the enemy resort to that method at any point properly removed from this post I am at a loss to counteract it. Little has yet resulted from my communication with the Indians. I have had some informal interviews with one or two of the chief Yumas, and am to have a grand talk on the coming Sunday. As yet I have formed no high opinion of their efficiency as allies. The circuit of the Yumas is limited. They are at war with the Maricopas and Pimas, consequently will not venture into the country whence our enemies are expected, and the same cause prevents the receipt of news from the last-mentioned tribes. I shall spare no effort toward being kept properly informed with such means as I can command. But I shall mainly rely for defense upon constant vigilance and preparation. In the latter respect everything is to be done—organization, temporary field-works, preparation of ordnance and ammunition, drill of artillery detachments, &c. Without wishing to cast any reflections upon the command which preceded the present garrison, I cannot forbear the remark that a very great improvement in its late defenses has been found necessary. Two 12-pounder or 18-pounder pieces with the requisite ammunition would add to the strength of the post, and I recommend that they be sent here as soon as possible.

Medical department.—The post surgeon states officially that the medical supplies are ample for 300 men until May 1, 1862. He also has called my notice to the necessity of issues of antiscorbutics. By my direction the acting commissary of subsistence has purchased one month's supply of potatoes, to be issued in accordance with Revised Army Regulations, but no such opportunity is likely to offer again, and steps should be taken to supply the command either by sea or land

transportation. The health of the men is generally good. There are no local diseases to be feared here, except such as arise from bad whisky and diseased women.

Ordnance and ordnance stores.—I inclose herewith a copy of the list turned over to me by the late commander. The four 12-pounder mountain howitzers can only be used at short range against an assault. Pieces of 12-pounders or 18-pounders planted on the hill on the other side of the river would do us great damage. The howitzers and ammunition need much preparation for active service. This is being done. The supply of shell, shot, &c., is limited. I shall endeavor to increase it by making canister out of musket buck-and-ball cartridges. For muskets I have on hand 28,000 rounds and 11,000 expanding bullets, as per list herewith; 14,000 brought with me and 6,000 in hands of company commanders. Total, 59,000 rounds; an ample supply. With diligence I trust soon to feel better satisfied with the condition of this branch of our defense.

Subsistence.—I inclose herewith a statement of the acting commissary of subsistence showing the condition of this department in a shape that requires no comment at my hands.

Quartermaster's department.—Further examination is needed into supplies generally before a report can be submitted. I inclose requisition for clothing, of which there is great need. It is [for] the incompleted quota of the three companies here for the first six months of their service.

Supplies on the way.—I am not apprised of any. Those for which the steamer has gone below are included in quantities on hand.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. R. WEST,
Lieut. Col. First Infty. California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 13, 1861.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

Will you please order the necessary force (probably one or two regiments), if possible under Colonel Carleton, to protect the Overland Mail Route; the number of troops to be employed is left to your discretion. Please confer with Louis McLane about the location of the troops.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding U. S. Armies.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, November 13, 1861.

[Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Comdg. Southern District of California, Los Angeles:]

DEAR COLONEL: I have looked over my letter of yesterday before closing the express this morning. It is rather sensational, but I see nothing in it that reflection does not confirm. I have been over the river this morning to have an earnest talk with Mr. Joseph Hooper and his partner about the steamer's being so much behind time, now nearly forty-eight hours. They are in no wise apprehensive about her, but attribute the delay to some accident. This idea is confirmed by reports

of the Indians, who state that she was going down the river four days after she left here. This implies an accident—perhaps the rudder knocked off, &c. Of course I shall be uneasy until I ascertain the cause of the delay. I am throwing up one work 350 feet—faces on a low hill west of and adjoining the fort—and three smaller ones at different points. This gives us plenty of work. Also drilling all spare time, and artillery detachment at it constantly. As Mose says, I shall "spile" for a fight in about a week. Much was to be accomplished, but I shall soon have matters all snug in my grasp and then hold them so. There is a lull in all excitement about attacks, but I am not inclined thereby to relax vigilance. I think it would be quite worth while for the Government to send down by sea to mouth of river the two pieces of artillery that I have asked for. Somebody will be to blame, unless greater efforts are made to hold this post, enemy or no enemy.

Yours,

WEST.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, November 13, 1861—8 p. m.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Southern District of California, Los Angeles:

COLONEL: I believe that I can accomplish my present object best by addressing you in person. Hadji Ali, the expressman, left here at 1.30 p. m., and the steamer was at the landing in one hour afterward, setting at rest all anxiety on that account. I am so impressed with the policy of holding this post securely, if held at all, that I am induced to address you again on the subject, a different plan for re-enforcing it having suggested itself since my letter of yesterday was written. For this plan I am indebted to Captain Johnson, of the steamer Cocopah. It is an economical one, and permits of the retention of the command at Warner's ranch also. Captain Johnson is of the opinion (and leaves here believing that he is prepared to contract with Government to that end) that 300 men, with 150 tons of freight, two pieces of artillery, &c., can be landed here in ten days from San Francisco at an expense not to exceed $20,500, viz: Charter a steamer to mouth of Colorado from San Francisco to carry 300 men and 150 tons of freight, $10,000; passage 300 men from mouth to Fort Yuma, at $10, $3,000; freight, 150 tons, from mouth to Fort Yuma, at $50, $7,500; total, $20,500. If this can be done it would, in my opinion, be a most judicious expenditure, and would, I believe, secure beyond question the possession of this post against any force the enemy can bring against it. Fort Yuma is a valuable position to be retained by the United States Government. It has cost a vast amount of money, holds a large amount of stores, and possesses great strategic importance, as you are aware. Its abandonment would be equivalent to a loss of $1,000,000 by the United States, and contrary to the spirit that dictates the holding of all Federal property. I am not now conscious of any attempts to be made or projects entertained by the enemy for getting possession of it. I am not alarmed for the safety of my command, as the way of retreat is easy should an overwhelming force advance upon me. But I see here a valuable position, both in a military and moral point of view, at the mercy of such a force as the enemy can bring against it, and I assume that it is my duty to suggest that it be held securely, and how that shall be done. Three companies of the five regiments raised in California subsequent to our own could very probably be spared for the service. They are

either at or convenient to San Francisco. They could be landed here by the 12th to 15th proximo, should the department commander see the justice of my views. With 600 men the post could be made a fortification in a short time. Now its weakness consists in its many assailable points, requiring a larger force for its successful defense than its present garrison numbers. The three additional companies could be encamped in the immediate vicinity of the post without detriment to their health, I am told by the surgeon here. The 150 tons of freight and the stores that I have notified you of as being on hand will amply provide for them. They could be employed from the 15th of December to 15th of April in defending and fortifying, and be withdrawn when the weather became too warm, and leave the place stronger than it is now. Should the enemy attempt the passage of the river I could dispute it with him fifty miles up or down. Now I dare not leave it. Its extensive area makes it indefensible unless occupied by a sufficient force, and if the enemy plants heavy artillery across the river he would make it untenable, and I have no pieces to prevent him. If I have given satisfactory reasons for the re-enforcement of the post (you will remember that your original order was for six companies), I believe that Captain Johnson can take charge of the whole matter of transportation advantageously for the Government. He is a responsible man, and can give security for the performance of his contracts. I have no wish to assist him to make money improperly. As a friend I should like to see him succeed. I believe that he could facilitate affairs by contracting through to Fort Yuma from San Francisco. The present project has been elicited by asking him how it could be accomplished. The idea originated with myself, the means from him. Every accommodation except quarters exists for the additional force; they would be far more comfortable than in any camp with the convenience of the post adjacent. In conclusion, I repeat that this is a weak and valuable post within the enemy's reach. I have given my opinions why this is so, and it remains for those having authority to adopt such course as they deem proper. I see no pressing danger, and my honest convictions are that the enemy is not likely to advance against it. He can come, and he can take it, and it is against those two possibilities that I wish to secure the Government; but as long as I am here I shall do my best to hold it, re-enforced or not.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. R. WEST,
Lieut. Col. First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 13, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal..

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that Company D, Third Artillery, and Company E (Crowninshield's), Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, left this post yesterday to embark on the steamer Pacific for their respective destinations, Camp Pickett and Fort Steilacoom. The relieved garrisons of those posts, as also Company B, Ninth Infantry, now here, having arrived on the 9th instant, may be looked for at San Francisco by the Pacific about the 22d instant.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 15, 1861.

Brig. Gen. E. V. SUMNER:
(Care of Quartermaster, No. 6 State street, New York.)
Bring all of your troops at once to this city.
By command of General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 15, 1861.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: At 11 o'clock this morning I received your telegraphic dispatch of the 13th instant. On the 17th instant I shall forward the return called for, as complete as circumstances will admit of. In the meantime, in order to keep the Department fully informed of the progress we are making in organizing the volunteers in this State, I will give you a synopsis of the different regiments. The First Cavalry, a battalion of five companies, has been filled and is posted in the southern district of the State. The Second Cavalry, consisting of twelve companies, has been filled. Two of the companies are at Fort Churchill, one at Fort Crook, one at Fort Seward, one at Benicia, and the remaining seven are in camp four miles from this city. Both of the cavalry regiments have their horses, but thus far they have only been drilled on foot. They are undergoing a thorough course of discipline and instruction. The First Infantry has been organized and is nearly full. The regiment is stationed at Fort Yuma and other points in the southern district. The Second Infantry has its headquarters at the Presidio, near this city. Five companies of the regiment have been organized and sent under a field officer to Oregon, to relieve some of the regular troops in that district. The remaining five companies will, I think, be filled in the course of a month. The Third Infantry has its headquarters near Stockton, in this State. Four companies have been detached to relieve the regulars at Forts Ter-Waw, Gaston, Bragg, and Seward. The remaining six companies will soon be filled. The Fourth Infantry has its headquarters near Auburn, in this State. Five companies of this regiment, under the lieutenant-colonel, have already been sent to the District of Oregon, and the remaining five will soon be filled. The Fifth Infantry is near the city of Sacramento. No detachments have been made from this regiment.

The recruiting is progressing favorably. I think we can rely upon it that all the regiments will be filled by the close of the year. A rigid course of discipline and instruction has been instituted in all the regiments; the officers are generally enthusiastic and zealous in the discharge of their duties, and are to be commended for their assiduity in acquiring a knowledge of their duties. On the steamer which left here on the 11th I sent no troops East; they could not reach here in season. On the steamer leaving on the 21st I shall embark three companies of the Sixth Infantry, now at Benicia, and three of the Sixth and two of the Fourth Infantry, at San Diego, the whole commanded by Colonel Seawell, Sixth Infantry. I expect to send the last of the regular troops in the department to New York on the steamer of the 11th proximo.

I have nothing special to report. Everything is quiet to all appearance, but we must not relax in our vigilance nor be lulled into a false security.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 16, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

The within communication, addressed to Brigadier-General Thomas, after receiving his telegraphic dispatch of the 13th instant, is respectfully submitted to Major-General McClellan.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 212. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 15, 1861.

1. Col. Benjamin L. Beall will transfer the command of the First Regiment of Cavalry to Lieut. Col. George A. H. Blake. Colonel Beall will then comply with the instructions he has received from the Adjutant-General's Office.

2. Maj. Charles S. Lovell, of the Tenth, and Maj. Franklin F. Flint, of the Sixteenth Regiments of Infantry, will continue on duty with the Sixth Infantry and proceed to the East on the steamer of the 21st instant.

3. The following troops will embark for New York on the steamer leaving this port on the 21st instant, under the command of Col. Washington Seawell, Sixth Infantry: Companies A, B, and H, of the Sixth Infantry, now at Benicia; Companies E and I of the Fourth, and C, F, and I, of the Sixth Infantry, at San Diego.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., November 15, 1861.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
Commanding Camp Wright, San Diego County, Cal.:

MAJOR: General Wright has directed that as soon as Colonel Andrews' command has passed your camp for San Diego you will at once send me an expressman stating the fact. I have directed quite a large supply of stationery to San Diego by the last Senator for your command. You can muster the man who talks Spanish as a teamster when you have discharged the one you write about, but he must be a teamster in fact. I had but a moment to write.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACH. 1ST REGT. INFTY. CALIFORNIA VOLS.,
Camp Wright, near Warner's Ranch, San Diego County, Southern California, November 15, 1861

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding California Volunteers, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: I wrote to you on the 13th instant informing you of the arrival at this camp of Colonel Andrews with two companies of troops (infantry) from Fort Yuma, en route for San Diego—one company Fourth Infantry, U. S. Army, Captain Dryer, and one company Sixth Infantry, Captain McCleary. Colonel Andrews turned over the command here to Captain Dryer, and left on the morning of the 14th for Los Angeles. I had written to you expecting that he would arrive there before the express would get through, but he thought differently, and you will receive my communication of that date and this at the same time. The train arrived as expected, and at an early hour this morning Captain Dryer's command left for San Diego. At 11 a. m. the balance of the troops came in from Fort Yuma under command of Captain Bryant, two companies of the Sixth Infantry, and will leave to-morrow morning. They did not, as you seemed to expect from your last letter to me, bring any of the teams belonging to the post. Banning's teams furnished the transportation. I have, as instructed, discharged them here, but Captain Dryer thinks that he will not have transportation enough, and thinks that he will employ one of Banning's teams to take him to San Diego. I have informed him that if he employs extra transportation he will have to do so upon his own responsibility. I have given the whole command thirteen wagons, keeping the post teams to haul our fuel, and two teams (the mules broken down) to haul in hay and barley. I furnished the express with two mules here, as you directed, and of course have to take the ambulance mules (two). Colonel West took one more with him from the same team, leaving one here. Mrs. MacGowan arrived here, and for her transportation I was obliged to send the express mules in the ambulance to meet and change, but it was not done, and the express takes mules from here. I would respectfully suggest that I should have here mules expressly for the express. I am obliged to break a team to furnish him with a change, and even then the animals are not in condition for the expressman's use. They are working every day, and when he requires a change the animals that I have to furnish are not in condition for the use of your express. I must either spike teams, and thus cut short our transportation teams, or I should have mules or horses for express use, and nothing else. I released Captain Gorley, captain Company D, from arrest with a reprimand. He is now getting along very well, and doing his duty with spirit and energy. It commenced raining here on the evening of the 13th and has kept it up, but moderately until last night at 9 p. m., when it commenced in good earnest, and from that time until this, midnight, it has rained incessantly. The two companies now here are encamped with us. I am proud to say, without being accused of egotism, that our companies lose nothing from comparison. Good order and quietness prevail through camp at this hour. The detachment of cavalry are drilling and perfecting themselves for active service. I have not as yet had occasion to use them much, except to cover the main road, but in a few days their duties will be extended. I would again call your attention to the fact that we are without pants for the men. As I wrote to you in a former letter, Colonel West took 100 pairs of infantry pants from here, leaving but twenty pairs of cavalry pants here for our use, which have all but some fifteen pairs been drawn or issued. The

remainder I have ordered to be kept for absolute use. Also the acting assistant quartermaster informs me that but some seventy blankets are invoiced to him. That number of blankets is not enough. The men should have at least one pair of blankets in this climate. Without blankets I am afraid that the men will be laid up with rheumatism. The transportation will be sufficient without employing Banning's teams.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Major First Regiment Infantry California Vols., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 15, 1861.

Lieut. Col. A. CADY,
Seventh Infantry, Commanding District of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to inform him when the telegraphic dispatch of October 1, directing the recall of the detachment under Lieutenant Mullan, was received at Fort Vancouver, in what manner the orders were sent to Lieutenant Mullan, and when they were received by him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS, No. 78. HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, November 15, 1861.

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 53, headquarters District of Oregon, the command of the post is hereby turned over to Capt. C. W. C. Rowell, Fourth Regiment California Volunteers.

W. T. MAGRUDER,
Captain, First Cavalry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 16, 1861.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.:

Received your dispatch of the 13th instant. It will be attended to.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 16, 1861.

1. Officers commanding posts or companies remote from these headquarters will make a careful investigation of the military resources of the counties in their vicinity. It is believed that many articles of subsistence for the troops, as well as supplies to be furnished by the quartermaster's department, can be obtained at or near the location of the troops.

2. Special reports on the foregoing subject will be made as soon as practicable by commanding officers, noting particularly the quantity, quality, and price of such articles as can be contracted for in the country round their posts.

3. Organization of volunteer regiments and companies will not have reference to any State organization, but will be in strict conformity with General Orders, No. 15, of May 4, 1861, from the War Department, and subsequent orders modifying the same.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 214. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 16, 1861.

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2. The headquarters of the Third Regiment of California Volunteer Infantry will be established at Benicia Barracks. The companies of this regiment will be placed in camp near the barracks.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *November 16, 1861.*
(Received 25th.)

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Los Angeles, Cal.:

The troops to concentrate at San Diego will sail on the next steamer. Send word to Andrews.

By order:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. 1ST REGT. INFTY. CALIFORNIA VOLS.,
Camp Wright, Warner's Ranch, San Diego County, Southern California, November 17, 1861.

[Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First California Volunteers, Commanding:]

COLONEL: Your letter of the 9th containing instructions in reference to Colonel Andrews' command was received this morning too late for me to act. I had already given him transportation for his command, and I suppose by this time he has arrived at Los Angeles in person. The train arrived here just in time for him to get it without any delay, and to-day they are all in San Diego. I followed your instructions and discharged Banning's and Kitchen's train at once. Your letter received to-day instructed me to take that train and move to Oak Grove or Temecula, but too late—they had gone. I sent on a messenger to Oak Grove, where I knew they would encamp the first night, and requested Mr. Sanford to return here this morning in time to make the return trip, thus not losing time, not feeling authorized, under your positive orders to discharge them at this point, to order or employ them. Mr. Sanford wrote to me that he would very much like to accommodate me and my command, but that his teams could not do it; his animals were worn out; and although he would like to accommodate me without extra

charge, but under the circumstances it could not be done. I finally concluded to employ him for one day, and sent Lieutenant Wellman with a proposition to that effect, but on his arrival at Oak Grove the train had gone, and as my instructions to him were not to follow unless he (Sanford) was but a short distance on the road from that point, I have missed the transportation and disarranged your plans, but from no fault of mine, as I conceive. Your orders not to employ, or rather to discharge, their train upon their arrival here, were positive, but the whole cause is the delay of your messenger. He has been nearly five days on the road, and reports having broken down several horses. Your calculation as to the time of arrival here of Colonel Andrews' command was exact, and twenty-four hours earlier arrival of the express would have found the train here, and our camp would now have been at Oak Grove, just where I want to be at this particular time if the information is correct which I have received from your informant. I will now have to remain here until our own train returns, which will not be before the 20th and perhaps not before the 23d, as it has been raining in torrents for several days. To-day we have had a specimen of the climate on this ranch. While I am writing (9.40 p. m.) the rain is falling in torrents and the wind is whistling through the camp. If we have any tents standing in the morning I will consider ourselves fortunate. It will depend altogether upon the peg ropes and guys. It was reported to me to-day that the messenger stopped, unsaddled, and remained at Oak Grove for three hours. He must have pursued the same course at other places on the route. The horse he brought in here was entirely broken down, and I had to furnish him with another to proceed to Yuma. Your communication of the 15th instant came in this morning early, and as Colonel Andrews' command has gone on and you have been notified of it I will send him (expressman) back in the morning to Los Angeles. My officers are very busy getting their returns in shape, but without proper blanks it will be difficult for them to have them perfect. I forwarded the post returns to your headquarters a few days since, as well as our weekly return. For several days I had not paper enough in camp to make one out on, and finally had to consolidate. I had sent to Lieutenant Thompson, acting assistant quartermaster, San Diego, several times for some stationery, but he would not send it. I think from the reports of Acting Assistant Quartermaster Vestal, Wagon-master Peale, and Sergeant Wheeling, both he and Captain Roberts were anything but courteous. Major Haller sent me some, which arrived to-day by the ambulance from San Diego. Colonel West sent on the post ambulance with Mrs. Captain Dryer, and as I had no mules for our own I sent it on the San Diego ambulance with her, and by instructions from him will keep it here until I hear from him. I intend to send to Oak Grove a lookout for my friend, Mr. Showalter, and will stop him if I can catch him, or anyone else whom I know to be as deeply dyed a traitor as he is. He has not the excuse that some others have of being born and educated in the South. He is a Pennsylvanian, and never lived in a Southern State in his life, and could have no sympathies of a family nature to excuse him, and I want to see him and a few more. If the party is as large as your informant thinks it is we may have an opportunity to expend some extra cartridges. I have an Indian prisoner here that I would like to have some disposition made of or receive some instructions in regard to him. He has killed several Indians lately, and the chiefs in council decided to hand him over to me for safe-keeping until they could hear from the superintendent of Indian affairs. I addressed a letter to Mr. Baker, supervisor of Indian affairs for the southern district, located at Los Angeles, but

have not heard from him. I would like to know from you what disposition to make of him. The Indians have heretofore tried their own people, but they have learned that they have a new chief, and respectfully submit the case to him. At all events, I would like to be advised whether I should hand him back to his people for trial, or what to do with him. I was interrupted by a cry, "The hospital tent is down!" and found it partially true. By lashing and tying it was kept from coming down. We have had a stormy night of it. The guard tents have blown down. Officers' tents, kitchen tents, tent in which I had the ammunition, and a number of others were laid to the ground. It was a gale, and the rain came down in torrents. I think that I have never seen it rain harder. Our tents were all full of water. The men were cheerful and worked hard all night. The morning broke with but little change, excepting it did not rain so hard. The hills all around us are covered with snow. Ice was formed on our tents and ropes. We have had really a specimen of the weather I had reason to expect. I cannot get away from here until our train comes up. We managed to keep our sick from the weather by using all the blankets we could find, the men cheerfully going without themselves. As they were out all night and wet they had no use for them. It continues raining and hailing, but with less wind. We are preparing for another stormy night. It is impossible for the company officers to have all the returns ready that you require by this messenger. Their tents are wet, and writing or ruling is almost out of the question. I have directed them to forward to you letters of explanation. I hope this storm will blow over soon, or we will be in a bad fix. I called your attention in a former letter to you to Jones, of Company D, against whom charges were preferred by Lieutenant Martin.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG.

LOS ANGELES, *November 18, 1861.*
(Received 4 p. m. 25th.)

Maj. R. C. DRUM:

The regulars from Yuma left Camp Wright for San Diego on the 16th instant.

JAMES H. CARLETON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 18, 1861. (Received 25th.)

Col. J. H. CARLETON,
Los Angeles, Cal.:

Colonel West will take command of the district. Send for him to come to Los Angeles. You will report here as soon as possible, without awaiting West's arrival.

By order of General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 18, 1861.

Companies B and I, Ninth Infantry, will embark on the steamer Pacific on her return from the sound and proceed to San Francisco,

Cal. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for two horses belonging to Surg. J. F. Head, who goes with this command.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Cady:

A. C. WILDRICK,
First Lieut., Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 309.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 19, 1861.

1. Brig. Gen. George Wright, volunteer service. is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific. He will retain in his command the Ninth Regiment of Infantry, which is now under orders transferring it to the Eastern coast.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 19, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that Companies B and I, Ninth Infantry, are now leaving the post to embark on the steamer Pacific for San Francisco. Captain English's command, from Camp Pickett, and Captain Woodruff's, from Fort Steilacoom, are now on board. This completes the withdrawal of the Ninth, except the two companies from Colville and the detachment with Lieutenant Mullan. I have received no official information in regard to the movements of these commands, but do not anticipate their arrival here until some time in the ensuing month. The companies of the First Cavalry will commence arriving here to-morrow, and may be expected to be in time to take the steamer of the 27th.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 20, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: On the 16th instant I had the honor to acknowledge (by telegraph) the receipt of Major-General McClellan's dispatch of the 13th. I have recalled Colonel Carleton from his command in the southern district, and as soon as he arrives I shall organize his command of at least one regiment, for the protection of the Overland Mail Route. I have conferred with Mr. Louis McLane, the agent, as to the most suitable point to locate the troops, in order to afford the required protection. He suggests Simpson's Park, Ruby Valley, and Camp Floyd as the best positions to occupy. The first is 326 miles from Sacramento,

Ruby Valley 98 miles from Simpson's, and Camp Floyd is 217 miles in advance of Ruby Valley. The weather for many days past has been tempestuous in the extreme, and the snow on the mountains is reported as very deep, and it may be next to an impossibility for the troops to cross over with their necessary supplies. Were it not for the starving condition of the Indians, no fears need be entertained of their committing any depredations. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of provisions, annually distributed to the friendly tribes along this section of the route, would save the Government vast sums of money. The contracts made last summer for the transportation of our supplies from this place to Ruby Valley were at the rate of about $400 per ton; and at this season it will cost much more. Everything is quiet on this coast; nothing of importance has transpired since my communication to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated on the 16th instant, a copy of which was forwarded to the Headquarters of the Army. I have removed the Third Infantry California Volunteers from Stockton to Benicia Barracks. Four companies of this regiment are already at their stations; the remaining six have been organized, and are progressing favorably in recruiting. Clothing for all the troops in the department is being made here. Very soon the supply will be ample and of a superior quality, at a reasonable rate. On the 9th I inspected the troops at Fort Point, one company, Third Artillery, commanded by Brevet Major Austine, and on the 13th I inspected the troops at Alcatraz Island, two companies, Third Artillery, commanded by Major Burton. It affords me pleasure to report that I found the troops in high order. The armament of the fort, although incomplete, was found in handsome condition, and ready for any emergency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 20, 1861.

Lieut. JAMES P. MARTIN,
Seventh Infty., Comdg. Co. D, Sixth Infty., Fort Bragg, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department directs that you will march your company to Mendocino and be prepared to embark without delay on the return of the steamer Columbia from Crescent City.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 20, 1861.

Lieut. Col. A. CADY,
Seventh Infantry, Commanding District of Oregon:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the department to say, in reply to your letter of the 9th instant, that such supplies as can be furnished from Fort Vancouver without detriment to the service may be issued to Colonel Cornelius or the quartermaster of the Oregon regiment. This, of course, does not include horses or horse equipments.

If Colonel Cornelius desires to be furnished with clothing for his regiment he will make a requisition on the deputy quartermaster-general at these headquarters, when the general will give the necessary directions for having the clothing made in this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 21, 1861.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have this day forwarded to you by steamer a return of troops of this department. It is made up of the latest reports we have received. My troops are occupying a vast extent of country, extending from Yuma in the south to Colville in the north, a distance of about 2,000 miles over the route usually marched. The severe snow-storm in the mountains has completely blocked up the mail route east; and it will probably be several days before they can resume their regular trips. In the meantime I shall avail myself of the telegraph and the tri-monthly steamers to communicate with headquarters. Colonel Seawell sailed on the steamer to-day with three companies, Sixth Infantry. At San Diego he will receive five additional companies. Major Lovell, Tenth Infantry; Major Flint, Sixteenth Infantry, and Brevet Major Andrews, Third Artillery, I have placed on duty with Colonel Seawell's command. The last steamer from Oregon brought down two companies of the Ninth Infantry, and on the steamer now due I expect five more companies of the same regiment. They will all go East on the steamer of the 1st of December. The companies from Forts Dalles, Walla Walla, and Colville may be looked for by the 10th of December. Lieutenant Mullan has 100 good men of the Ninth Infantry as escort to the Walla Walla and Fort Benton wagon-road expedition. An order was sent early in October for those men to join their companies, since which we have heard nothing from them. The last general order I have received from your office was No. 89, of 11th of October, a single copy only. I have not yet received the Revised Army Regulations. I would suggest that in sending out books and large packages, the ocean route be used. Quiet pervades the Pacific Slope.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, November 21, 1861.

Lieut. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Dist. of California, Los Angeles:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report as follows upon the crossings of the River Colorado at points adjacent to this post, and upon the measures that I have adopted for their security: I found upon assuming command that Mr. Yager had a ferry at Pilot Knob, ten miles down the river. The boats used at that point have by my orders been brought to the post, and are under my control. Mr. Yager's main ferry is still one mile below the post. At that point I have constantly kept a picket guard of thirteen men, under charge of an officer, and no one

is permitted to cross the river unless by my orders. This ferry will be removed immediately opposite the post as soon as a necessary road and landing can be completed. The work will be finished by the first of the coming week. The main crossing of the Colorado has been heretofore done at Gonzales' Ferry, about thirty miles below this post, both by Mexicans traveling to and from Sonora, and by all the parties of disaffected persons who were making their exit from California. For these reasons, and also because the boats there could have been availed of by an enemy designing to attack my position, I recently sent Capt. William P. Calloway with a detachment, with instructions to either send the boats up to the fort or to destroy them. The former course not being feasible the latter was adopted. Although this ferry was located in Mexican territory, and its owner a citizen of that Government, it was such a disadvantage as in my judgment warranted the steps taken, under orders from the district commander, to seize and hold all ferry-boats on the Colorado River. The crossings below this post were, first, Yager's main ferry, one mile down the river (this is about being removed to the fort); second, Yager's Ferry at Pilot Knob (this has been discontinued); third, Cooke's Old Ferry, six miles below Algodones (there has been no boat at that point for several months); fourth, Paddock's Old Ferry (has been for a long time obsolete); fifth, Gonzales' Ferry (broken up as noted above). At the latter point travelers who wish to avoid this post may resort to swimming their animals upon discovering that the boats have been destroyed. There is scarcely an available ford anywhere on the river below Fort Yuma. Casual travelers might ford in one or two places, but no force could be crossed with either artillery or provisions. This conclusion is formed from information deemed reliable, and is corroborated by Captain Calloway, who proceeded with his detachment on board the steamer Cocopah 100 miles down the river and returned. At the Colorado mines, twenty miles above the fort, there were three boats—one (Mr. Yager's, in a lagoon adjoining the river) I had destroyed by that gentleman's consent. The other two, belonging to parties residing in that vicinity, were brought here by a detachment under Lieutenant Mitchell, sent out by my orders. At this last point an enemy's force could be crossed by fording and using rafts. The water is about breast deep, and there is enough dry cottonwood to furnish rafts. At present I judge this to be the point whereat the danger of an enemy's crossing is most to be apprehended. The roads diverging from the Alamo and New River Stations to Gonzales' Ferry have been referred to in my previous communications. On my march here I had some opportunities of examining them, and I find the information then obtained of service. Any further measures that may suggest themselves for the further security of the crossing of the river shall be promptly adopted.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. R. WEST,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Infty., California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

CAMP ALERT, *November 21, 1861.*

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,

Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: We, the officers of the Second Regiment Cavalry California Volunteers, beg leave to respectfully submit for your consideration and adjudication the following questions, which materially affect

their allegiance to the General Government and their duties as officers in the service of the United States:

First. Which are we to consider of paramount importance and authority, our allegiance to the Federal Government or that which we owe to this State?

Second. If our allegiance is primarily due to the Federal Government, are we to obey orders directed to us from the State Government?

Third. If our allegiance is due first to the State Government of California, are we bound to obey the Federal Army authorities?

Fourth. The oath of allegiance taken by each and all of us, as well as by the men under our orders, was to the Government of the United States of America, and utterly exclusive, even to abnegation of State allegiance. Are we to be held by this oath, or was it of no effect?

Fifth. Are we to understand that the Governor or any other State authority of California is rightfully empowered to take charge and control of such property belonging to the Federal Government as may be required for the use and subsistence of the various volunteer corps called into existence by the Federal Government for the suppression of State rebellion and treason?

Sixth. Has the Governor of California any rightful authority to fill vacancies among the officers of this or any other volunteer regiment, which has been or may be called into the field by the General Government, after such regiment has been duly organized, accepted, commissioned, and turned over to the Federal Government or its legally appointed agents?

Seventh. If the Second Regiment Cavalry California Volunteers were serving at the East, and vacancies should occur among its officers, would those vacancies be filled by the dictatorial authority of the Governor of California, or would the Federal authorities exercise that power?

The officers of the Second Regiment Cavalry California Volunteers most earnestly disclaim the slightest intention to utter one word or make one inquiry that can be construed as evincing any want of respect whatever to the properly constituted authorities, either Federal or State, always hoping that they will be the first to set a praiseworthy example either as citizens or soldiers, but they find themselves involved in the most serious and perplexing doubts, which materially impair their usefulness and check the full expression of their loyalty and devotion to their beloved country and her majestic cause. They therefore unite in respectfully asking their chief military commander on this far-distant coast to solve these doubts and direct them aright.

Most respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. CREMONY,
Captain Company B,
JAMES WINNE,
Captain Company G,
ALBERT BROWN,
Captain Company L,
[AND 10 OTHER OFFICERS.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 218. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., November 22, 1861.*

1. The headquarters of the First Regiment of Cavalry will, until the 1st proximo, be established at Benicia Barracks.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 22, 1861.

His Excellency J. W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City:

SIR: I have received instructions from the Headquarters of the Army to send a regiment of troops, or more if I deem it necessary, to protect the Overland Mail Route. The command will be under Colonel Carleton, and will move as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. I am informed that it is next to an impossibility for troops with their supplies to cross the mountains at this time, and my object in addressing Your Excellency is to obtain reliable data as to the practicability of the route, and particularly as to the condition of the Indians and the probability of their committing depredations on the stock of the mail company. As soon as practicable I design to establish troops at Simpson's Park, Ruby Valley, and Camp Floyd, and in the meantime is it within your power to issue such provisions to the starving Indians along the route as may be necessary for their existence? I have an extra supply of provisions at Fort Churchill, and although I am not authorized to issue to Indians, except in small quantities, yet I should not hesitate to sell it to the Indian Department, under existing circumstances, even if the Department should not be in funds, not doubting that such a course would be approved. I shall esteem it a favor to receive your views on the subject, with any suggestions you may deem pertinent. I have been assigned to the command of the department and remain on this coast. A service of more than nine years on the Pacific has familiarized me with the whole country and also with the character and temper of the inhabitants. The Union-loving people of this coast are vastly in the ascendant, their fiat has gone forth, and no secession doctrine can flourish here. Nevertheless it behooves us to be watchful at all times. I shall not assume a threatening attitude, for the purpose of warning our enemies to refrain from unlawful acts, but pursuing the even tenor of my way, ever observant of impending events, and ready at all times to enforce a due respect and observance of the Constitution and laws of our country; and if it becomes my duty to act, I shall do so fearlessly, and without regard to personal consequences, feeling assured that I shall receive the cordial support of every true and loyal citizen on the Pacific Coast.

With great respect, I have the honor to be Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bragg, November 23, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that I have this day relieved Lieut. James P. Martin, Seventh Infantry, in command of this post. I have appointed First Lieut. Thomas S. Bridges, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary, and Second Lieut. Joseph C. Morrill, post adjutant.

J. B. MOORE,
Captain Company B, Third Regiment California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., November 24, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor herewith to inclose a copy of a letter which I have just received from Lieutenant-Colonel West, commanding at Fort Yuma.* A few days since I wrote a private letter to the general commanding the department, in which I suggested sending by sea to Yuma two 18-pounders, with ammunition, &c., and a supply of barley for fifty picked cavalry, &c. I still think this will be re-enforcement enough. When I have filled West's companies to 102 each, and send him fifty cavalry, he will have a force of numerical strength equal to seven ordinary companies of regulars. It would seem that an officer handling these men well, as West would be likely to do, they would trouble a larger force travel-worn and with a formidable river in front of them. As soon as I learn the barley is sent I will make arrangements to cut some hay. Mr. Hooper informs me this is a good time of year to get hay at Yuma.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 25, 1861.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco:

SIR: It is found by experience that competition by agents of States, authorized to purchase arms, in competition with agents of the Government, is highly detrimental to the public service, as it advances prices both to the States and to the United States, the loss of which may ultimately fall upon the General Government. To avoid this competition you are respectfully requested to withdraw all agents for the purchase of arms, in order that the Government of the United States may make all such purchases with the greatest possible economy, and remove the present inducement for speculators to withhold arms from the service. The arms will be distributed to the troops of the several States as soon as received.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 25, 1861.

Capt. J. C. CREMONY, AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY:
(Through Colonel Sims, Commanding Camp Alert, Cal.)

GENTLEMEN: The general commanding the department has carefully examined the subject submitted in your communication of the 21st instant with reference to the organization of volunteer regiments, their rights under the law, &c., and directs me to answer categorically as follows: First. Your allegiance is first due to the General Government.

* See West to Carleton, 13th, p. 721.

Second. After U. S. troops of any description have been mustered into the service the authority of the State government over them ceases entirely. Third. Allegiance being first due to the General Government, of course all are bound to obey the Army authorities. Fourth. Of course all are bound by oath. Fifth. Certainly not. Sixth. He has. (See section 3 of act approved August 6, 1861.) Seventh. Cannot say what might be done, but the right and duty of the Governor to fill the vacancies is positive law. It makes no provision for any other mode of filling vacancies, no matter where the regiment may be serving. By the plan of regimental organization for volunteers announced in orders by the President, the adjutant and regimental quartermaster are to be selected from the company officers by the colonel. They are appointed by him and reassigned to companies at his pleasure. After a careful examination of the laws relating to the volunteers and the orders organizing the same, the general is of the opinion that the appointment of the regimental staff rests entirely with the colonel or other permanent commander of the regiment, and that the Governor has nothing whatever to do with such appointments. These views were expressed by the general to Colonel Smith, and with this understanding the colonel appointed Lieutenant French regimental quartermaster, the colonel intending to assign Lieutenant Wright to the company from which Lieutenant French was taken for staff duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOS ANGELES, *November 25, 1861—8.30 p. m.*

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

Just got your messages of 16th and 18th. The troops were at San Diego on the 21st. Will send express to West to-morrow; also to Eyre to come here. I have a very sick family. If it is possible for me to be spared till Senator comes, say so to-night.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers.

LOS ANGELES, *November 25, 1861—9.30 p. m.*

Maj. R. C. DRUM:

Shall I not order Major Rigg to Yuma by the express that goes for West? It is important that he be here. Let Major Fergusson go to Camp Wright. Answer to-night.

JAMES H. CARLETON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., November 25, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. E. EYRE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, San Bernardino, Cal.:

COLONEL: Turn over your command to Captain McCleave and report to me without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., November 25, 1861.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Yuma, Cal.:

COLONEL: The following dispatch I have just received. It did not come sooner, as the wires were down.*

I am entirely at a loss to know what the cause is of this sudden change unless it be that General Wright is ordered East. Pray lose no time in getting here.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, November 25, 1861.

Col. J. H. CARLETON, U. S. Army:

SIR: I learn that probably Showalter's party will go by way of the Mojave River and Mojave Crossings. Peoples, one of the party, intimated as much *sub rosa* to a friend here. I think they left the Monte yesterday. At least they have left here.

Very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

H. D. BARROWS,
U. S. Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 25, 1861.

Lieut. Col. A. CADY,
Seventh Infantry, Commanding District of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to halt Major Lugenbeel's command at Fort Vancouver. For the present they will take post at that station.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 25, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by this morning's mail of your letter of the 15th instant, and to state, in reply thereto, that the telegraphic dispatch referred to appears to have been received at this place on the 7th of October, and that orders were issued the same day by the commander of the district (Colonel Beall) for the recall of the detachment with Lieutenant Mullan in terms as follows:

III. The detachments from companies of the Ninth Infantry on duty as escort to Lieutenant Mullan's wagon-road expedition will be relieved and forthwith join their respective companies.

I have no means to show in what manner the orders were sent to Lieutenant Mullan, nor when they were received by him, as no official

*See Drum to Carleton, November 18, p. 729.

report thereon has been received from him. Lieutenant Wildrick, Third Artillery, acting assistant adjutant-general at the time the orders were sent, and who is now at San Francisco, can furnish full particulars in regard to the transmission of the orders both to and beyond Walla Walla.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Hoskins, Oreg., November 25, 1861.

Lieutenant WILDRICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I am directed by the commanding officer of this post to make the following statement: Prior to his arrival at this post the disaffected around this part of the country, as he learns, exulted in the withdrawal of the troops, supposing that the garrison would be a little more favorable to their views. Finding it was not so they seem to have kept pretty still until the garrison was reduced, when they seem to be again about to give some trouble. It seems by the statements made daily and hourly for the past few days that the late commander aided the inhabitants in their nefarious designs on this garrison. Mr. Patton, a packer in the Indian agency employ, came in and avers that when Mr. Newcomb was going away he distributed to the Indians guns and revolvers and ammunition, and told them to fight for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy. He says the Indians understand too much about this matter, and that they have those arms, which he wishes us to take away from them, as he thinks they will give some trouble by being allowed to keep them, but we have no available force to recapture them, as there are only twelve men at the Siletz block-house; not half enough to guard it properly, as there is one year's supply of provisions there, and as for this post there are only eight men for duty, with two sergeants and one corporal, Lieutenant Watson and eighteen men, with one corporal and two teamsters, having left this post on the 16th for Fort Umpqua. The peaceful inhabitants of this valley are now daily and hourly making reports to us of the disaffection prevailing around us. Yesterday Mr. Wisner substantiated to us as follows: Mr. Jerry Evans, of this valley, told him that Captain Dent gave him a box of ammunition containing 1,000 rounds of rifle musket cartridges; that he knew the said Evans to be a rank secessionist, and that Captain Dent must have known so also when he gave him those cartridges. He is also of the impression that there is more Government ammunition than this box in this valley. He says that he and Mr. Allen went to Mr. Evans and purchased the box of him for $20, but he would not deliver it. Their object was to get it out of their hands and return it to the post, being Government property falsely squandered. He also says that one more reason was that he overheard the disunionists making menacing threats against the garrison, such as, "Well, I have been up there, and I think that we can take that garrison in one hour; there is only five or six men about there." "How would you do it?" asks one. "Oh, we would fire the buildings and shoot the officers as they come out," was his reply. Their constantly using those menacing threats against this garrison and the loyal men in it induces me and Mr. Allen to make this statement to the commanding officer. This afternoon Mr. Tateham informed the commanding officer that very lately from 250 to 300 stand of arms have been distributed to the traitors of this valley by, as he

supposes, Joe Lane and [the] Governor of the State; that he does not consider the garrison safe, as he has overheard them also make threats against it, such as, "How easy it would be to take it and get all the arms and ammunition in it. We know every nook in it and all the hiding places about it," &c. These men do not wish their names to be made public at present, as they are generally married through each other, and are afraid of their own lives. An instance occurred to-day to prove this. A young man came to the garrison and told us that he was a Union man but his father was a secessionist. We are at a loss, being strangers here, to know how to take these reports. They, however, emphatically declare that they could place no confidence in the late commander, and learning that we were true to the dear old flag they feel no diffidence in stating the facts, too. They say, moreover, that all the associates of the late commander were with those men, and that they believe that there is a deep-laid plot in this valley to make a move of some kind before long. They ask for arms and ammunition, but we cannot let them have either until we hear from you on this subject. To-day a citizen applied for twenty rounds, but the commanding officer refused him, not knowing who he was. He replied that he was a good Union man, and that he wanted them for self-protection. True the garrison is in a helpless condition, as there is not sufficient men here to garrison it properly. The men are on guard every other day (only eight) until they are perfectly worn out, but what there is of them can be relied upon. I do not consider that anything of the kind would be made until they have all their plans matured, which may take some time yet; yet from what I can learn in case they do move they will immediately attack the garrison for the purpose of securing the arms and ammunition. They seem to be aware of the exact number of arms and ammunition at this post. The commanding officer would respectfully request that in case that Messrs. Wisner and Allen get possession of that box, that they be permitted by the colonel commanding to retain it in their possession, or to pay them $20 and have it returned to this post. There is at this post one 12-pounder and cartridges, shells, &c., about fifteen old flint-lock muskets (useless), eleven pistols nearly all unserviceable, and forty (new) muskets (pertaining to Company B, Second Infantry California Volunteers) in store, together with about 35,000 rounds of rifle-musket cartridges, 400 pistol cartridges, but they are all poorly guarded. The commanding officer would request that these eleven pistols be returned to the ordnance department for repairs, and that about fifty good ones be furnished this post for the purpose of arming the men more effectually. The teamsters going on detached service require one each. The express rider should have one, and the detachment at the Siletz block-house should each be furnished with one. You will please to give this due consideration, as at present things do not look very pleasant in this vicinity.

Respectfully submitted.

T. B. CAMPBELL,
First Lieut., Second Infantry California Vols., Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 26, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: On the 22d instant I had the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the dispatch of the 19th, from the headquarters of the Army, assigning me to the command of this department, and further instructing me

to retain the Ninth Infantry under my command. Two companies Ninth Infantry (G and K), with the non-commissioned staff and band, arrived here on the 14th, and five more companies of the same regiment reached here on the 22d. This command I have concentrated at the Presidio, San Francisco, to undergo a thorough course of instruction. The remaining two companies of the Ninth Infantry are en route from Fort Colville, and I have ordered them to halt at Fort Vancouver. I propose to send one of those companies to Camp Pickett, on the island of San Juan, and let the other remain at Fort Vancouver, the headquarters of the District of Oregon and the principal depot for that command. Company E, Ninth Infantry, left this coast on the steamer of the 1st instant for New York, with the command under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, Fourth Infantry. The company was without any officer present belonging to it. The captain, Woods, is on recruiting service East. Nothing was said in the telegraphic dispatch about retaining any additional medical officers, but I have assumed that I should anticipate the wishes of the General-in-Chief by keeping three assistant surgeons—Heger, Craig, and Taylor. Their services are necessary in consequence of the retention of the Ninth Infantry. They were selected after consultation with the medical director. After the company of the Ninth Infantry reaches San Juan Island the company of the Third Artillery now there will be brought to this place and posted in one of the fortifications in the harbor. I have ordered the horses and horse equipments of the four companies of the First Cavalry now in Oregon to be concentrated at Fort Vancouver. They have about 200 horses, but a majority of them are old and unfit for hard service. I would recommend that they be turned over to the volunteer cavalry being raised in Oregon, should the department design furnishing those troops with horses and equipments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 221. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 26, 1861.

1. The following troops will, should they arrive in time, embark for New York on the steamer of the 30th instant, under the command of Lieut. Col. George A. H. Blake, First Cavalry: Companies A, F, and H of the First Cavalry; Companies B and C of the Fourth, and D of the Sixth Infantry. The deputy quartermaster-general will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *November 26, 1861.*

Col. J. H. CARLETON,
Los Angeles, Cal.:

Send Rigg to Yuma and Fergusson to Wright. Come up in Senator.
By order:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., November 26, 1861.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Camp Wright:

MAJOR: Proceed at once to Fort Yuma and relieve Lieutentant-Colonel West in the command of that post. The officer next in rank to yourself at Camp Wright will have command of that camp until the arrival of Major Fergusson, First Cavalry California Volunteers, now en route from San Francisco, Cal., direct. Colonel West will repair to Los Angeles to replace the undersigned, now under orders for San Francisco.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 26, 1861.

I. Companies H and I and the band of the First Cavalry, under the command of Capt. J. H. Whittlesey, will embark on the steamer Cortez to-day for San Francisco.

* * * * * * *

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, November 27, 1861.

General GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

GENERAL: In the month of July last General Sumner, then commanding Department of the Pacific, U. S. Army, ordered the seizure of some fifty-seven stand of improved rifles belonging to the State of California and then in Nevada Territory, being a portion of the State arms sent there in May, 1860, at the time of the disastrous fight between the citizens of that Territory and the Indians. Since that time General Sumner made a verbal promise to turn over an equivalent number of same style of arms to the State. I desire to know if any steps have been taken at department headquarters in relation to the matter, and whether an order can be obtained for the number of arms thus taken upon the ordnance department at Benicia in favor of the State?

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
WM. C. KIBBE,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 29, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Since my communication of the 26th instant, nothing of interest has transpired within this department. At this moment (1 p. m.) it is not probable that the steamer which leaves here to-morrow morning

will take more than the headquarters and two companies of the First Cavalry. It is possible, however, that the two companies of the Fourth and one of the Sixth Infantry may reach here in time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Ter-Waw, November 29, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: In accordance with the direction of the general commanding, I have the honor to report my arrival at this post on the 14th of November and its occupation by Company C, Fourth Infantry. The post was turned over to me on the 20th of November by Capt. L. C. Hunt. I found upon my arrival at Crescent City that the weather would not permit the steamer to land near the wharf. I was compelled to land my company in small boats under a heavy expense of $2 per man; and also the transportation from Crescent City to the mouth of the Klamath River of a small portion of my camp equipage cost me 8 cents per pound. I am pleased with the post and hope to give satisfaction.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. MAY,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 30, 1861.

COMDG. OFFICER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to select one company of infantry from the command near Warner's ranch and direct it to proceed to Fort Yuma. You will also detail from the cavalry battalion three officers and fifty picked men for service at the same post. This latter force will not proceed to its destination until evidence of the arrival of the forage at Yuma has been received. The general has this day directed two 18-pounders, with implements complete and a liberal supply of ammunition, and sixty tons of barley to be shipped to Fort Yuma. You will be duly notified when these stores leave this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, December 1, 1861.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: Pursuant to the requirements of the act of Congress of March 2, 1803, which requires the adjutant-general of the militia of each State to make the return of the militia of each State to which he belongs, with the arms, accouterments, and ammunition, to the President of the

United States annually, on or before the first Monday in January of each year, I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the annual return of the militia of the State of California for the year 1861.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. C. KIBBE,

Adjutant-General State of California.

Abstract of the annual return of the militia of the State of California for the year 1861.

	General staff.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Riflemen.	Enrolled militia.	Aggregate.
Major-generals	6						6
Brigadier-generals	12						12
Adjutant-general	1						1
Inspector-general	1						1
Quartermaster-general	1						1
Aides-de-camp	37						37
Brigade majors	108						108
Brigade quartermasters	12						12
Colonels	1	12		1			14
Lieutenant-colonels	56			2			58
Majors	15			3			18
Adjutants	21			3			24
Quartermasters	21			3			24
Paymasters	18						18
Surgeons	18			3			21
Surgeons' mates	18			3			21
Captains	13	4	1	70			88
Lieutenants		12	3	210			225
Sergeant-majors	51		1				52
Quartermaster-sergeants	3	4					7
Sergeants		20	5	280			305
Corporals		16	4	280			300
Artificers			3				3
Privates		320	85	4,900			5,305
Total commissioned							689
Aggregate					6,661	146,000	152,661
Number of divisions	6						6
Number of brigades	12						12
Number of regiments	1						1
Number of battalions	2						2
Number of companies		4	1	70			75

Arms, accouterments, and ammunition.

Ordnance and ordnance stores:	
Brass—	
6-pounders	4
12-pounder howitzers	3
Iron, 6-pounders	2
Sponges and rammers	15
Bricoles and drag ropes	6
Trail handspikes	6
Ammunition boxes	6
Tumbrils or powder-carts	6
Sets of harness	24
Muskets	1,830
Cartridge boxes and belts	2,662
Bayonet scabbards and belts	1,695
Rifles	1,137
Horseman's pistols	50
Swords	182
Sword scabbards and belts	182
Haversacks	12

WM. C. KIBBE,

Adjutant-General of the Militia of the State of California.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *December 1, 1861.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 2, 1861.

His Excellency J. W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City:

SIR: I have given instructions to the commanding officer of Fort Churchill to transfer to you such amount of flour and bacon or pork as you may deem necessary for issue to the Indians along the Overland Mail Route. The commanding officer at Fort Churchill has been directed to keep a supply of subsistence for his present command sufficient to last until the end of July next. Although I am not authorized by the regulations to dispose of these provisions except for cash, yet under the pressing circumstances of the case I have not hesitated about having them placed at the disposal of Your Excellency as superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory, and if you are without funds of the Indian Department, the transfer can be made at Washington, which I doubt not will be approved by our Government. It is probable that the quantity of flour and meat which can be spared at Fort Churchill will amount to at least 60,000 rations of the former and 40,000 of the latter—possibly more.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 2, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have been informed by Captain Magruder, First Cavalry, since his arrival at this place that the orders for the recall of the detachment of the Ninth Infantry with Lieutenant Mullan were received at Walla Walla on the 18th of October; that having endeavored in vain to obtain the services of an express, he had on the 20th fallen in with a Mr. Owen, an Indian agent, who was about proceeding to his station some distance beyond Lieutenant M[ullan]'s camp, and who took charge of the letter, promising its delivery on his arrival there. Mr. Owen left Walla Walla on the 21st, and it was probable that he would lose no time on his trip, as his train had left Walla Walla two or three days before, and it was necessary that he should overtake and go with it. It is a fair presumption that the orders did not reach Lieutenant M[ullan]'s camp until after the 1st of November. As far as I can learn from private sources Lieutenant M[ullan] was in winter quarters, and deemed it impracticable for the detachment to get to this place this season. I look for the companies here from Fort Colville some time next week in time for the steamer of the 17th, they having started, as I learn privately, about the 18th ultimo. The companies of the First Cavalry under command of Captain Magruder will leave on or about the 7th instant for San Francisco.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, December 3, 1861.

Capt. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

CAPTAIN: I have received from Col. James H. Carleton, lately commanding Southern District of California, a copy of a dispatch, dated department headquarters, November 18, recalling me to Los Angeles. The officer assigned to relieve me at this post, Maj. Edwin A. Rigg, First Infantry California Volunteers, will reach here on the 7th instant, when I will immediately comply with the department order. You will be good enough to say to the general commanding that the position of this post is becoming daily more assured by work upon the defenses and by perfecting means of acquiring intelligence of any contemplated movement upon it. For the present there seems little prospect of the latter, as I lately advised the district commander.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieut. Col. First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 3, 1861.

Capt. E. A. ROWE,
Second Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry,
Commanding Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: After setting aside a sufficient number of rations to subsist your command to the 1st of August next, the general commanding the department desires you to turn over to the Governor of Nevada Territory, *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs, out of the surplus rations, such quantities of flour and pork or bacon as the superintendent may deem necessary for issue to the Indians along the Overland Mail Route. Should the superintendent be without funds, the acting commissary of subsistence will take receipts in duplicate for the stores he turns over. The actual cost with the transportation added will be stated both on the invoices and receipts to facilitate the settlement of these accounts in Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 3, 1861.

Lieut. Col. A. CADY,
Seventh Infantry, Commanding District of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department has this day directed Col. Justus Steinberger to repair to Fort Vancouver and commence raising and organizing the regiment of infantry authorized by the Secretary of War. The general wishes you to give the colonel in the performance of these duties the aid of your experience. You will give Colonel Steinberger the use of any quarters which may be needed at

Vancouver, and furnish him with any supplies of clothing, arms, equipments, &c., which may be available at that post or the depot, on the requisitions of the colonel, without further reference.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 225. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., December 3, 1861.*

I. Col. Justus Steinberger having been mustered into the service of the United States and specially authorized by the Honorable Secretary of War to raise and organize a regiment of infantry in the Territory of Washington and the country adjacent thereto, he will repair to Fort Vancouver and take prompt measures to carry out the instructions from the War Department dated October 18, 1861.

II. The commanding officer of the District of Oregon will afford Colonel Steinberger every facility in his power to enable him to organize his regiment.

III. Colonel Steinberger will, by frequent reports to the assistant adjutant-general at department headquarters, keep the commanding general fully informed of the progress he is making in recruiting his regiment.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT YUMA, *December 4, 1861.*

Col. J. H. CARLETON:

SIR: I reached this place last evening, and am pleased to find everything wearing the appearance of activity and preparation for whatever may occur in the unsettled condition of our country. I shall be compelled to remain here two or three days in order to recruit my riding animal, so as to get in over the desert. I met Mr. Fecunda Gonzales (the proprietor of the ferry below the line) at Carriso, on his way to Los Angeles. He was accompanied by his family. I shall take a trip along down the river probably as far as the ferry, as I was informed by a man of Gonzales' party that I could get over the river there by the assistance of the Indians, and that my horse could be crossed (probably by swimming). There has been no information up to this date at this place from Carrillo, who went to Tucson. I regret to hear that you have been called to San Francisco. Hoping, however, that you will be able to do more for the peace of California from that point than at Los Angeles, I must submit, and I trust that you have been appointed to the command of at least the Military Department of California. As I have nothing of pressing importance to communicate, I will defer any account of my trip until my return to Los Angeles.

Wishing you health and rapid promotion, but to remain in California, I remain, truly, yours,

J. J. WARNER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 18. } *Los Angeles, Cal., December 4, 1861.*

In compliance with instructions from the commander of the Department of the Pacific, Maj. David Fergusson, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Camp Wright, near Warner's ranch, and assume command of that post, receipting to Maj. Edwin A. Rigg, First Infantry California Volunteers, for all public property pertaining thereto for which he is accountable.

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infantry California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, December 4, 1861.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Dist. of California, Los Angeles:

LIEUTENANT: Colonel Carleton's short note of November 25 reached me on the 2d instant. I cannot move until Major Rigg reaches here, which I expect will be on the 7th instant. Unless I get a countermand you may expect me at Los Angeles on Monday, 16th instant. Meanwhile, if I am in command of the district, you will please conduct your correspondence in my name, according to your best judgment. Perhaps it would be well to inform the department commander by telegraph when I shall probably reach the district headquarters.

Yours, respectfully, &c.,

J. R. WEST,
Lieut. Col. First Infantry California Vols., Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, December 4, 1861.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
Los Angeles:

DEAR SIR: When this reaches you, if I am virtually in command of the district (the recollection of previous disappointments prevents my being confident), you will dispatch Hadji Ali, after one day's rest, with an express for Camp Wright, with instructions to turn over his charge to an expressman from this post, who will meet him there. You will be particular to see that all letters and newspapers for this command and that at Camp Wright are procured from the express and post offices, and that they be properly sent to their respective destinations. Many letters for Camp Wright and San Bernardino come all the way through here and have to be sent back. As I shall meet Hadji Ali at Temecula, I expect you might send by him any important communications addressed to me, also my private letters. Be good enough to see that a letter directed to my wife, sent herewith, is supplied with a proper express envelope to carry it through. I have nothing but old ones.

Yours, very truly,

J. R. WEST.

Open all business letters addressed to me.

J. R. W.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, December 4, 1861.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding, San Francisco:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d ultimo. If you will give me an order, or rather cause the commandant at Fort Churchill to deliver to me, as Indian superintendent, such supplies as may be necessary to meet the immediate necessities of the Indians, I will take charge of their direction in such manner as to be entirely satisfactory, and undertake to insure peace with all the tribes in this Territory. All they require is the occasional distribution throughout the winter of such provisions as you have at the fort. I entertain no doubt whatever of the propriety and necessity of this move, and just as little that both the Department of War and of Indian Affairs will be satisfied with the efforts made to insure peace and happinesss among the Indians. If you desire me to do so I will willingly share the responsibility with you, and in my letters to my Department will fully explain and set forth that there was no other course to pursue. To march troops over the mountains and easterly at this season of the year, and especially to transport supplies, would be the next thing to impossible. With the arrangements you are undoubtedly prepared to make, I will guarantee protection to both the telegraph and overland mail lines until spring, when both troops and transportation can find an easy passage over the snows of the Sierras. My Indian agent is now out among the Pah-Utes, and reports all quiet, but a great necessity existing for food. Such directions as you may think proper to give shall be faithfully carried out. I am grateful that you are keeping a good lookout for the secession element. It requires it. I am trying to do so here, and have thus far succeeded in keeping it under subjection. I have at the present time twenty soldiers from the fort guarding the jail in this place to prevent the rescue of a most desperate and bloody villain—a leader of that tribe, and one who wakes up all their energies to extricate. Doubtless Captain Rowe, who promptly responded to my call, has reported to you the facts, and I hope he will be sustained in his efforts to second me in sustaining the laws and putting down this secession propensity for butchering every one who dares to be a Union man. I should have replied to yours earlier, but have been afflicted with rheumatism to that extent that I could not write. I shall at all times be happy to aid you in any way in endeavoring to hold the great Western slope true to the old Constitution and Union, and aid her along the pathway of her destiny. I am keeping one of the Indian agents who belongs at the Humboldt until I hear from you.

With kindest regards and best wishes for your success, I remain, truly, yours,

JAMES W. NYE.

While writing I am interrupted by the arrival of the agent from the Shoshones' country, who reports all quiet there.

J. W. NYE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 228. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 5, 1861.

* * * * * * *

3. The following regular troops will, should they arrive in time, embark on the steamer of the 11th instant, under the command of Maj. A. J. Smith, First Cavalry: Companies C, E, H, and I, First Cavalry;

Companies B and C of the Fourth and D of the Sixth Infantry. Surgeons Brown and Hasson and Assistant Surgeon Quinan will accompany the troops on the 11th instant. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 5, 1861.*

General WRIGHT:

(Care of Captain McAllister, U. S. Army, Benicia, Cal.)

Dispatch from Major Rigg reports the arrest of Showalter and seventeen others.

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 6, 1861.

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Your communication of August 16, requesting the acceptance of your regiment of infantry, has been received. This Department does not consider it expedient to accept your regiment for service in the East whilst so many nearer to the field of action are anxious to be enrolled for active duty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

FORT AT FORT POINT, CAL., *December 6, 1861.*

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Pursuant to instructions from the headquarters Department of the Pacific, of December 5, 1861, I have the honor to report as follows: On the receipt of the telegraphic dispatch at the headquarters District of Oregon, directing the recall of the escort on duty with Lieutenant Mullan's wagon-road expedition, an order to that effect was written and addressed to the commanding officer of the escort to Lieutenant Mullan's wagon-road expedition. At the same time an order was written notifying the troops in the district to hold themselves in readiness to be relieved by volunteers, and a copy addressed to the commanding officers of Forts Walla Walla and Colville The above orders were then inclosed with a letter of instructions to the commanding officer of Fort Walla Walla, directing him to forward the communications for Colville and Lieutenant Mullan's escort by express. The above package was then inclosed to Captain Whittlesey, commanding Fort Dalles, Oreg., with instructions also for him to forward it by express to Walla Walla, it having been reported that communication by water between The Dalles and Walla Walla was very uncertain. I do not recollect the date of the orders, but think the dispatch reached Vancouver four or five days subsequent to its date.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. WILDRICK,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *December 6, 1861.*

Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen. B. C. CUTLER,
Los Angeles, Cal.:

Open all letters addressed to commander of district, and carry out the instructions until arrival of West.

By order:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 7, 1861.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington:

SIR: I have made satisfactory arrangements for protection of Overland Mail Route without sending troops over a route now impracticable—full particulars by mail. I propose to send Colonel Carleton with his own regiment and the First Battalion of Cavalry with a battery of artillery to re-open the southern mail route—recapture Forts Buchanan, Thorn, Fillmore, and Bliss. The expedition to move as soon as practicable, via Yuma. The troops are ready and anxious. Guaymas should be occupied, army and navy co-operating. I have the force to hold the whole country this side of the Rio Grande. Please answer by telegraph.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 229. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 7, 1861.

* * * * * * *

2. Captain DeMerritt's company, Second [California] Cavalry, will remove from Benicia Barracks to the arsenal, where quarters will be provided. Captain DeMerritt will report to Captain McAllister, Ordnance Corps.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., December 7, 1861.

I. In compliance with instructions this day received from the headquarters Department of the Pacific, the commanding officer at Camp Wright will detach one company of infantry from his command and direct that it proceed without delay to Fort Yuma, and report for duty to Maj. E. A. Rigg, First Infantry California Volunteers, commanding that post.

* * * * * * *

By order:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 7, 1861.

Lieut. Col. ALBEMARLE CADY,
Seventh Regiment of Infantry, Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: On the arrival of the two companies of the Ninth Regiment of Infantry at Fort Vancouver, the general commanding the department desires you to designate one of them to proceed to San Juan Island and relieve the artillery company stationed at Camp Pickett. The general desires the company selected for San Juan to be sent on the steamer leaving this port on the 17th instant. When relieved by the infantry company, Company D, Third Artillery, will, as the steamer returns, embark for San Francisco. On its arrival here it will take post at Alcatraz.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 9, 1861.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Camp at or near Oak Grove:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to hold and keep securely guarded the state prisoners, Showalter and party, until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant Cutler will forward this by express to the officer having the prisoners in charge.

By order:

RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 9, 1861.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I beg leave to submit to the consideration of the General-in-Chief the proposition to recapture the forts in Arizona and New Mexico by a command to move from the southern district of this State, with the exception of a battery of light artillery, which I am now organizing. All the troops required for the expedition are in the southern district. I have ordered a company of the Ninth Infantry, regulars, to relieve the company of the Third Artillery at San Juan Island; the latter to come to the harbor of San Francisco. A company of the Third Artillery will be designated for the battery. We have the guns, horses, and equipments all ready, being those left here by Company C, Third Artillery (late Ord's battery). I have now in Southern California the First California Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Carleton; the First California Volunteer Cavalry, a battalion of five companies,

under Colonel Eyre. I estimate that this force, with the battery which I propose to send, will amount to about 1,500 men. They are fine troops and well officered, and under the command of Colonel Carleton, an officer of great experience, indefatigable and active, the expedition must be successful. I have never seen a finer body of volunteer troops than those raised in this State. They are anxious for active service, and feeling, as we all do, that we are able to retake all the forts this side of the Rio Grande, I may be pardoned for urging the movement. The difficulties and delays experienced on the present route of the overland mail show us the absolute necessity for opening the southern route; and why should we continue to act on the defensive, with Fort Yuma as our advanced post, when we have the power and will to drive every rebel beyond the Rio Grande? In my communication of October 31, I submitted to the General-in-Chief the propriety of our occupying Guaymas, the chief sea-port of Sonora, and I still think it of great importance that we should do so, to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels. At that time I was inclined to make Guaymas my base of operations; now I think Yuma a better point from which to move. In anticipation of a favorable reply to the propositions I have made, I shall go on making arrangements to move promptly when authorized to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *December 18, 1861.*

If the movement in progress has not already been authorized, please do so at once.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 9, 1861.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a dispatch* which was sent to the Headquarters of the Army by telegraph on the 7th instant. I also transmit a copy of a communication† this day received from His Excellency, J. W. Nye, Governor of the Territory of Nevada. The difficulties we should experience in attempting to march troops with their supplies across the mountains at this time are fully set forth in the Governor's letter, and the obstructions have been increased by a severe storm during the last three days. After the receipt of Major-General McClellan's dispatch, desiring me to send troops to protect the Overland Mail Route, I had several interviews with Mr. Louis McLane, the agent in this city, and I was fully satisfied that by distributing a moderate allowance of provisions to the Indians, who are in a starving condition along the route, the mail would not be interrupted. I had a large surplus of provisions at Fort Churchill, and under the circumstances of the case I have ordered that the flour and meat which can be spared, retaining sufficient to last the command until the 1st of August,

* See Wright to Adjutant-General, 7th, p. 751.
† See Nye to Wright, 4th, p. 749.

be placed at the disposal of Governor Nye, *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs. Anxious as I was to carry out the instructions of the General-in-Chief by sending the troops, I have not acted in this matter without due consideration, and after consultation and approval of Governor Nye and the agent of the line, and I trust that my course will be approved. On the 6th instant I inspected the arsenal at Benicia and also the troops at the barracks. Captain McAllister has a company of ordnance men at the arsenal. I found it in high order. The store-houses, magazines, shops, quarters, &c., were all critically inspected and everything found in superior order. I next inspected the quarter-master's department, under the supervision of Capt. T. Moore, and found his books, papers, store-houses, and supplies all in good order. At Benicia Barracks I reviewed and inspected six companies of the Third Infantry California Volunteers, with one company of the Second Volunteer Cavalry, the whole commanded by Colonel Connor. The troops were in high order, well clothed, and presented a handsome appearance. They are progressing rapidly in discipline and instruction. I also inspected at the same place a squadron of the First Cavalry (regulars) commanded by Captain Whittlesey. This squadron has just arrived from Oregon, and will embark on the steamer of the 11th with two companies of the Fourth and one of the Sixth Infantry (regulars) for New York. I shall then have remaining in this department but two companies to go East, the squadron of First Cavalry now en route from Walla Walla. Recruiting is progressing favorably, and by the end of this month the regiments will be full. All is quiet within this department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, December 9, 1861.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Pacific Division, San Francisco:

SIR: I have the honor of calling your attention to the inclosed copies of communications received by me—one from G. H. Woodman, and the other from Walter Van Dyke, State senator elect from the county of Humboldt, both in relation to Indian hostilities in the counties of Humboldt and Mendocino. I sincerely hope you will be able to increase the command in those localities, and thereby relieve the State from the necessity of calling out troops which would ultimately be a charge to the General Government. Experience has taught us that these expeditions against the Indians, when under the control of the Federal Government, are attended with much less expense and not with the same excesses as when conducted under the authority of the State. Knowing this, I have avoided calling out volunteers for this purpose since I have been in office, and only in one instance have I done so, and only then when Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner positively informed me he had no troops for this purpose at his disposal. As there are now plenty of troops who will be inactive during the winter months, I hope you may deem it expedient to dispatch a few companies to the disturbed districts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor of California.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

NAPA, *December 1, 1861.*

Governor J. G. DOWNEY:

MY DEAR SIR: We as citizens of Long Valley, Mendocino County, Cal., have, times without number, asked of Your Excellency, accompanied with petitions and affidavits, some protection from your hand which was in your power to give us relief, and have as often been neglected. Remember the last time I ever saw you, you gave me your hand and said, "Unless the General Government assists you, I will give you power to raise a company." Now, I will say Major McGarry passed our place on his way to Fort Seward. He informs me that he is satisfied that we need protection. I will say this fort is sixty miles from our place. Before the major's arrival with his men—which was ninety-four men—there was near 100 in Fort Seward. Besides, there is a company of sixty volunteers and thirty regulars ranging between Humboldt and this fort, which makes it much worse for the citizens of our community. We are perfectly satisfied with a company of Major McGarry's men, and his men are anxious to come. The major informs me all he is waiting for is orders from the commanding general, and he will move forward to our relief immediately. As you have listened to all our cries for help, I hope you may give this your immediate attention. I will state that the Indians are daily committing depredations. They have killed two whites since I saw you.

Hoping this request may receive immediate attention, yours,

G. H. WOODMAN.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

EUREKA, *November 26, 1861.*

His Excellency JOHN G. DOWNEY:

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith slips from the Humboldt Times of the last two weeks, from which you will see that our Indian troubles are more alarming, if possible, than at any former period. Through traffic with lawless white men, waylaying travelers and plundering isolated houses, the Indians have obtained a large number of effective fire-arms, and many of them have acquired no inconsiderable skill in their use. This, as might have been expected, inspires them with greater boldness, and now, as appears, they will attack a party of men or stand their ground in an engagement, which was not the case formerly. Ten armed Indians are capable of doing more damage now than 100 of their best warriors a few years since. Under such circumstances the Indians cannot be allowed to remain where they are with any degree of safety to the people of this part of the State. They must be disarmed and removed—the sooner the better. The company of volunteers mustered into service under your order has nearly completed the period of enlistment, and unless these volunteers are to be retained in service another three months it is quite time some steps were being taken to supply their place with U. S. troops. It will not do to think of abandoning the field now unless we are prepared to yield up the whole northern part of California to these savages. If you should deem it your duty, in the first instance, to apply to the commanding officer of the U. S. forces on this coast for the necessary means to protect the lives and property of our citizens from hostile Indians, I trust you will be pleased to do so without delay. Two companies could be used to good advantage—one to operate on Mad River and Redwood Creek, the other on Van Dusen's Fork of Eel River. Our only safety consists in vigorous measures this winter. If the efforts which are now being put forth are not relaxed, but rather increased, the most of the country infested by savages will

be cleared by spring. Some Indians have come in and been sent to the Klamath Reservation. Many others, it is understood, are anxious to do the same. To facilitate the removal of such, as well as those taken prisoners, the Indian agent should authorize some suitable person to receive them and convey them hence to the reservation. Good and responsible men here would perform this service, if authorized so to do, and rely upon future appropriations, if the agent is now destitute of funds, which is reported to be the case. If not asking too much, I would request you to call the attention of the proper agent to this matter. The expense of this business has been a heavy tax on our people. I am authorized by Colonel Whipple to say that he will act as special agent for the purpose of aiding in the removal of Indians if the agent will recommend the payment of necessary expenses whenever the requisite appropriation shall be made. Upon the strength of this he thinks he would have no difficulty in obtaining the necessary assistance here for carrying out the object contemplated. You are aware, without any indorsement from me, that he is every way qualified, having had considerable experience in Indian affairs in this part of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER VAN DYKE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Wright, Oak Grove, Cal., December 9, 1861.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.,
Hdqrs. Southern District of California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant conveying orders in regard to prisoners taken by Major Rigg was received last night. The prisoners will be held until further orders. I would respectfully urge, however, that this command be relieved of these and such other persons as may be captured as soon as possible, for the reason that the care of them retards the instruction of officers and men in drill, &c. I am informed that there is a trail leading from San Bernardino to the Coyote rancheria, debouching on the desert, whereby parties can pass out of reach of this command, but the command at Camp Carleton are in a position to intercept any persons desiring to pass that way. I assumed command here this morning, having arrived last evening.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 10, 1861.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The vast extent of this department renders it of the greatest importance that the extreme districts north and south should be under the immediate command of officers of experience, skill, and rank. In the north I have Lieutenant-Colonel Cady, and in the south I have Colonel Carleton; both of these gentlemen are fully equal to any command, and I respectfully submit to the Department the propriety of appointing them brigadiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 10, 1861.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Our Overland Mail Route cannot be depended on. The late storms of rain and snow have almost entirely stopped the mail by land, and have driven me to the necessity of relying principally on the steamer express. For some weeks past I have received nothing from headquarters. The large packages of orders from your office designed for distribution in this department habitually fail to reach me. The only reliable way is to use the express on the tri-monthly steamers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 10, 1861.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The troops in this department are distributed over such a wide extent of country, and the communication with some of the remote stations being very uncertain as to time, we have found it impossible to prepare the tri-monthly reports required at your office with promptness. Under these embarrassments I avail myself of every opportunity to keep you well informed by letter of the position and condition as well as the proximate strength of the troops on this coast. In Oregon District I have two companies of Ninth Infantry, one company Third Artillery, and ten companies of volunteer infantry. In the Central District, embracing San Francisco and the northern portion of California, I have three companies Third Artillery, one ordnance company, seven companies Ninth Infantry, one regiment volunteer cavalry, and thirty companies of volunteer infantry. In the District of Southern California I have five companies of volunteer cavalry and a regiment of volunteer infantry. The strength of the four companies Third Artillery is about 350. The strength of the seven companies Ninth Infantry is about 550. The strength of the ordnance at Benicia is about 50. The strength of the First Cavalry (five companies volunteers) is about 450. The strength of the Second Cavalry (twelve companies volunteers) 1,000. The strength of the five regiments infantry volunteers, 3,500. Total, 5,900. The condition of the troops is good. They are all under a rigid course of discipline and instruction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 10, 1861.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Col. Justus Steinberger, who was mustered into the service at Washington City for the purpose of raising a regiment of infantry in the Territory of Washington and adjacent country, has reported

to me. I have ordered the colonel to take post at Fort Vancouver, and take prompt measures to commence the organization of his regiment. I anticipate considerable difficulty in raising a regiment of infantry in that country. The sparse population and the intense excitement caused by the recent discovery of very rich gold mines may render it impossible to obtain such a large number of men. However, every possible effort will be made by the colonel, and I have desired Lieutenant-Colonel Cady, the present commander of the District of Oregon, to afford him every facility in his power to carry out the wishes of the Department. Lieutenant-Colonel Cady, Seventh Infantry, is retained for the present in command of the District of Oregon. His services are important there, not only in preserving peace with the Indians, but in aiding Colonel Steinberger in organizing his regiment. So soon as Colonel Steinberger shall have somewhat progressed in the organization of his regiment and made himself acquainted with the wants and resources of the country, I design to place him in command of the district. I am not advised as to what success Colonel Cornelius is meeting with in raising a cavalry regiment in Oregon, and as he was instructed to report direct to the War Department, should it be found impracticable to raise a full regiment of cavalry in that country to furnish their own horses, I would suggest that the colonel's orders be modified, that a battalion (two squadrons) be enrolled, and that the Government furnish the horses and equipments. I have now at Fort Vancouver 220 horses and equipments left by the First Cavalry (regulars). I have kept two companies of the Ninth Infantry (regulars) in the District of Oregon. One of the companies is posted at Fort Vancouver, and the other will relieve Company D, Third Artillery, on San Juan Island. I have also now in that district ten companies of infantry (volunteers). With four good cavalry companies the force will be ample for the present. We are much in want of officers. I beg of you to order out those belonging to the Third Artillery and the Ninth Infantry on this coast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 10, 1861.

Col. J. H. CARLETON,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Dist. of Southern California, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Immediately on your return to the southern district the general commanding the department desires you to send Showalter and party under a competent guard to Fort Yuma, there to be held securely guarded until further orders. The general positively forbids any person not connected with our Army from passing beyond Yuma or crossing the Colorado River without his special permission. All persons approaching the southern frontier of this State will be arrested, and if the commander of the forces is not fully satisfied of their loyalty to the General Government they will be held in confinement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 231. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., December 10, 1861.*

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2. Having complied with orders from these headquarters, Col. James H. Carleton will return to Los Angeles, Cal., and resume command of the district.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 11, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Companies C and E, First Cavalry, under the command of Captain Magruder, will leave this place this evening by the steamer Pacific for San Francisco. Companies A and C, Ninth Infantry, under the command of Brevet Major Lugenbeel, arrived at this place Monday evening, the 9th instant. The major reports that he has been delayed since getting on the river by the casualties resulting from the flood. He arrived at the Des Chutes landing on Thursday last, but the bridges on Ten-Mile and Five-Mile Creeks having been carried away, he was necessarily detained. On his passage from The Dalles a landslide, which carried away or destroyed about eighty feet of the railroad, prevented his company baggage from being brought along. It may be received this week, but the want of it will detain the command until the next steamer. Assistant Surgeon Heger arrived here last evening from Fort Steilacoom. I shall retain him here until the next steamer. The mails north, east, and south are so deranged by the recent floods that no reliance can be had in them, and particularly on the southern route, for two or three weeks to come. I shall therefore for the present depend on the steamers.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 11, 1861.*

I. Companies C and E, First Cavalry, under the command of Capt. W. T. Magruder, will embark on the steamer Pacific at 4 p. m. to-day for San Francisco. Surgeon McParlin will accompany these troops.

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A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

CAMP CARLETON, *December 11, 1861.*

Major FERGUSSON,
Commanding Camp Wright, Cal.:

MAJOR: It has been reported to me by a gentleman from San Bernardino that there is a party organizing at the Monte and here to attack you in order to release Showalter and his party. He says they intend to attack your camp at night, and that they are armed with

shotguns and revolvers, and that the party already numbers some seventy-five men, who are bound to each other by an oath, and that they have made a law amongst themselves that any one who should not assist should suffer death. The man who told me this came to my camp last night to inform me of this move, and he assures me that it is so, and also promised to keep me advised if he can hear any more. It may be true or false. I, however, thought it my duty to advise you, in order for you to be on your guard. I have also sent word to Colonel Eyre about it. No doubt if there is such a thing he will find something out about it in Los Angeles with more certainty than I can here.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

EMIL FRITZ,
Captain, First Cavalry, California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 12, 1861.

Col. RENÉ E. DE RUSSY,
Chief Engineer Pacific Coast, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: In view of the possibility of a hostile force threatening this city, I deem it my duty to take every measure in my power to guard the approaches by land and water. From your long residence here in charge of the construction of the fortifications in the harbor, and your knowledge of the surrounding country, as well as the distinguished position you occupy in the Engineer Corps, all conduce in affording me great pleasure in requesting of you a plan for defensive works.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 233. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 12, 1861.

The counties of Sonoma, Napa, Mendocino, Trinity, Humboldt, Klamath, and Del Norte, in this State, will constitute a command within this department to be known as the District of Humboldt, headquarters at Fort Humboldt. Col. Francis J. Lippitt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the district and will proceed to Fort Humboldt with the headquarters and two companies of his regiment. Lieut. Col. James N. Olney, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed with two companies of the Second Regiment of Infantry to Santa Barbara, Cal. One company of the same regiment will take post at Alcatraz. The companies in each case to be designated by the colonel. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, December 12, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a letter received from Captain Fritz, First Cavalry California Volunteers, commanding

Camp Carleton, near San Bernardino, and my answer thereto. Lieutenant-Colonel West not having arrived, I took the responsibility of acting in the premises.

Hoping my action may meet with your approval, I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. E. EYRE,
Lieut. Col. First Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Camp Latham.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CAMP CARLETON,
Near San Bernardino, December 10, 1861—10 p. m.

Lieut. Col. E. E. EYRE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Camp Carleton:

COLONEL: I have just been informed by Mr. C. E. Bennett, of San Bernardino, that there is a party of seventy-five or eighty men fitting out at the Monte and from here to attack Camp Wright, in order to release Showalter and his party. They intend to attack the camp at night. Mr. B. tells me he received his information from a messenger who was sent here from the Monte to consult with secession parties here and raise money and arms. He also informs me that parties here and at the Monte are sworn to support each other in this affair, and on failing to do so to suffer death. He assured me that this is so, and that he has it from a reliable source, and that he is certain that this move is intended. True or false, I conceived it my duty to inform you of the fact. Mr. B. will inform me of all he can learn of this matter, and he says he will keep me posted. Perhaps you can learn something of this at Los Angeles. I therefore dispatch an express to you to-night. I would send one to Camp Wright, but I have no soldier in camp sufficiently familiar with the route, but I will keep a good lookout, and if I can learn anything further send Trittle as a messenger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EMIL FRITZ,
Captain, First Cavalry California Volunteers.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, Cal., December 11, 1861.

Capt. EMIL FRITZ,
Commanding Camp Carleton, near San Bernardino:

SIR: Yours of the 10th instant received. You will without delay dispatch a messenger to Major Fergusson, at Camp Wright, informing him of the report of the intended attack upon his command, together with all information you may have in regard to it. You will get all the information you possibly can in regard to the rumor, and if you think it reliable send fifty picked men with a captain and two lieutenants to Camp Wright without delay. You will be very certain the information you receive is reliable before sending the detachment of men.

I am, sir, respectfully,

E. E. EYRE,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Wright, Cal., December 12, 1861.

[Capt. EMIL FRITZ:]

CAPTAIN: I have just received your letter of yesterday in regard to the threatened attack on this camp. We are watchful and ready for

any attack. Nevertheless, my command is much reduced. I detached, by order from district headquarters, Captain Parvin's company of infantry to Fort Yuma this morning, and to-day, by the same authority, had to detail a non-commissioned officer and eight privates to proceed as an escort for Lieutenant Davis to Fort Yuma. My command is reduced to two captains, three lieutenants, and 118 non-commissioned officers and privates for duty. Rather a small force for our situation, having twenty secession prisoners to guard. I therefore hereby make requisition upon you for a company of cavalry for temporary duty at this post, and would suggest that you send scouts out to watch all parties taking trails from the Monte and San Bernardino in this direction. If you feel authorized to send a company—that is, unless your instructions and other causes prevent—I would urge you to send the company at once. There is much going on in this neighborhood to excite suspicion, and too much caution, vigilance, coolness, and discretion cannot be exercised by us all.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., December 13, 1861.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD E. EYRE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers:

COLONEL: You will proceed without delay to San Bernardino, and from the cavalry encamped near that town you will select one officer and twenty-three men and march to Camp Wright. There you will unite to your party Lieutenant Wellman and the twenty-seven cavalry now under his command. You will then have the prisoners now in confinement at Camp Wright, who are known as Showalter and his party, eighteen in all (or more, if there be more), transfer to you all their horses and mules, arms and ammunition, equipage, provisions, &c. For these you will give each man who may claim to own a part of this property a receipt for such part, and make a careful inventory of all of said property and a memorandum of what belongs to each man, if practicable, certified to by the man himself. You will then march these prisoners, having with you the company of infantry now under orders to move from Camp Wright to Fort Yuma, as far as Carriso Creek, when, if you deem it perfectly safe for the company of infantry to guard the prisoners from there on to Fort Yuma, you can turn them over to the captain of that company and return to your post. If you do not deem it perfectly safe, you will continue on with a part of your command to Fort Yuma, and there transfer the prisoners to Major Rigg, taking his receipt for them, each man being named in said receipt, which you will afterward transmit to me. As you return you will bring from Camp Wright all the horses and mules, arms, &c., which you have received from the prisoners. You must be on your guard against attempts to rescue these prisoners, and against their rising on and overpowering the men set to guard them. There must be no escape and no rescue. The officers in charge of the prisoners will be held to a strict accountability for them.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., December 13, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have ordered the prisoners at Camp Wright to be sent to Fort Yuma. They have all taken some kind of an oath of allegiance, prepared for their signature by Major Rigg, copies of which have been sent to you by mail.* I believe they would take any oath to get clear and cross to Arizona and Texas. It is respectfully submitted if it would not be better to hold them as prisoners, notwithstanding their having taken this oath, at least until all the matters suggested by the general have been disposed of.

I am, major, very respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., December 13, 1861.

Maj. DAVID FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg. Camp Wright:

MAJOR: If the company of infantry which has been ordered from your camp to Fort Yuma has not left your camp let it remain in readiness to move until further orders. If it has already gone when this reaches you, send an express to stop it until Colonel Eyre arrives. It need not return to your camp, but wait, say, at Vallecito, where there is grass for the animals, until he comes.

I am, major, very respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., December 13, 1861.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
First Infty. California Vols., Commanding Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MAJOR: Inclosed please find an official copy of a letter from department headquarters, dated the 10th instant, in relation to Showalter and party.† Be very careful that these men do not escape, and be sure and carry out the instructions in that letter in relation to persons passing from this way beyond Fort Yuma, or crossing the Colorado, and in relation to persons coming to California from the other direction. Keep me advised of all the steps you take in the premises.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 14, 1861.

Col. J. H. CARLETON,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Dist. of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the department to acknowledge the receipt of your letter transmitting papers relating to

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* See pp. 36–39.
† See Drum to Carleton, p. 758.

the capture of Showalter's party and their designs, and to say, in reply, that from the intercepted letters it is clearly established what the character and purposes of this party were. The correspondence shows that the oath of allegiance of such men is of no value. The general desires you to guard these men with increased vigilance. He is now more than ever satisfied of the propriety of keeping them prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 14, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: By Colonel Steinberger, who arrived last evening, I have been apprised that several communications and orders from your office have been mailed to me relating to the retention here of Major Lugenbeel's command and other matters. On this information I have deemed it proper not to allow of the departure of the companies (A and C, Ninth Infantry), nor of the medical officers, Assistant-Surgeons Heger and Taylor, by the steamer Cortez, that leaves on the 16th instant. It is possible that I may receive by the mail in the course of the ensuing week the letter referred to in time for such action as may be requisite, though not in the present state of the California mail route I can hardly consider it probable. I shall endeavor, however, to have every necessary step taken so as to act at once in case I should be furnished with instructions by the next steamer up from San Francisco. I have received nothing from department headquarters since November 27, the date of the receipt of General Orders, No. 31. Colonel S. exhibited to me Special Orders, No. 225, of December 3, 1861. In common with many others I much doubt of his success in raising even a respectable fraction of an infantry regiment in this Territory.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Wright, Cal., December 15, 1861.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Hdqrs. District of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the receipt of the note* of Colonel Carleton, commanding the district, instructing me to retain Captain Parvin's company if it had not left, or to send an express after him, &c., if he had left. Captain Parvin's company left here on the morning of the 11th instant, and I think encamped last night at Carriso Creek. I immediately dispatched Hadji Ali after him with instructions conforming to the directions of the colonel commanding.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

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*See Carleton to Fergusson, December 13, p. 763.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., December 15, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: The people in San Bernardino have raised the price on barley 100 per cent., and so, too, have the people in Los Angeles. I respectfully recommend that I have authority to move the troops at San Bernardino to this camp, and that until the people in this country are willing to sell their produce, such as hay, barley, potatoes, &c., at a fair price, these articles should be bought and shipped at San Francisco. Besides now, since the election is over, there is no necessity for troops at San Bernardino, and unless the place is put under martial law they can be of but little service. Here I myself could see to their instruction as cavalry, an important consideration just now. I respectfully apply for Capt. R. W. Kirkham as chief quartermaster for this district. It is exceedingly important in the organization of trains, in preparing supplies at different points, &c., and for other considerations, to have a man of his ability and experience to assist me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 16, 1861.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: As the forts at Fort Point and on Alcatraz Island are now occupied by troops, I respectfully request that they may be named by the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February —, 1862.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, with the request that he will designate names for the two permanent fortifications at Fort Point and Alcatraz Island, harbor of San Francisco.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *December 16, 1861—12 m.*

Brigadier-General THOMAS:

Two companies First Cavalry, two companies Fourth Infantry, and one company Sixth Infantry, under Major Smith, First Cavalry, on steamer to-day for New York.

GEO. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 16, 1861.

LOUIS MCLANE, Esq.,
Agent Overland Mail Company, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: After my several interviews with you on the subject of the protection of the Overland Mail Route, and a careful consideration as to the most judicious course to pursue, I have reached the conclusion that the only feasible mode is to issue a moderate quantity of provisions to the Indians along the route, who are in a starving condition. It is next to impossible to send troops with their supplies over the mountains at this time; the expense would be enormous. The mail route must be protected, and I deem it my duty to act for the best interests of the Government and the country. Under these circumstances, in behalf of the Government I have to request that you issue in the course of the winter and spring to the Indians near your stations at and west of Camp Floyd, not to exceed 250 barrels of flour and 50,000 pounds of fresh beef, or equivalent in other articles of food. Feeling assured that the agents of the company will procure the provisions economically, and issue them judiciously, I cannot for a moment doubt that the Department will approve of my course, and that the company will be reimbursed by the United States Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 235. } *San Francisco, Cal., December 16, 1861.*

1. Company A, Third Artillery, Lieut. John B. Shinn commanding, will be sent without delay to Benicia Barracks, where it will be mounted and equipped as light artillery.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NEW MEXICO,
Fort Bliss, Tex., December 16, 1861.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF SONORA:

SIR: Upon assuming command of the military forces of the Confederate States upon the frontier, I deem it of the first importance to come, if possible, to a frank and candid agreement with the government of the contiguous Mexican States in regard to certain matters which will necessarily concern the future relations of our respective Republics. In opening communications with Your Excellency upon these subjects, it is my first and most agreeable duty to assure you, as I most sincerely do, that the governments of the Confederate States and of the State of Texas are solicitous of cultivating with the Mexican Republic, and the several States composing it, relations not merely of peace, but of amity and good will. The maintenance of such relations is a manifest necessity to the political and commercial well-being of countries whose common boundaries and mutual intercourse are so

extensive as those of the northern States of Mexico and the Confederate States. Nothing shall be omitted on my part to inaugurate and preserve, as far as in my option, this policy of my Government, and I entertain the hope that reciprocal motives will actuate yourself, sir, and the other high functionaries intrusted with the public affairs of the States of Mexico. Entertaining these views, I regret to be compelled to ask Your Excellency's attention to certain statements which purport to emanate from the public journals of the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz to the effect that by some treaty or convention entered into within the last few months by the Central Government of Mexico and the Federal Government of the United States, the right has been conceded by the former to the latter to march troops and munitions of war across the territories of the Mexican States for the purpose of employing such troops and munitions in the war now pending between the United States and the Confederate States. It is incumbent upon me to ask from Your Excellency an explanation whether or not such a treaty or convention exists, or is recognized and respected by the government of Sonora. If Your Excellency shall apprise me such a right has been conceded to the enemy with whom my Government is at war, and that such a right is respected by the government of your State, the further duty will devolve upon me of informing Your Excellency in a future communication of the consequences which are to be apprehended in case the United States shall attempt to avail themselves of the facilities so afforded them to the injury of the States I have the honor to serve. I consider it proper to communicate officially to Your Excellency, as I have the honor now of doing, the fact that the forces under my command have now and for some time have had full possession of the region of country known as Arizona, and comprising the towns and settlements of the Mesilla Valley. It is no doubt a fact well known to Your Excellency that the settlements of Arizona have been long subject to frequent incursions from the hostile Indians who infest the frontiers to the great injury of your people, as well as ours. These Indians upon committing depredations within one jurisdiction have been in the habit of seeking refuge within the other. It appears to me that a system of co-operation can be easily devised between Your Excellency and myself by which, without the least offense or injury to our respective governments or people, an ample retribution can be inflicted upon these enemies of the human race. I propose to you that the troops of either government shall be at liberty to pursue them within the territory of the other, the pursuing force to report as early as practicable their purpose and strength to the nearest military post of the country within which it shall have entered. By concerted action of our respective forces upon such a basis it would seem certain that these predatory tribes can be effectually subjected or exterminated. Should this proposition meet Your Excellency's concurrence I shall hold myself ready to embody it in any more solemn form that may be preferred by you. During the operations of my army it may become expedient to procure, by purchase from the market of Sonora, supplies for my forces. In that case I entertain the hope that the comities recognized and practiced between friendly governments will be extended to my agents. I would be pleased if Your Excellency would concede to me the right, under such reasonable regulations as you may desire, of establishing a depot in the port of Guaymas, and of transit from thence through the territory of your State. It is easy to see the immense advantages which must in a very brief period accrue to your

people from such facilities, and I am prepared to give you, in any form you may suggest, the amplest guarantees that they shall not be abused.

With high consideration, I am, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, C. S. Army, Commanding Army of New Mexico.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Hoskins, Oreg., December 16, 1861—4 p. m.

Colonel CADY,

Commanding District of Oregon:

COLONEL: On receiving the inclosed dispatches from the Indian agent at the Siletz block-house, which is about thirty-five miles from the post, Capt. J. C. Schmidt, the permanent commander of this post, immediately started with one-half the command (twenty-one men of Company D, Fourth Infantry, included), at this post. I then immediately dispatched an express to Fort Yamhill for more men to assist in garrisoning this post, as we are led to infer that this move is a preconcerted plan to withdraw the troops from this post so as to attack both at once, as we are threatened every day.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. CAMPBELL,

First Lieut., Second Infty. California Vols., Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, *December 16, 1861.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT HOSKINS, OREG.:

SIR: From recent information of a very reliable character, and from personal observations, I am induced to believe that an outbreak is contemplated among the Indians under my charge at no very distant day, and in view of this fact, and for the purpose of warding off danger, I would respectfully suggest that the military force at the block-house here be immediately strengthened by at least twenty additional men.

Hoping that you will soon take such measures as necessary to assist us, I am, yours, respectfully,

B. R. BIDDLE, *Agent.*

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, *December 16, 1861.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT HOSKINS, OREG.:

SIR: Since writing you this morning things have now come to a crisis. The Indians are up and in arms. The military here attempted to arrest two of the ringleaders in the disaffected tribe of Tootootna Indians, but they made their escape. The force here is not sufficient, even for self-defense. Send over more men immediately. If a few of the ringleaders were taken, I think tranquillity would be restored.

Yours, in haste,

BIDDLE,

Agent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, December 17, 1861.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Where the War Department require the officers of the Army to renew their oaths of allegiance I have assumed that all who

did so were bound to serve the Government at least during the rebellion. Under these circumstances I have uniformly adhered to the practice adopted by my predecessor and declined receiving resignations from officers of the Regular Army. With regard to officers of volunteer corps I have occasionally accepted resignations tendered not for any want of loyalty to the Government, but for private reasons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., December 17, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: The following articles it will take time to prepare, and if they are not needed in this direction they will be needed on the Overland Mail Route in the spring, so nothing will be lost by having them procured at once. There should be prepared to ship to Fort Yuma two sets of shoes each for, say, 1,200 mules. In round numbers, say 10,000 muleshoes. They should be hand-made shoes and fitted ready to set. For this number of shoes there should be procured a plenty of horseshoe nails of the proper size. The shoes should one by one be carefully inspected by a practical shoer before they are boxed. Machine-made shoes we have no time or appliances or coal to work over into proper shape en route. There should be prepared to ship to Fort Yuma two sets of shoes each for, say, 550 cavalry and artillery horses, including officers' horses; say 4,400 horseshoes. These should be hand-made and fitted ready to set. A plenty of horseshoe nails of proper size should be sent with them, and each shoe before it is boxed should be inspected by a practical shoer. I shall require 1,500 pairs of woolen overalls or trousers, of strong material and well made, and 1,500 woolen blouses, and 3,000 pairs of stockings, and 2,000 pairs of good strong shoes. These should be made or be got ready to ship to Yuma. This is all the clothing I desire to have at that point for supplying the troops while on the expedition. Each article should be of the best material and substantially made. In a few days I will have prepared all the estimates for the supplies I need.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—Nelson & Doble is the firm where the best horse and mule shoes can be bought, those that are hand-made; they should have toes of steel for the muleshoes. These have to be added by the smith in working the shoes over ready to set.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 18, 1861.

Lieut. Col. JAMES N. OLNEY,
Second Regiment California Volunteer Infantry,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The position you are directed to occupy* with your command is, in the opinion of the general commanding the department, one of

* See Special Orders, No. 233, Department of the Pacific, December 12; p. 760.

greatest importance, and requires on your part watchfulness and vigilance. Nothing will contribute to these requisites more than by maintaining a strict discipline in your command. You will establish one of your companies in or near Santa Barbara, and the other at such distance from it as you may determine. You will take care that no expenditures are made by your quartermaster or commissary not authorized in regulations or orders from these headquarters. You will take with you provisions sufficient to last your command to the end of February next, and also 100 rounds of ammunition for each man. As no wagons will be sent, you are authorized to procure such transportation as may be absolutely necessary previous to going into camp; after that it is presumed no transportation will be required. The fuel required will be delivered at your camp. You will be careful not to exceed the regulated allowance of any kind of supplies. Should there be any vacant buildings in or close to Santa Barbara suitable for quarters that can be procured at reasonable rates, you will report the fact to these headquarters for direction of the department commander. The general desires you to keep him constantly advised of all matters relating to your command and the condition of affairs in the county in which you are stationed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., December 18, 1861.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

MAJOR: Again it becomes my duty to inform you that there has been another draft upon this post for men by Governor Nye, of this Territory. A copy of his request accompanying this (marked A) gives you at once the cause. Governor Nye being at the post and desiring dispatch, I started the twenty-five men and two teams (under the charge of Captain McLean and Lieutenant Chipman, numbering in the aggregate twenty-nine), on the morning of the 17th instant, with the inclosed instructions (paper B*). By sending two teams, both lightly loaded, they can keep up with the command and travel from twenty-five to thirty miles a day. I furnished them thirty days' rations. The Overland Mail Company have agreed with Governor Nye to furnish forage, as they have particularly asked for the force to be sent. I desire to have the views of the general commanding the department in relation to this matter, as it may become necessary to forward more supplies in case the command remains there any length of time and the movement meets with approval. As it will be perceived, my force is pretty well divided at present, but if I have no further call on me for men, I can keep everything in good order until spring, when we should certainly have more men in this section of country. I would state, further, that the Governor will start forward provisions to Ruby Valley, and along the intermediate country for the Indians to-day, and it is to be hoped that peace will be maintained without a resort to arms. The difficulties apprehended grow out of the fact of the chief of the Bannocks dying, and the Indian doctor being killed (as is the custom) for letting him die. The doctor belonged to the Shoshones. This has brought about a difficulty between the two tribes, and, as is generally

*Not found.

their custom, each it is feared will commence committing depredations on the whites, each laying it upon the other, so as to get the whites to take sides for them. Ruby Valley is distant from this post about 260 miles. Good road, but sandy.

Hoping to hear of your approval as above, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. ROWE,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure A.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, December 16, 1861.

Capt. EDWIN A. ROWE,
Commandant of Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: I am informed there is serious apprehension of an Indian difficulty at Ruby Valley. To prevent, if possible, such a calamity, you will on receipt of this detail twenty-five soldiers, properly officered, to proceed at once to Ruby Valley and report to Warren Wassen, acting Indian agent, whom I have sent in advance to that place to act according to circumstances.

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor of the Territory of Nevada.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 19, 1861.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: On the 17th instant I had the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic dispatch of the 16th. I am now busily engaged in throwing forward supplies to Fort Yuma preparatory to a forward movement. Activity prevails in every department. I shall in a few days move the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Colonel Bowie, now encamped near Sacramento, to the southern district, to take the place of the troops designated for the expedition. My communications of the 9th and 10th instant, together with the returns which will be forwarded by the steamer of the 21st, will give you the strength of my command. Owing to the continued Indian disturbances in the northwestern portion of the State I have found it necessary to create the District of Humboldt, and have ordered Col. Francis J. Lippitt, of the Second Infantry California Volunteers, to proceed to Fort Humboldt with the staff and two companies of his regiment and assume command of the district. With a commander on the spot, the troops at Forts Ter-Waw, Gaston, Seward, and Bragg will act in concert, and quiet will be maintained. I have ordered a battalion of two companies of the Second Infantry California Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Olney, of that regiment, to take post at Santa Barbara, Cal. This I deem necessary to preserve quiet in that quarter. The remaining company of Lippitt's regiment I have placed on Alcatraz Island, under Major Burton, for instruction in heavy artillery. In view of a possibility of a hostile force threatening this city I have desired the chief engineer, Colonel De Russy, to submit to me a plan for temporary defensive works. I shall then throw up field-works to command the approaches, but we may be somewhat embarrassed for the want of a sufficient number of heavy guns. The forts at Fort

Point and on Alzatraz Island have in position about one half of the guns required for their complete armament. I deem it of importance that the balance of the armament for these forts should be sent out as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 238. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 19, 1861.

Companies C and E, First Cavalry, under the command of Capt. William T. Magruder, will embark for the East on the steamer of the 21st. Surg. Thomas A. McParlin and Asst. Surg. Pascal A. Quinan will accompany this command. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 19, 1861.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. District Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department directs me to inform you that the proposition submitted for the consideration of the General-in-Chief, recommending the recapture of forts surrendered to the rebels in Arizona, having been approved, you are desired to communicate to these headquarters as early as possible a statement in full of what is necessary for the complete equipment of the force to be placed under your command. This force will consist of the First Regiment of Infantry and battalion of First Cavalry California Volunteers, and a battery of four light guns under the command of Lieutenant Shinn, Third Artillery. The general has given directions for the transportation necessary for this movement to be forwarded to San Pedro, where the trains will be organized under the immediate direction of Captain Moore, assistant quartermaster, who will report to you for duty. Directions have also been given for the shipment to the mouth of the Colorado River of 200,000 rations of subsistence stores. The troops to be employed on this expedition and now on duty in the southern district will be relieved by the Fifth Regiment of Infantry and one or two squadrons of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., December 19, 1861.

Capt. T. L. ROBERTS,
Commanding at San Diego, Cal.:

SIR: Have your company got in perfect readiness for important field service connected with the re-establishment of Fort Mojave and of Fort

Baker at Las Vegas, on the Salt Lake road. Have a drill at the target, three shots per man a day for ten days, commencing at 100 yards and increasing ten yards each day. Have also two hours' drill each day at skirmish drill. Make a tabular report of every shot to me. Be careful of your clothing; have it carefully mended, particularly the men's shoes.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 20, 1861—2 p. m.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: My reports and returns already made, and which you will receive with this, will inform you of the strength of my command. The troops are in good condition, and improving in discipline and instruction. The country is generally quiet. In the southwestern portion of the State the sympathizers with rebellion are numerous, and small parties are constantly organizing with a view to pass the frontier; but thus far we have defeated their attempts. The most stringent measures have been adopted and enforced to prevent the rebels from receiving any assistance from this country. I am now actively engaged in preparing the means of transportation and all the supplies necessary for the expedition which I am authorized to make under Colonel Carleton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., December 21, 1861.

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the general commanding the department a memorandum of supplies (A) which may be needed at San Pedro for 1,600 men while marching from Camp Latham, Cal., to Fort Yuma, on the Colorado River; these supplies to be purchased at San Francisco and shipped to San Pedro. They amount to 87,888 pounds of subsistence stores, including ten days added for delays at Fort Yuma and contingencies on the route thither, but not comprising five days in every seven of fresh beef to be driven on the hoof. The memorandum also includes 300 six-gallon water kegs, to be purchased and shipped as above; also 3,000 pounds of horse and mule shoes, nails, &c., out of 8,000 pounds, which should be shipped to San Pedro. On the memorandum marked A you will find that there should be 441,000 pounds of barley shipped from San Francisco to San Pedro, to provide forage for 900 mules and 550 horses for thirty days. This calculation is adapted to a train of 150 wagons, 425 cavalry, and 125 artillery and officers' horses, and contemplates that the wagons shall start with 3,000 pounds each, with contingencies of delays amounting to ten days, as stated. The memorandum shows that 102,000 pounds

of barley cannot be transported by these wagons. This quantity is needed to complete the forage that will be consumed in the thirty days above mentioned, and can be placed upon the route by the fifty teams that will be needed in the district after the expedition takes the field, or by private contract, as the general may direct. Bear this in mind, that these supplies do not embrace one pound of subsistence or forage to be used after leaving Fort Yuma, except the item of 10,000 pounds of pemmican. This article, as you know, is prepared from pounded dried beef and beef lard. It takes some time to prepare it, and I respectfully ask immediate authority to make a contract for it. On this point it will be desirable to have a reply by telegraph.

I also have the honor to inclose memorandum, marked B, of supplies required to be at Fort Yuma for a command of 1,600 men, independent of its garrison, for an expedition of ninety days, exclusive of beef six days in the week, which is to be driven on the hoof or purchased en route. In the article of flour I have put down but one pound per ration. To supply this deficiency of food I would recommend that the ration of fresh beef should be increased to one pound and three-quarters, more particularly as the troops will have neither beans, nor rice, nor potatoes. I would respectfully suggest that full rations for the command for ninety days should be shipped from San Francisco, the small rations which we will leave behind us to be drawn upon afterward as occasion may require. Further on you will note a suggestion connected with this particular matter and that of an advanced depot. The total weight of the subsistence stores to be transported, after excluding all small rations and adding the pemmican, you will observe to be 217,700 pounds. The ammunition for small-arms and artillery, hospital stores, tools, clothing, and horse and mule shoes, &c., must be shipped by sea and the Colorado to Fort Yuma; so must the 600,000 pounds of barley noted on this memorandum B. How that forage is to be disposed of is fully set forth on that memorandum. These calculations apply to 144 wagons, four ambulances, and two forges, and are based upon the supposition that 425 cavalry horses will carry the barley they require for ten days, the men marching on foot. In this connection I would recommend that three of these ambulances (the fourth is at Fort Yuma), of the best Concord make, be purchased at San Francisco; those in use here and at Benicia are all worn and will not stand the journey when exposed to the dry air and hot sands of the desert.

You must know that when we leave a point ninety miles up the river we shall leave there on deposit for return teams, &c., 54,000 pounds of barley, and take with us 192,500 pounds, full rations for the entire command for thirteen days. It is possible that quite a supply of wheat raised by the Indians can be procured at the villages 200 miles above the fort; perhaps wheat and corn from the country on the right of the road 80 or 100 miles farther on. If so, this will be lucky, and figuring from this point something must be left to good fortune in this respect. If in this we are disappointed, we must diminish the forage rations so as to enable us to reach the proposed destination. If you add more wagons they must be used for the transportation of forage. You will see that it is not contemplated to take any tents for the use of the command. It is probable that in the country at the other end of the route, particularly if we are successful, we shall be able to obtain flour, beef, and salt, but it is not likely that small stores enough for so large an additional force can be procured; so it is submitted whether it would not be well to have a depot at the villages 200 miles above Yuma, protected by two companies intrenched, the supplies for which

depot and the companies to be sent from this coast and follow the main movement as soon as practicable. With such a force in front the garrison at Fort Yuma need not exceed two companies. The commander of the depot at the villages should be an uncommonly fine officer, and the companies full and of the best material. Their intrenchments might be garnished by two of the mountain howitzers from Fort Yuma. There are two at Los Angeles. Subtracting the 207,700 pounds of subsistence stores noted on memorandum B from the ninety days' subsistence stores to be shipped from San Francisco, as per memorandum C, from this latter supply there will be left at Fort Yuma, which at once can be forwarded to the depot 200 miles above, 15,600 pounds of pork, 56,600 pounds of flour, 22,630 pounds of beans, say 1,000 gallons of vinegar, say 1,500 pounds of candles, say 6,000 pounds of soap, and 621 pounds of salt. It would be well to bear this in mind. Yourself and Major Burton and other artillery officers can determine better than myself how much artillery ammunition should be sent with the expedition. There should, in my opinion, be at least enough for two engagements. I wish you to telegraph at once to Washington to learn from the last ordnance returns from that Territory how much artillery ammunition was in store at the depot there, say on the 30th of September last. If they answer by telegraph that there is a good supply, you can then telegraph to the Adjutant-General to order by mail at once what you think I may need to provide against contingencies, to be sent down within striking distance of my command. Through the same channels of communication the commanding officer in that Territory can be ordered to send down to the same point subsistence stores and forage if he has them, or can procure them, for say thirty days. This will provide for a wide enough margin of time and for accidents to enable us, if possible, to accomplish the purposes of the expedition.

I require to be sent immediately to San Pedro Sharps carbines for three companies, say 255. I require 185 navy revolvers and 50 sabers and belts, 255 carbine slings and swivels, and the other necessary accouterments for 255 of that arm. The navy revolvers should have the corresponding number of holsters to be worn on the saber belts. I propose that only half of the cavalry, the most expert and best-mounted men, should be armed with sabers. Two companies have them already. There should be prepared and shipped from Benicia by sea to Fort Yuma 138,000 rifled musket-ball cartridges, and 6,000 buckshot cartridges for the musket; the weight of the buckshot to correspond with that of the ball for the same arm. I wish that you would be sure and have these buckshot cartridges prepared, as I want them for especial purposes; also send 66,000 Sharps carbine cartridges. Be sure and have the number of percussion caps sent correspond with the number of musket and carbine cartridges. Send likewise by sea, as above, 40,000 rounds navy revolver cartridges. Please direct Captain McAllister to ship with the ordnance stores to Fort Yuma an adequate supply of extra swivel bars, swivel-bar screws, tumbler screws, a few hammers, &c. He understands well what I need in this respect. The rifles in the hands of three companies of the First Cavalry are worthless as weapons for mounted men. The sixty revolvers, army size, at present in the hands of one of the companies, I shall issue to teamsters. They are unfit for cavalry. The other four companies have each sixty navy revolvers and lack twenty-five per company. From this you will see why I need the additional 185. Please take my requests in this letter in lieu of formal requisitions, and do me the favor to issue your orders accordingly. It would be well to have half of all supplies

marked "Mojave Expedition," and the other half "Fort Baker, Las Vegas, Salt Lake Road." I would suggest whether it would not be well, for certain reasons which will be obvious to you, to have the battery of guns, the artillery ammunition, and dismounted cannoneers go by sea to Fort Yuma, the horses and men of the battery who ride them to come to San Pedro, and go thence by land to Fort Yuma as cavalry. I would suggest that 5,000 pounds of presents for Indians, to consist of tobacco, knives, small looking-glasses, vermilion paint, beads, needles, and linen thread, awls, iron arrow-points, fish-hooks and lines, hoes, a few scarlet blankets for the chiefs, &c., should be purchased and shipped by sea to Fort Yuma—one-half to be distributed to the Indians on the Colorado, the remainder to the Indians at the villages 200 miles above—and 10,000 yards of manta, *i. e.*, shirting calico, &c. With this purchase wheat. Would it not be well to have no payment made to the troops until after they leave Fort Yuma, and then, say, only two months?

The firm of Nelson & Doble, at San Francisco, furnish, it is said, the best hand-made horse and mule shoes. In fitting the muleshoes be sure and have them furnished with steel toes. Please have sent to San Pedro 5,000 of the muleshoes and 2,200 of the horseshoes, which I wrote to you on the 17th instant to have prepared. I shall need them here to set the moment the mules arrive, and to use on the road to Fort Yuma. The remaining 5,000 muleshoes and 2,200 horseshoes should be shipped by sea to Fort Yuma, if they can be got ready in time, otherwise to be sent down to San Pedro to go by land. Of course a proper quantity of nails and a few dozen horseshoe rasps will be sent with the shoes. There should be a small supply of stationery, blank muster-rolls, blank regimental and company returns, &c., sent by sea to Fort Yuma, without fail. If the Government has authorized the seizure of Guaymas, as suggested by the general, it is worthy of grave consideration whether that would not be a cheaper and better point of departure, as the country far into the interior has an abundant supply of meat and flour. If in this event the cavalry and artillery horses and means of transportation were already there, then there could not be much doubt on this point. If Guaymas belonged to us it would be the point whence the military supplies for the southern part of the Territory in question should, in my opinion, be transported. As we are now situated, in point of time I am inclined to the opinion that the point of departure must be Fort Yuma, and have made the calculations accordingly; but this you will see involves a very heavy expense. I allude to Guaymas for the reasons that if it is possible to make that the base of our operations we first accomplish the important object, as suggested by the general commanding, of securing that point against the rebels, and we shall then have a much better country to march through, with less desert to encounter, and more time to perfect our arrangements. Grain, flour, sugar, and beef can be procured, also vegetables, for troops along the route through Sonora, thereby diminishing the great cost of transportation and the embarrassments consequent upon having so large a train, to say nothing of the risk of animals perishing. It at once secures from the other side the most important point on the Gulf—always accessible by steamer in five or six days from San Francisco.

It could be so arranged, in case the general should wish to make Guaymas the point of departure, that the cavalry and a certain amount of transportation could move from Fort Yuma at the proper time to form a junction at Tucson with the artillery and infantry sent by sea to Guaymas, and directly northward through the most populous part of

Sonora. (Measure on the map the land transportation to Tucson, respectively, from San Pedro, Cal., and from Guaymas.) I have made all the calculations herewith submitted with reference to passing through our own territory, without knowing the plans of the general or his authority in regard to Guaymas, and merely hazard these suggestions in case Guaymas is to be held. Please get by telegraph this information from Washington, and send it to me by mail, *i. e.*, "from Colonel Canby's reports what is the strength of the rebels now in New Mexico and at Fort Bliss; what the description of the troops, and where are they stationed?" You will see by memorandum C the amount of forage, subsistence stores, &c., which must all be at Fort Yuma, except 250,000 pounds of barley, before the troops cross the desert this side of the Colorado; because it will not do to concentrate the command at Fort Yuma until the supplies that they will consume after leaving there have been actually deposited at that point, and all risks of the river and accidents to the boat, &c., have been overcome. While this transportation is going on every preparation must be made here, so that the moment I am apprised that these supplies have reached Fort Yuma the march can be commenced. The quartermaster should employ at San Francisco strong, energetic Union men as teamsters. They should be armed with revolvers and the riflemen's knives now in the arsenal at Benicia. I have said nothing about a military chest for the expedition. Captain Kirkham will be able to tell the amount of ready money which should be taken along in the quartermaster's and commissary departments. The necessity of small coin should not be overlooked; for this purpose it can be specially prepared in the mint. For all purchases to be made in Sonora we must have specie. I shall send Surgeon McNulty to San Francisco, there to consult with the medical director as to what hospital stores, &c., are indispensably required, and none other. On memorandum C it is noted to send these stores by water to Fort Yuma. On consultation with Surgeon McNulty I find, to avoid accidents, they had better be shipped to San Pedro to go overland.

Please have purchased for the expedition by the commissary at San Francisco and shipped to Yuma two barrels unground black pepper. As the troops will carry no knapsacks, I wish to have straps prepared, so that each man can carry upon his back his blanket and great coat. In case the general approves of the latter suggestion, I have asked Lieutenant-Colonel West to have a pattern prepared while he is in San Francisco. I earnestly beg that the general will telegraph to Oregon and have the horses that were turned in there sent to San Pedro for the use of the First Cavalry. Those horses are accustomed to the noise of arms and to the saber exercise and in other respects are well trained. Some of them may be unfit for service, but eighty or ninety of the best I require. They are doubtless American stock and better capable for heavy men than the small California horses; besides, to supply this number from this neighborhood we should have just so many unbroken animals with which to commence a campaign. There should be twenty-five good pack-mules in addition to those working in the train starting with aparejos and laden with forage. These will doubtless be required for expeditions to localities inaccessible to wagons. The aparejos are in the depot here and at Fort Yuma. I observed among the public wagons which came down on the Senator two metallic pontoon wagon beds. If you have more at Benicia, please have four additional ones sent down for the use of the expedition. There should be two coils lariat rope one-half inch in diameter come with these wagons; fifteen coils, say five-eighths inch in diameter, should be shipped to Yuma for

packing, for the use of trains, &c. I send Lieutenant-Colonel West to San Francisco, to stay twenty days from the time he leaves here, to assist either to carry out the details of the present plan or any other which the general may inaugurate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

A.

Memorandum of supplies needed at San Pedro for 1,600 men on march (twenty days) from Camp Latham to Fort Yuma.

FULL RATIONS.

		Pounds
Pork, 3 days, at 1,200 pounds per day	net..	3,600
Flour, 32,000 rations, of 18 ounces each	do...	36,000
Beans, 16,000 rations	do...	2,480
Rice, 16,000 rations	do...	1,600
Coffee, 32,000 rations	do...	3,200
Sugar, 32,000 rations	gross..	5,200
Vinegar, 32,000 rations	do...	3,424
Candles, 32,000 rations—sperm	do...	400
Soap, 32,000 rations	do...	1,472
Salt, 32,000 rations	do...	1,216
		58,592
Exclusive of eighteen days fresh beef on the hoof. Add ten days for delays at Fort Yuma and contingencies en route, increasing above 50 per cent. on each item, including beef		29,296
Total amount to be transported from San Pedro by land		87,888

ADDITIONAL.

Pemmican	pounds..	10,000	
Tents		760	
Mess-kits		8,928	
Field and staff, &c		1,250	
Horseshoes, *a* &c		3,000	
			23,938
			111,826

Add 300 6-gallon water-kegs to be landed at San Pedro, 2 to each of the 150 wagons; hooped with iron; well-seasoned wood.

FORAGE.

Time of march from Camp Lathan to Fort Yuma, twenty days:			
900 mules daily		8,100	
550 horses daily		6,600	
Twenty days		14,700	=294,000
Add ten days for delays at Fort Yuma and contingencies en route, increasing above 50 per cent			147,000
			441,000
Of this amount 150 wagons being loaded with subsistence stores, &c., weighing		111,826	
Will carry of barley		338,174	338,174
Required to be placed on the road from Camp Latham to Fort Yuma			102,826

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., December 20, 1861.

a Eight thousand should be shipped to San Pedro, which leaves 5,000 pounds to be sent before starting.

B.

Supplies indispensably required at Fort Yuma for a command of 1,600 men (independent of its garrison) for a period of ninety days, exclusive of beef six days in the week, to be driven on the hoof or purchased en route.

	Pounds.
Pork for 1,600 men 13 weeks, once a week, is 1,200 pounds per week, equal to	15,600
Flour for 1,600 men for 91 days, 1 pound per man daily	145,600
Sugar for 1,600 men for 91 days, full rations	22,000
Coffee for 1,600 men for 91 days, full rations	14,500
Salt for 1,600 men for 91 days, not full ration	5,000
Vinegar for 1,600 men for 91 days, not full ration	5,000
Total weight of provisions	207,700

Some rice for sick not included; also a few candles.

Ammunition:	Pounds.	
210,000 rounds musket and carbine for 1,400 men, 150 rounds each	20,370	
40,000 rounds Colt's revolver	1,200	
Total weight small ammunition		21,570
Hospital stores, total weight		6,000
Tools:	Pounds.	
100 spades	450	
100 handaxes	600	
100 handpicks	650	
Hatchets	200	
100 shovels	550	
2 crowbars	50	
Small tools	500	
		3,000

100 extra ax-helves.

100 extra pick-helves, to be supplied but not included in above weight.

Clothing:	Pounds.	
3,200 pairs stockings	900	
1,500 blouses, including packages	2,000	
1,500 pairs pants, including packages	3,030	
3,000 pairs bootees	9,120	
		15,050
Horseshoes, muleshoes, nails, &c.		3,000
Tents:	Pounds.	
1 hospital	400	
3 servants'	100	
2 Sibley	260	
		760
Pemmican, 10 days' rations for 1,600 men, at 10 ounces each		10,000
Ammunition, &c., for artillery, not including that carried in caissons		10,000
Mess-kits, blankets, &c., for 16 companies, 558 pounds each		8,928
Field and staff, baggage, &c., books, records, &c.		1,250
		287,258

150 wagons required for nearly 144 tons, of 2,000 pounds each.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., December 20, 1861.

Notes of forage required at Fort Yuma.

An advance train of 50 wagons to go up the river 90 miles, up and back, 9 days in advance of main movement—

	Pounds.
Will carry of barley	150,000
Will consume of barley	22,500
Will leave on deposit	127,500

	Pounds.	
150 wagons to same point with main movement will carry above-named supplies and 1,000 pounds each of barley	150,000	
425 cavalry horses (men on foot) will take each 100 pounds	42,500	
		192,500

Notes of forage required at Fort Yuma—Continued.

	Pounds.	Pounds.
Daily consumption, 900 mules	8,100	
Daily consumption, 550 horses	6,600	
	14,700	
5 days going 90 miles up river, at 14,700 pounds per day	73,500	
Second deposit at point 90 miles up river		119,000
		246,500
When the main movement leaves the point 90 miles up the river it will take with it on 150 wagons and 425 horses		192,500
Leaving on deposit for return trains, &c		54,000
Deposit needed at Fort Yuma for advance train		150,000
For main movement		192,500
To be consumed at Yuma and for return trains		257,500
		600,000

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

To contract with Johnson for delivery at Fort Yuma.

Barley	600,000

SUBSISTENCE.

Pork, ⅔ of 13 weeks, 1,600 men, 26 days, net 1,200 pounds daily, gross	51,156	
Flour, 145,600 rations, 22 ounces each	200,200	
Beans, 145,600 rations	22,630	
Coffee, 145,600 rations	14,700	
Sugar, 145,600 rations	23,887	
Vinegar, 145,600 rations	15,622	
Candles, 145,600 rations	1,550	
Soap, 145,600 rations	6,789	
Salt, 145,600 rations	5,621	
Pickles	2,000	
Syrup, 20 8-gallon kegs	2,000	
		346,155
Ammunition, small and large		31,370
Hospital stores		6,000
Tools		3,000
Clothing		15,050
Horseshoes, muleshoes, &c		8,000
		1,009,575

Should not the guns and caissons of the battery go by sea, stores to be marked one-half Fort Mojave, and one-half Fort Baker, Las Vegas, Salt Lake road.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO BE SENT BY SEA.

Five hundred gunny bags in which to pack pork at Yuma; 500 seamless gunny bags, of capacity of 100 pounds of barley each, and to be of sufficient length to be laid across a saddle conveniently. Each sack should have a substantial buckskin string sewed on near its mouth.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., December 20, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., December 21, 1861.

Maj. EDWIN A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MAJOR: Take steps to ascertain from one Rhodes, who is in the vicinity of Gila City with 200 head of beef cattle, what he will take

for them. Your scouts, Keene and Costello, know him. Ascertain if they are in good order, and let me know the particulars of their condition, number, and price. If possible see them yourself. If they can be had cheap enough it will not be necessary for me to drive stock over the desert for the Mojave expedition. You can say this to the owner. Lieutenant-Colonel West informs me that Yager had on hand some seventy tons of hay which he was willing to sell at $55. This is a very high price. As I may send a few cavalry to Fort Yuma to remain until the warm weather sets in, buy it at that price if you can not get it for less. Tell him to cut some more if he can and haul it out to the mail stations on the road across the desert—say to the amount of ten tons to each station—commencing at Carriso Creek, thence eastwardly on the road to Yuma, if he is willing to place it there at the price last paid by the Overland Mail Company, according to the station at which it was delivered. This will be an excellent job for him, and it will do to feed my pack-mules and animals as I cross the desert on the Mojave expedition. He can haul out a good deal, I am told, from the neighborhood of Gonzales' Ferry and thereabouts. A man named Quirino Garcia can tell him the best place to cut it. On these two points I wish you to inform me at once by special express what can be done about them. I can get along without either and will not submit to any extortion. Send Keene to report to me the moment he returns. Practice your men at target firing. You can use three rounds per day for that purpose, commencing at 100 yards and increasing to 200, firing kneeling or off-hand, as each man would prefer to make good shots. Keep an exact record of each shot in each company and report to me the result. I wish you to send a scout who has good judgment about the subject, preferably an officer, to Gonzales' Ferry by the other side of the Colorado to examine the quality and extent of the grazing in that neighborhood. Report the information to me at once. Practice your men carefully two hours per day at the skirmish drill until further orders. You will keep your own counsel about this and all letters written to you on public business. Keep them under lock and key. Report to me the moment the two field pieces and the barley for the cavalry reach you. These articles left San Francisco on a steamer for Guaymas three weeks ago. They consist, I believe, of guns, ammunition, barley, &c., of about sixty tons weight. Should Capt. George A. Johnson be at your post tell him to send some one else down with his boat for these stores, and to come on here himself immediately, as I wish to see him. He must lose no time. You are to obey no writs of habeas corpus issued for Showalter or either of his party, or for any other secessionist who has been or who may be taken prisoner and confined at your post, without orders from the general commanding the department.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., December 21, 1861.

Lieut. Col. Joseph R. West, First Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on public business connected with the movement of troops in this district. He will report at these headquarters in twenty days.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *December 23, 1861.*
(Received 9.10 p. m. 24th.)

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT, U. S. Army:

Your letter of November 5 received. Retain Colonels Cady and Carleton in your department. Your arrangements are approved.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 23, 1861.

Lieut. Col. A. CADY,
Seventh Regiment Infantry, Comdg. Dist. of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

COLONEL: The general commanding the department directs me to inform you that during the interruption of the overland mail by high water all communications to these headquarters are to be sent by express companies. Colonel Cady will please notify the post commanders in Oregon and Washington Territory accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. WRIGHT,
Lieut., Second Cavalry California Volunteers,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, Cal., December 23, 1861.

All persons who have been arrested or who may be arrested in this State as secessionists or traitors to the country will be kept in confinement at Fort Yuma until final action is had on each case. The garrison of that fort will be at once increased to nine companies—one of artillery, six of infantry, and two of cavalry. Its defenses will be strengthened and some heavy guns mounted, and it will be well supplied with ammunition, provisions, and forage. It is reported that the Navajo Indians obstruct the route from Albuquerque to Los Angeles, now important as the only one on which the daily mail from the States can be carried, that of the north being blocked up with snow, that of the south being in possession of the rebels at its eastern end and on the Rio Grande. These Indians are therefore to be brought to terms. An expedition, consisting of seven companies, will move up the Colorado on Colonel Hoffman's trail. Three of these companies (infantry) will reoccupy Fort Navajo and re-establish the ferry. This force, as heretofore, will draw its supplies from Los Angeles. The other four—three of cavalry and one of infantry—will proceed on to Las Vegas, near the Potosi mines, on the Salt Lake road, and establish a post at the old Mormon fort. This is preliminary to the movement, already ordered, of troops next summer to Fort Crittenden, near Salt Lake. The new post at Las Vegas will be known as Fort Baker.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

LOS ANGELES, *December 23, 1861.*

Col. J. H. CARLETON:

SIR: On the 21st of November I left this place (Los Angeles) and spent the night at Mrs. Carpenter's ranch of Los Nietos, distant about

twelve miles. On the following day I reached Anaheim. Here I was informed by a miner from the ranch of Judge Witherbee, in San Diego County, that a few days previous a party of about sixteen men, all well armed, had left that neighborhood and the town of San Diego ostensibly on a prospecting tour in the mountains near where the State line passes the mountain range in its course from the coast to the Colorado River and Desert. Knowing that there is a trail leading over the mountain at the point called the Jacumba Pass, and thinking that possibly the information obtained might prove a thread that would lead me to some rendezvous on the Lower Colorado, I continued on toward San Diego, spending the night of the 23d at San Juan Capistrano, and that of the 24th at the residence of Col. C. J. Coutz, near the mission of San Luis Rey, and distant from Los Angeles about ninety miles, and forty from the town of San Diego. From information obtained I became satisfied that the above-mentioned party was less in number than represented, and that it was in fact a prospecting party which had armed themselves in order to intimidate or override the Mexican authorities on the frontier, as the commanding officer, Don Matias Moreno, had forbidden any parties under the pretense of mining coming over the line into Lower or Mexican California. My health, which was bad at the time of leaving Los Angeles, caused me to travel quite slowly, making short journeys daily. On the 25th turned back from Mr. Coutz's ranch, and traveled about twenty miles to Temecula. Here I learned that there were two men, travelers toward Texas, who had been waiting some days the arrival of their companions who were expected from El Monte or Los Angeles.

On the following morning (26th) was introduced to the two travelers, one of whom was a Mr. Sumner. The other man's name I have forgotten. As they purposed traveling toward Warner's ranch we left in company. Traveled very slowly. Discovered from Mr. Sumner that he was desirous to avoid, if possible, the military post at Camp Wright. Gave him all the information in my knowledge respecting the roads and trails. Did not find him communicative respecting the object of his journey to Texas, or the persons whom he expected to accompany him. Said he might spend the winter on the Colorado River. My companions having stopped at Giftaler's, I proceeded to Camp Wright, where I spent the night with Major Rigg. Was treated with great hospitality both by the major and all the officers of the command. The officers and men appeared in an efficient state. Their drill and discipline appeared good, yet as they were just forming the camp, not yet having completed moving from Buena Vista (Warner's ranch), the opportunity of judging was unfavorable. Traveled twenty-one miles. On the 27th proceeded to old Camp Wright, fifteen miles, and spent the night with Lieutenant Vestal, who with a small number of soldiers still occupied the camp. Was treated very politely by the lieutenant and spent the night agreeably. On the 28th went to San Isabel, ten miles, and stopped with Mr. F. O'Campo. Found him in communication with Major Rigg and busily employed, both himself and servants, in affording aid to the major in the prosecution of his plans. During the night Captain Greene, from Major Rigg's command, with about thirty men arrived at the ranch. On Friday morning (29th) learned from a herdsman in the employ of Mr. O'Campo that Showalter's party had been arrested by command of Major Rigg early that morning. Major Rigg displayed a good deal of energy and perseverance in this affair. In the afternoon left Santa Isabel and traveled on a trail to San Felipe in company with a Mexican to his residence at the Volcan, some six miles, where I spent the night. Learned that Don Manuel Gaudara had arrived at Carrillo's

(Buena Vista) on the day previous, but after my departure from that locality. Wrote a note to Colonel Carleton inclosing it in one to Major Rigg advising them of this fact. Intrusted the notes, which had no signature, to an Indian, with small expectation that they would reach their intended destination. November 30, left the Volcan and descending the mountain reached San Felipe, seven miles. Was informed that Governor Gaudara left there on the morning of the 28th. Was told that Sonorians on the road and residing in that neighborhood entertained the idea that Gaudara's visit was to see what prospect there was of obtaining men and means in this State to assist him in restoring himself to power in Sonora. Traveled to Vallecito, in all twenty-two miles, and put up with Mr. Mulkins, who keeps the station-house with the assistance of Mrs. Beard, his sister. Mr. Mulkins had been advised by letter that Showalter's party had been captured; and although he was too unwell to take my horse to the stable, leaving me to feed and stable my horse, he spent the night till a late hour in writing what appeared to be answers to two letters lying before him on the table, and to which he frequently referred while writing, and which he burned after completing his letters.

December 1, proceeded to Carriso Creek and took dinner with Sergeant McClaggan, an old soldier and a good and true man. He was glad to see me, having known me in San Diego. At this place found Mr. Gonzales, whose ferry on the Colorado had been suspended by order of Lieutenant-Colonel West, commanding at Fort Yuma. He was on his way to the settlements of California with his family, household goods, &c. He said that his lot had been a hard one, and that he intended to lay his case before Colonel Carleton. In his company were traveling some two or three Americans. Wrote a letter without signature and inclosed it in one to the postmaster of Los Angeles, also without signature. and gave it to one of the Americans to put into the office on his reaching Los Angeles. On inquiring of one of Gonzales' company respecting the condition of things at the Gonzales Ferry, was told that I would have no difficulty in crossing there, as the Indians had balsas (rafts) with which they would cross me. Went on to Indian Wells, some twenty-eight miles, and slept. Here I found Mr. Albright with a mule team on his way to San Felipe. He was in the employ of Mr. Yager. December 2, traveled to Seven Wells, about thirty-five miles. Met a number of Mexicans from Sonora. They were going to California. Could learn nothing of importance from them. December 3, reached Yager's and forwarded letters, &c., to Lieutenant-Colonel West at the fort, distant one mile. On the morning of the 4th visited the fort. Was received by Colonel West with much hospitality. The men composing the garrison were busily occupied in throwing up earthworks at different points on the hill called Fort Yuma. Remained at Mr. Yager's until the 10th, visiting the fort daily or riding up the river where some herdsmen were engaged in collecting cattle. Directed my attention somewhat to beaver hunting, and succeeded in securing the capture of one through the aid of one of Mr. Yager's men, who living near Gonzales' Ferry had come up and brought his traps at my solicitation. Went out with him and assisted in setting his traps, but nothing was caught this time. From this man I became satisfied that there was no rendezvous of men at or near Gonzales' Ferry, nor had there been any such rendezvous. He had frequently and recently examined the river on each bank for some distance below the ferry in search of grass fields for hay-making. He was so engaged at the time of my arrival on the river. I saw men from the gold fields on both sides of the Colorado River and in the forks of that river and the Gila, and I

became fully satisfied that there were no bodies of men collecting on either river. At Colorado City, opposite Fort Yuma, found an old acquaintance, Jack Hinton, and made a new one in the person of Mr. Hooper (a young brother of G. F. Hooper). Both of these gentlemen are good and true Union men. While at the river a Mexican arrived there from Warner's ranch. He told me that he was present at the taking of Showalter's party, but from the place described by him as the place where they were taken I at once discovered his falsity. I further learned that he was on his way to Cahorca via Sonoita, in Sonora. I also suspected that there was an intention to deceive Colonel West as to his destination. I immediately went to the fort and informed Colonel West. This man having left Warner's ranch after the arrival there of Gaudara caused me to suspect that he might have been sent to Sonora by Gaudara. Having been informed by Colonel West that he was coming to Los Angeles and invited to accompany him, I left the river on the 10th instant on my return.

On the morning of the 14th found Captain Parvin at San Felipe, with his company of infantry from Camp Wright, on his way to Fort Yuma. Reached Camp Wright (Oak Grove) this day, where I remained until the 16th, waiting for my horse, which was at Santa Isabel. The camp was on the alert, having been put in a state of defense as if preparing for an attack. The Showalter party and some others were detained at this camp as prisoners. I reached the Laguna this evening, where I overtook Colonel West. On the 17th reached San José, and on the 18th returned to Los Angeles. On the 4th I wrote Colonel Carleton from Fort Yuma, advising him of my arrival out. There was nothing worthy of note on the return. At Carriso Creek Mr. McClaggan informed me that a few days previous (7th instant) a party of eight men were seen at Indian Wells. As they were not seen at any other point on the road, I conclude that they must have traversed the desert from north to south, east of San Bernardino Mountain, and crossing the river at the place where seen continued on toward Gonzales' Ferry or some point still lower down the river. This route east of San Bernardino to Indian Wells has frequently been traveled by parties on their way to Sonora from this State. The appearance of the troops at the different posts and camps where I met them was, in my inexperienced judgment, good. Whether at permanent posts, temporary camps, or on the march, I was most agreeably disappointed in the soldierlike bearing and deportment of the volunteers. A detachment of cavalry, which I met on the march between new and old Camp Wright on the 27th of November, called forth my admiration. Had it been marching in review or to the battlefield their compact formation and perfect order could not well have excelled that which they presented while marching through a broken country over a winding, zigzag road lined with brush. There are some men on the road whose patriotism is not above suspicion. There are but few inhabitants on the river, and they mostly Mexicans, in whom no great reliance could be safely reposed.

J. J. WARNER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 240. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., December 24, 1861.*

* * * * * * *

2. Col. C. Sims, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will designate three companies of his regiment for duty in the District of Southern

California. These troops will be in readiness to embark for Los Angeles on the 28th instant under the command of Lieut. Col. George S. Evans, Second Cavalry.

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4. In compliance with instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office, Maj. William Austine, Third Artillery, is relieved from duty in this department and will proceed to Washington City.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 24, 1861.

Col. FERRIS FORMAN,
Fourth Regiment Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Camp Sigel, near Auburn, Cal.:

SIR: So soon as Colonel Bowie's regiment is moved south you will be instructed to take post with the headquarters and five companies at Camp Union, near Sacramento, Cal. As your command is supplied to the 15th proximo, no additional supplies will be sent to Auburn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 24, 1861.

GEORGE M. HANSON, Esq.,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Northern Dist. of Cal., Marysville, Cal.:

SIR: The Indian disturbances in the northwestern part of this State render it absolutely necessary to take prompt measures to collect all the Indians in that quarter and place them on the reservations set apart for their homes. I have created the District of Humboldt and placed it under the command of Colonel Lippitt, of the Second Infantry California Volunteers. Colonel Lippitt will take with him the headquarters of his regiment and two companies, and establish the headquarters of the district at Fort Humboldt. The district which I have organized embraces all the counties from Sonora to Del Norte, inclusive. Colonel Lippitt will be instructed to act promptly and vigorously in removing those Indians to the reservations, and I trust that the Indian Department will be prepared to receive and subsist them when collected together.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 24, 1861.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Southern District of California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: I am instructed to say that the request contained in your letter of the 15th instant is approved. The general commanding the department desires you to move your troops to such points as you may deem

best. The general approves instructions contained in your letter to Major Rigg relative to the Showalter party, as also those in your letter addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre. The articles required for your command will be forwarded as fast as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 241. } *San Francisco, Cal., December 26, 1861.*

1. Company K, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to and take post at the fort at Fort Point. On its arrival Captain Van Voast will assume command of the post.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 26, 1861.

Capt. E. A. ROWE,
Second Cav. California Vols., Comdg. Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, regarding Indian affairs in the vicinity of Fort Churchill, I am directed by the general commanding the department to say that your action on the requisition of Governor Nye is approved. Although the Governor of the Territory has no military authority over the troops stationed within its limits, yet the general desires you to afford him every assistance in your power, at the same time exercising a sound discretion in the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 27, 1861.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In pursuance to instructions from your office, addressed to Maj. William Austine, Third Artillery, I have ordered him to proceed immediately to Washington for examination by the retiring board. I cannot part with Major Austine without expressing to the department my high appreciation of his services as commander of the fort at Fort Point for several months past. A few weeks since I critically inspected the major's command, where I found everything in the highest order. By his industry and activity the fort has been put in the best possible condition to guard the passage of the Golden Gate. Major Austine appears to be in very robust health, and I doubt not on his examination will be found able-bodied and fully equal to the performance of any duties which may be devolved on him. I should be very glad to have a field officer of artillery to command at Fort Point. Although we have but a small number of troops in the fort at this moment, yet the

necessity may arise of throwing in a heavy force, in which event the presence of an artillery officer of rank would be of great importance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 242. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 27, 1861.

* * * * * * *

3. Maj. George W. Patten, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to Camp Wright, near the Presidio, and assume command of the same.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 27, 1861.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Fifth Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Camp Union, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to detail a company of your regiment, the captain of which is a reliable man, for important distant service. The company will leave Camp Union in time to arrive in this city on the evening of the 31st instant. You will see that the company is furnished with fifty rounds of ammunition for each man, and also the necessary camp and garrison equipage. The captain will receive special instructions on his arrival here. The general desires you to muster and inspect the company previous to its departure. The necessary supplies of subsistence will be furnished here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *December 28, 1861.*

General THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Can I disregard writs of habeas corpus in case of political or State prisoners?

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 28, 1861.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: A few weeks since I critically inspected the forts at Fort Point and on Alcatraz Island. They were found, as I have already reported, in high order. On the 21st instant I called upon the commander of each of the forts for detailed reports of their armament, supplies, &c. These reports* are herewith inclosed, and I doubt not

*Omitted.

will be interesting at Army Headquarters. It will be observed that the number of guns in position is only about one-half of the number required for the full armament. In case of a foreign war the attention of the enemy would most certainly be directed to San Francisco as the most important point on the Pacific Coast, and I hope that the guns required to complete the armament of the forts may be sent to this place as soon as possible. I also take the liberty of referring you to my communication of the 20th of September, 1860, from headquarters of the Department of Oregon, and addressed to the assistant adjutant-general at the Headquarters of the Army, by which it will be perceived that both Oregon and Washington are defenseless.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 28, 1861.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department directs me to say, in reply to your letter of the 21st instant, that the suggestions contained therein are generally approved. The light artillery company will be sent to San Pedro, whence they march to Yuma. The 200,000 subsistence rations will be sent, as already ordered, via the Gulf of California. The supplies for San Pedro will be sent forward as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 28, 1861.

Col. COLUMBUS SIMS,
Second Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Camp Alert, Cal.:

SIR: One of the three companies of your regiment designated for service in the southern district will, the general commanding the department directs, embark on the steamer Senator for San Pedro on the 1st proximo. Lieut. Col. George S. Evans will accompany this part of his command. The quartermaster will inform you of the exact hour the troops will embark; also when transportation is in readiness for the other companies. The general directs that any officers or enlisted men in arrest or confinement belonging to these companies will be sent with their respective companies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 28, 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel CADY,
Seventh Infantry, Commanding District of Oregon:

SIR: The inclosed communication was received yesterday and submitted to the general commanding the department for his action

The general desires you to instruct the commander of the escort to cross the mountains as early in the spring as possible and proceed to Fort Vancouver, bringing with it all the means of transportation and the supplies in their possession. It was not designed to relieve the escort with volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. ESCORT TO MILITARY WAGON ROAD EXPEDITION,
Cantonment Wright, Big Blackfoot, November 6, 1861.

First Lieut. A. C. WILDRICK,
Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Special Orders, No. 43, dated headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 7, 1861, received November 4, 1861. I have made much inquiry with reference to the practicability of taking either wagons or a pack train over the Bitter Root Mountains this winter, and have been invariably answered that it was absolutely impossible. I have therefore determined not to move until spring. The only way that the mountains can be crossed is with snow-shoes, and neither the wagon road nor the trail via Pend d'Oreille Lake will be practicable for transporting either troops or stores before the 1st of March, 1862, and then only by the trail. The road will probably be impassable for wagons until the last of June or the first of July, while the road from here to Fort Benton is passable with but a short interval (in midwinter) throughout the year. If I should move my command from here to join their respective companies as soon as possible in the spring, it will be necessary to abandon or sell all my wagons and some commissary stores. I have the honor to await further orders on this subject. By Special Orders, No. 50, dated headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, April 8, 1861, Article 2, Lieutenant Mullan is placed in command of the Walla Walla and Fort Benton road party. By Orders, No. 1, dated Military Road Expedition, Camp at Aspen Grove, Wash. Ter., May 23, 1861, I am placed in command of the escort, since which time I have acted as commander of the escort. I have the honor to request to know who is considered in command of the escort at headquarters of the district, and whether an order coming to the commanding officer of the escort is intended for Lieutenant Mullan's action or my own. I also have the honor to request that Article III, of Special Orders, No. 43, headquarters District of Oregon, may be interpreted for me, as it has received one interpretation, viz, that the escort is to remain until relieved by volunteers, and another interpretation, viz, that the escort is relieved by that order from further duty as escort, and will proceed as soon as possible to join their respective companies. I have the honor to request the interpretation at the headquarters of the district.

Hoping that my action in this case will meet your approval, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SALEM S. MARSH,
Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry,
Commanding Escort to Military Road Expedition.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 28, 1861.

I. Brevet Major Lugenbeel, with Companies A and C, Ninth Infantry, will until further orders remain at Fort Vancouver, of which post the major will assume command.

* * * * * * *

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 30, 1861.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to place the company of Second Cavalry California Volunteers going down on the Senator in camp near Los Angeles (Camp Latham), where it will remain until joined by the other two companies composing Lieutenant-Colonel Evans' command. Lieutenant-Colonel Evans is directed to report to you for instructions.

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 30, 1861.

COMDG. OFFICER, COMPANY A, FIFTH INFTY. CALIFORNIA VOLS.:
(Through Commanding Officer Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Auburn, Cal.)

SIR: The vessel on which your company will embark has as freight a very large amount of Government property and stores, and the object in sending your force is to provide a sufficient guard during the time you are passing up the Gulf of California. The general is particularly anxious that no cause of complaint should be given the Mexican authorities, and therefore desires that no one belonging to your command should land at Guaymas unless absolutely necessary. When the stores are transferred from the steamer to the sail vessels you will divide your force and place a platoon on each schooner. On your arrival at the mouth of the river, or wherever the second transfer may be made, you will ascertain, if possible, the number of trips the river-boat will have to make, and then so dispose of your force as will enable you to send a sufficient guard with each load. Having been selected for your discretion and prudence, the general expects you to afford every assistance in your power in transporting and guarding the Government property, and, as far as is consistent, to respect the authorities of the Mexican authorities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 31, 1861.

General GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

You cannot disregard writs.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 31, 1861.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Since my communications of the 19th and 20th instant nothing of importance has occurred in the department. I am throwing forward supplies to Fort Yuma as rapidly as possible. To-morrow a steamer will leave here for the mouth of the Colorado River, laden with subsistence and other stores required for the movement of Colonel Carleton's expedition. It is 2,000 miles to the mouth of the Colorado, at which point the stores must be reshipped on small river steamers for Fort Yuma. I have also embarked on the steamer a guard of one company of the Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, eighty-eight strong, commanded by a reliable officer, who has received special instructions. Additional supplies and means of transportation are also being forwarded to San Pedro, the port of Los Angeles, Southern California, 450 miles from this place, from thence to be sent by land to Fort Yuma, 300 miles. I am gradually moving a portion of the Second Cavalry and the whole of the Fifth California Volunteer Infantry to Southern California, to replace the troops designated for Carleton's expedition. The latter will not advance to Fort Yuma until advices are received of the arrival at that place of the stores shipped by sea. The expedition of Colonel Carleton is one of considerable magnitude, and, operating on a long line remote from its source of supplies, cannot with propriety advance from Yuma until fully prepared for the campaign. Fort Yuma is being fortified and will be securely held by a strong reserve. Under the command of Colonel Carleton, an officer of skill, experience, and sound judgment, we have the strongest assurance that the expedition will be successful. The weather for many days past has been tempestuous in the extreme. The floods east and north of this city have destroyed a vast amount of property and almost entirely suspended our mail communications. The telegraph has not been in operation for several days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, NORTHERN DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, December 31, 1861.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT:

SIR: Your letter of the 24th instant was not received until yesterday. It gives me great pleasure to know that you have adopted the only efficient and certain means, in my opinion, of securing a permanent peace in the northern district of this State, and to assure you, so far as I possibly can, I will co-operate in carrying out the purposes in view. It is well known that I have not been placed in means to employ a force sufficient to collect and remove the more hostile bands of Indians that inhabit the interior of Humboldt and Mendocino Counties, where they are so much complained of; nevertheless, within the last three months I have succeeded in the removal of about 1,000 or more to the Klamath, Nome Cult, and Mendocino Reservations from those counties. Permit me to call your attention to the fact of the entire loss of everything on the Klamath Reservation by the recent flood in that country, consisting of buildings, fences, provisions, and products of every kind, leaving over 2,000 Indians entirely destitute. This will show you the impossibility of providing anything in that quarter at present for additional

Indians. Indeed, I am of opinion there is not more than a bare supply on the other reservations for the Indians already there to suffice until another harvest. Nevertheless, believing that our Government will promptly meet the emergency, I will take the responsibility of saying, send them on, for it is certainly cheaper to feed them than to fight them. Nome Cult is the best provided for at present, therefore the removal should be mostly made to that place. And at the same time allow me to ask in behalf of humanity that orders be given the troops as far as possible to avoid the shedding of blood, and prevent the kidnapers and independent companies from their wholesale theft and massacres, which they are now preparing for in certain quarters.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. HANSON,

Superintending Agent Indian Affairs, Northern Dist. of Cal.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Pacific, Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of December, 1861.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	15	1	16	16	.....	.....
District of Oregon	36	620	914	1,062	.....	10
Troops serving in California and Nevada	181	3,779	4,906	5,285	81	11
Total	232	4,400	5,836	6,363	81	21

Organization of troops in the Department of the Pacific, commanded by Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, December 31, 1861.

DISTRICT OF OREGON.

Lieut. Col. ALBEMARLE CADY.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER.

Bvt. Maj. PINKNEY LUGENBEEL.

2d California (one company).
4th California (one company).
9th United States, Companies A and C.

VANCOUVER ARSENAL, WASH. TER.

Capt. THEODORE J. ECKERSON.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

FORT COLVILLE, WASH. TER.

Maj. JAMES F. CURTIS.

2d California (two companies).

CAMP PICKETT, SAN JUAN ISLAND, WASH. TER.

Lieut. AUGUSTUS G. ROBINSON.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery D.

FORT STEILACOOM, WASH. TER.

Capt. JOHN C. CROWNINSHIELD.

4th California, Company E.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.

Lieut. Col. HARVEY LEE.

4th California (two companies).

FORT DALLES, OREG.

Capt. CHARLES W. SMITH.

2d California (one company.)

FORT YAMHILL, OREG.

Capt. LYMAN S. SCOTT.

4th California (one company).

FORT HOSKINS, OREG.

Capt. JOHN C. SCHMIDT.

2d California (one company).

Organization of troops in the Department of the Pacific, commanded by Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, December 31, 1861—Continued.

TROOPS SERVING IN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

FORT TER-WAW, CAL.

Capt. John H. May.

3d California (one company).

FORT CROOK, CAL.

Capt. HENRY B. MELLEN.

2d California Cavalry, Company C.

FORT GASTON, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM M. JOHNS.

3d California, Company D.

FORT BRAGG, CAL.

Capt. JEREMIAH B. MOORE.

3d California, Company B.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL.

Maj. EDWARD MCGARRY.

2d California Cavalry (one company).
3d California (one company).

BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL.

Col. P. EDWARD CONNOR.

3d California (six companies).
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery A.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.

Capt. JULIAN MCALLISTER.

2d California Cavalry (two companies).
Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT.

2d California (two companies).

FORT POINT, CAL.

Capt. JAMES VAN VOAST.

9th United States, Company K.
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery B.

CAMP WRIGHT, CAL.*

Maj. GEORGE W. PATTEN.

9th United States (six companies).

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL.

Maj. HENRY S. BURTON.

2d California (one company).
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery I.

CAMP ALERT, NEAR SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Col. COLUMBUS SIMS.

2d California Cavalry (seven companies).

CAMP LATHAM, NEAR LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON.

1st California Cavalry (detachment).
1st California (detachment).

NEW SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Capt. THOMAS L. ROBERTS.

1st California (one company).

FORT YUMA, CAL.

Maj. EDWIN A. RIGG.

1st California (four companies).

CAMP CARLETON, NEAR SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM C. MEAD.

1st California Cavalry (two companies).

CAMP WRIGHT, NEAR OAK GROVE, CAL.

Maj. DAVID FERGUSSON.

1st California (two companies).

CAMP SIGEL, NEAR AUBURN, CAL.

Col. FERRIS FORMAN.

4th California (four companies).

CAMP UNION, NEAR SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE.

5th California.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER.

Capt. EDWIN A. ROWE.

2d California Cavalry (two companies).

EN ROUTE.†

2d California (two companies), Lieut. Col. James N. Olney.

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* Near the Presidio.
† From San Francisco to Santa Barbara.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 2, 1862.

Col. G. W. BOWIE,
Fifth Regiment California Volunteer Infantry,
Commanding Camp Union, near Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to hold your regiment in readiness to move to the District of Southern California at an early day. I will communicate the time of departure by telegraph. The camp and garrison equipage pertaining to the headquarters and companies will be taken with the command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 3, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF OREGON,
Salem, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: The Secretary of War requests that you will forward to this office, at your earliest convenience, a return of the two and three years' regiments and independent companies of volunteers furnished up to this date under the authority of your State, setting forth the strength of each regiment or independent company, and the respective arms to which they belonged when transferred to the General Government. He further desires that you will forward a similar return (or as complete a one as it may be in your power to render) of all two and three years' volunteer troops raised within the limits of your State upon what has been termed "independent acceptances." He also requests that you will report the number of regiments or independent companies now organizing in your State, the present strength thereof, and the time at which they will probably be completed and ready to take the field.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 6, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Inclosed you will receive a copy of Superintendent Hanson's letter to the general commanding the department.* You are desired to carry out as far as possible the suggestions contained therein. As soon after you have established your headquarters as the weather will permit, the general desires you to visit all the posts in your district and take early measures to remove the Indians to the reservations as soon as the superintendent is prepared to receive them. Full powers are given you to use all the troops for the purpose above indicated and maintaining the peace and quiet of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Hanson to Wright, December 31, 1861, p. 792.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 6, 1862.

First Lieut. J. B. SHINN,
Commanding Light Company A, Third Artillery:
(Through Commanding Officer, Benicia, Cal.)

SIR: The department commander directs that you will proceed with your battery to the Presidio as soon as you have completed your equipment at Benicia. Sixty horses have been selected from those in charge of Captain Ogden, assistant quartermaster, for your battery. You will therefore, the general directs, bring but twenty horses with the company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 6, 1862.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Fifth Regiment Infantry California Vols., Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander desires you to send one company of your regiment to this city on Tuesday evening, 7th instant. This company will embark for San Pedro on the 8th instant. The provisions required for this company after its arrival at San Pedro will be placed on board the steamer by the commissary here. The company will bring all its camp and garrison equipage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 6, 1862.

Maj. EDWARD MCGARRY,
Second Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Seward, Cal.:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the department to say that your action in removing the troops from Fort Seward to Humboldt is approved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *January 7, 1862.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

The Governor declines to make appointments for the new regiments of infantry and seven companies of cavalry until notified by War Department. Please telegraph the Governor.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 7, 1862.

Hon. M. S. LATHAM,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I have recently submitted to the War Department a statement of the condition of affairs on this coast. On the whole we

are in a very satisfactory state, provided our present status is not disturbed; but should we get involved in a foreign war our entire sea-coast, with the exception of this harbor, is open to assaults. I have done all in my power to strengthen the defenses of this city. The forts have about 140 guns mounted. This is but little more than one-half of their complete armament. I have urged the Department to have the balance of the guns sent out as soon as possible. The chief engineer is now preparing a plan for defensive field-works to command the approaches to the city, should a landing be attempted by the enemy. Should we become engaged in a war with any nation powerful on the ocean, this is the only point on the Pacific coast where effective resistance could be made. I am aware that in the present condition of our country we cannot expect the Government to place the whole coast in immediate condition to resist a powerful fleet, but give us plenty of heavy guns and ammunition and we will try and do for ourselves.

The State is quiet and a large majority of the people loyal and true to our Government. It is true that in some portions of the State a sympathizing element exists, but no overt acts to any great extent have been committed. Their own interests, aided by the salutary influence of a few regiments in their presence, serves to keep them loyal—at least as far as appearances go. The volunteer troops in this State are a fine body of men. I have about 6,000 of them, and I hope soon to be able to report that they have done something for their country. Inclosed herewith is a rough copy of a communication* which I addressed to headquarters in September, 1860, when I was in command of the Department of Oregon, which will show you the defenseless condition of the whole sea-coast of Oregon and Washington. I pray that the united delegation from this coast will bring the subject before the Department and Congress.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 7, 1862.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Fifth Regiment Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Camp Union, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander desires you to send two companies of your regiment to this city for embarkation on the steamer Wright, which sails for San Pedro on the 9th instant. The lieutenant-colonel of your regiment will accompany this force. The general desires you to designate one company of your regiment, the captain to be a reliable man, to garrison San Diego. You will hold this company in readiness to proceed to this city on the order of the general. The companies proceeding south will each take their camp and garrison equipage and three days' provisions, to be issued after landing at San Pedro. Two companies will be sent down on the 9th for embarkation on the 10th instant. The companies will arrive on the evening previous to sailing, and arrangements will be made by your regimental quartermaster to keep them on board the steamer during the night they remain here. The major will accompany this last detachment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Omitted.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 7, 1862.

Col. G. W. BOWIE,
Camp Union, Sacramento, Cal.:

Two companies will come down to-morrow and two on Thursday to sail for San Pedro on Thursday and Friday, respectively.

By order:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH INFANTRY,
San Francisco, January 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have received from your office General Orders of 1861 from the War Department, Nos. 1 to 69, inclusive, and from 98 to 101, both inclusive. The intermediate numbers have not been received. General Orders from the Headquarters of the Army, Nos. 1 to 15, received, except Nos. 4, 5, 9, which are missing. Major Patten, Ninth Infantry, arrived here on the 26th ultimo, and I have placed him in command of the battalion of the Ninth Infantry at the Presidio. I retain command of the regiment myself, with my headquarters in this city. My returns, &c., of the regiment have been much delayed in consequence of not receiving reports from the company (E) which went East with the Fourth Infantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel Ninth Infantry and Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Nothing of importance has transpired within the department since my communication addressed to you on the 31st ultimo. The Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Colonel Bowie, is now moving to Southern California. Three companies of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers, under the lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, have already been sent to the same point. This force will remain in the southern district of the State after the advance of Colonel Carleton. Colonel Lippitt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, has moved with his headquarters to Fort Humboldt, and assumed command of that district. Colonel Lippitt has six companies of infantry and one of cavalry, a force deemed ample to quell any Indian disturbances in that quarter. Some weeks since serious apprehensions were entertained of Indian outbreaks along the Overland Mail Route, but thus far quiet has been maintained; the judicious distribution of provisions, to meet the immediate wants of those Indians, has had a good effect. I have sent two companies of the Second Infantry California Volunteers to Santa Barbara, about 400 miles down the coast; the battalion is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Olney, of the Second Regiment, and is posted at Santa Barbara to protect the loyal inhabitants of that district and

enforce the laws of the United States. My latest advices from the District of Oregon contain no information of importance. The Indians are quiet. This is the most severe winter experienced on this coast for several years past. The incessant heavy rains, together with the melting of snow on the mountains, has swollen the rivers and streams, overflowed a vast extent of country, and destroyed an immense amount of property, and so obstructed our land mail-routes that we are forced to resort almost entirely to the express companies. My troops are mostly in tents or temporary huts, and although frequently very uncomfortable, have really suffered but very little. The men are well clothed, well fed, and but few on the sick report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 9, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco:

General Wright was authorized by the Secretary of War, December 2, subject to your approval, to raise a regiment of infantry and seven companies of cavalry.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 9, 1862.

His Excellency JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor State of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

DEAR SIR: On the eve of your retirement from the gubernatorial chair of the State of California, it affords me great pleasure to present to Your Excellency my warmest thanks for the active co-operation and assistance which Your Excellency has afforded the commander of this department in organizing the volunteer force in this State, and to assure Your Excellency that I shall ever recur with pleasure to the brief period of our official and private intercourse.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 9, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. E. DE RUSSY,
Engineer Corps, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Desiring to address a communication to the Governor of this State on the subject of erecting field-works to guard the approaches to the city at as early a day as practicable, the general commanding the department wishes to know whether you have completed your reconnaissance for this purpose. Should the Legislature at its present session take any steps in the matter, the general designs furnishing the

State authorities all the information on the subject in his possession. The general requests you to suggest the amount of money which would probably be required to place such works as you may think proper to recommend in readiness for receiving their armament, based on the supposition that the greater portion of the labor will be performed by the troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MIL. DISTRICT, *Fort Humboldt, January 9, 1862.*

1. In obedience to Department Special Orders, No. 233, Col. F. J. Lippitt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, assumes command of the Military District of Humboldt, consisting of the counties of Del Norte, Klamath, Humboldt, Trinity, Mendocino, Sonoma, and Napa.

2. First Lieut. John Hanna, jr., Second Infantry California Volunteers, is hereby appointed acting assistant adjutant-general of Humboldt Military District, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Col. F. J. Lippitt, commanding Humboldt Military District:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieutenant, Second Infantry Cal. Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

DEPT. SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MIL. DIST., *Fort Humboldt, January 9, 1862.*

1. Until further orders Major McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will remain in command of the post of Fort Humboldt.

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3. Companies F and K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, now at Bucksport, will remain there until further orders, constituting a temporary post, under the command of Capt. C. D. Douglas, Second Infantry California Volunteers. Adjt. John Hanna, jr., Second Infantry California Volunteers, will perform the duties of post adjutant of that post.

By order of Col. F. J. Lippitt, commanding Humboldt Military District:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have nothing special to add to what I have already communicated. By the steamer which leaves here to-morrow morning for New York I send all the official documents which have accumulated during the last ten days. The storm which has raged for many days past has now become intensified. We are much in want of blanks

of all kinds for volunteers. A requisition was made some time since on your office for a supply. I beg of you to send them out by the steamer express; otherwise we shall never get them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. HUNTER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

The Secretary of War says order Brigadier-General Denver, volunteer service, to report at Wheeling, Va., for duty in Department in West Virginia.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH INFANTRY CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Sigel, Placer County, Cal., January 10, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: On Tuesday, the 7th instant, I dispatched two companies (F and H) of my regiment to Camp Union under the command of Maj. Henry Hancock, and am advised of their safe arrival at that place. The balance of the command would have been removed before this time but for the impossibility of procuring teams for transportation. Being compelled to rely upon private teams, of course I cannot control them, and they refuse to start in the present condition of the roads in the storm which is now raging, and which has been continuous for the last thirty-six hours. Besides, we hear from all quarters that the most substantial bridges have been carried off, and fears are entertained that the bridge at Folsom, over which we must necessarily pass en route to Camp Union, has been swept away. The streams about here are more swollen than ever before known by white inhabitants. Under the circumstances I hope to be pardoned should I be compelled to remain here longer than the time indicated in your letter of the 2d day of January, 1862. I have endeavored to communicate with you by telegraph, and also tried to do the same with Sacramento and Folsom, but have failed in each instance. A reply to this by telegraph or mail (both of which are temporarily suspended) at your earliest convenience would afford great satisfaction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. FORMAN,
Colonel Fourth Infantry California Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 10, 1862.

I. Agreeably to instructions from the headquarters Department of the Pacific, Company C (Bissell's), Ninth Infantry, is designated to proceed to Camp Pickett, San Juan Island, and relieve Company D, Third Artillery. The company will be held in readiness to embark on the

steamer which may be expected to start about the 12th or 13th instant. Assistant Surgeon Taylor will accompany this command and continue on duty at Camp Pickett.

II. Company D, Third Artillery, when relieved will embark on the steamer on its return and proceed to San Francisco, Cal., where it will take post at Alcatraz Island.

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 11, 1862.

His Excellency LELAND STANFORD,
Governor State of California, Sacramento City, Cal.:

SIR: In view of the possibility of our becoming engaged in a war with a foreign nation, I have called on Colonel De Russy, the chief engineer of the U. S. Army on this coast, to prepare and submit to these headquarters a plan for defensive field-works, to guard the approaches by land to this city. As soon as Colonel De Russy completes his reconnaissance and fixes upon the points for the erection of the works, I shall take great pleasure in submitting the whole subject to the consideration of Your Excellency. In case of a war with a maritime nation, the immediate attention of the enemy would most certainly be directed to this city, the great entrepôt of our possessions on the Pacific coast. To prevent the ingress of ships of war, we have the forts at Fort Point and on Alcatraz Island with 140 heavy guns now in position at commanding points. Batteries can readily be thrown up, and with such naval force as could be concentrated in the harbor, it is believed that this city would be safe. The General Government has but a small amount of funds at present available for defensive works on this coast, but I apprehend no embarrassment on this account, not for a moment doubting that the loyal and Union-loving people of California will most cheerfully respond to any call which may be made on them, whether for men or money to defend their State from foes without or traitors within.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, January 12, 1862.

The undersigned will be absent from the district for a few days at San Francisco on business connected with the public service. Lieut. Col. Joseph R. West, First Infantry California Volunteers, will be temporarily in command of the district, and will remain at New San Pedro, where he will see that suitable provisions are made for the troops which have already arrived at that point or which may arrive from above during the absence of the undersigned. He will also see that the means of Government transportation accumulating there are thoroughly organized for the field. All disbursements in connection with these matters will be made only by the order of Lieut. Col. Joseph R. West.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, January 12, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

MAJOR: We landed here on the 9th instant in a drenching rain. I found the fort filled with the two companies from Fort Seward—one of the Second California Volunteer Cavalry, the other of the Third California Volunteer Infantry, Major McGarry, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, commanding, having been driven here by the want of provisions, as has been already reported to you. As the ground about here was everywhere in a state of partial inundation, it was impossible to put my own two companies into tents, so I directed Quartermaster Swasey to hire buildings enough at Bucksport (about a quarter of a mile hence) to furnish shelter for the troops and for his stores. Finding room at the fort for myself and my staff, I established the command at Bucksport as a temporary post under Captain Douglas, and continued Major McGarry in command at the fort. For particulars in respect to the hire of the buildings and the state of the public property at this post I beg leave to refer to Mr. Swasey's report by this express to Colonel Babbitt. The horses of the cavalry company are at present entirely unfit for service, being exhausted by continued short forage at Fort Seward, and the great fatigue of reaching here over a route almost impassable from the recent freshets. Some twenty of them, it is thought, will have to be condemned; the remainder may be sufficiently recruited in a month to be fit for service. If this should not be the case, I may have to send the company into the field dismounted. From all accounts the state of the roads (or rather trails) and of the creeks is such that it will take thirty days at least of dry weather to make active operations possible. I have some seven applications already for new posts, and many more it seems are coming in. With the few troops I have, if I establish any new ones it will be only in cases of urgent necessity. The state of things in this district may be summed up in a few words: There are several, perhaps many, thousands of Indians scattered through the forests and mountain gulches with which the whole country is covered. These Indians, or some among them, are constantly committing depredations on the whites, stealing or killing their stock and occasionally murdering them—sometimes for vengeance, sometimes for the sake of getting their arms or clothing. There are white men that associate with them, living with squaws, that are constantly furnishing them with arms and ammunition, and sometimes encourage and join them in their depredations and attacks upon the citizens. These Indians are not divided into any considerable tribes with responsible chiefs, but are made up of numberless rancherias or villages, in many cases speaking totally different languages. There are so many of them, they are so scattered about, and so hard to find, that to bring them all in by sending from time to time small parties or independent detachments after them, it would take about as long as it would to bring in all the coyotes or squirrels. On the other hand, there are many whites that are constantly killing Indians, often making up parties for that purpose, and as they generally find them in their rancherias, they kill as many of the women and children, perhaps, as bucks. Individuals and parties are, moreover, constantly engaged in kidnaping Indian children, frequently attacking the rancherias, and killing the parents for no other purpose. This is said to be a very lucrative business, the kidnaped children bringing good prices, in some instances, Mr. Hanson tells me, hundreds of dollars apiece. In deciding what is to be done, the question of which are the aggressors in this

chronic warfare—the Indians or the whites—is entirely immaterial. It is plain that they never can live together in peace. The Indians must be all removed for their own sakes and for the sake of the whites, and the sooner they are removed the better. The Klamath, the Nome Cult, and the Mendocino Reservations are all too near. The Indians carried thither have all soon returned to their usual haunts—at least all the wild and more dangerous ones—and these return worse than they went, having acquired the taste for beef and learned to covet many articles they were before ignorant of. If they could be all transported to the Tejon Reservation, or, still better, to one of the Santa Barbara Islands, they could never return hither again. The only question is how to bring them in. This can never be done, in my opinion, by isolated operations by independent detachments—at least it would require years to do it, the sacrifice of many lives, and of much treasure. I have not yet had time to consider the subject maturely, but I cannot help thinking that the object might possibly be accomplished in a certain way in a very short time—say three months. My plan would be a general and vigorous campaign, combined as follows: The Coast Range which bounds this district on the east is in winter covered with snow, which is so deep in all the passes into the Sacramento Valley as to constitute an impassable barrier on that side. In the ocean the Indians would have an impassable barrier on the west also. If while one body of troops was marching southwardly from the north in as many detachments as the number of trails or the nature of the country might require, another body should advance to meet them in a similar manner from the south, say from Sonoma and Napa Counties, the Indians (except a few straggling parties that might escape through the intervals, and whose subsequent capture or destruction would not require much time or effort) would be completely hemmed in, and would be obliged to surrender, whether with or without fighting, and in either case the object would be attained. A small number of troops would probably suffice to watch the few practicable passes that might exist in the Coast Range. By means of the telegraph, which extends as far north as Weaverville, Trinity County, only about 100 miles from this place, the operations of the different corps could be easily combined. If operations be delayed till spring, when the Coast Range will be clear of snow, a much larger force will be required to guard the passes on that side. As to what number of troops would be required to carry this plan into execution I will be better prepared to report when the traveling shall be sufficiently improved to enable me to reconnoiter the country. To save time some other officer might be employed to reconnoiter the southern portion of the district. I would respectfully suggest that between this plan and the passive policy of posts, which can only keep the evil to a certain extent in check without eradicating it, there is no alternative. The weather has now become cold and dry. If it should continue so for two or three weeks it might be possible for troops to take the field. Britton & Rey's map of California of 1860 was stolen from me on my arrival here. I have sent down for another one. Meanwhile if you can send me a topographical or other full map of this section of the country it would be highly useful to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second California Vol. Infty., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

P. S.—Of course, against a civilized foe acquainted with the art of war the plan proposed would be very faulty, involving double exterior lines of operation and exposing the two corps to be beaten successively.

But the Indians here are no more capable of such a combination than the wild beasts of the forests. Shall I send copies of all my district orders to your headquarters?

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, Cal., January 13, 1862.

Lieut. Col. E. E. EYRE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Camp Latham:

On the 16th instant you will return to your command at Camp Carleton, near San Bernardino, resuming your duties in accordance with the instructions that you have already received from the district commander. For your personal transportation make use of the ambulance which you brought with you from Camp Wright, and return the same to Camp Latham without delay.

Yours, &c.,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } CAMP DRUM,
New San Pedro, Cal., January 13, 1862.

In accordance with instructions from the colonel commanding the Southern District of California, this camp is hereby named and shall hereafter be known as Camp Drum.

By order:

GEO. S. EVANS,
Lieut. Col. Second Cavalry Cal. Vols., Commanding Detachment.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Ter-Waw, January 14, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Your communication of January 9 came duly to hand on the 13th instant. This post is located on the Klamath River six miles above the mouth and thirty miles from Crescent City on a flat piece of ground. Said post has been overflowed by the flood four times this season, and took away seventeen buildings out of twenty, which comprise all the buildings of this post. I have received orders from headquarters to rebuild the post. The condition of the company is as well as can be expected under the circumstances, having had rain nearly all the time we have been here. It is nearly impossible to drill the company more than two or three times per week. The number of men is fifty-five, including officers and all. Nothing more.

I remain, your obedient and humble servant,

JOHN H. MAY,
Captain Company C, Third Regiment California Volunteers.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, January 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Comdg. Dept. of the Pacific, U. S. Army, San Francisco:

GENERAL: I am gratified to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 11th instant, and desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the importance of

a more perfect system of defense for the city and bay of San Francisco. To this end I shall cheerfully lend my aid and shall be glad to receive, at as early a day as possible, such communications as you may deem advisable to place before me in reference to the matter, that I may lay the subject before the Legislature in time for their early action.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of California.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 15, 1862.

* * * * * * *

2. Lieut. Col. Caleb C. Sibley, Ninth Infantry, having reported for duty at these headquarters, is assigned to the command of the Presidio of San Francisco.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, Cal., January 15, 1862.

Lieut. Col. E. E. EYRE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Camp Latham:

COLONEL: I have received news from Major Fergusson, at Camp Wright, that makes it necessary for you to use all possible expedition on your return to Camp Carleton. Major Fergusson finds it impossible to provide forage at Camp Wright for his train and the detachment of cavalry under Lieutenant Wellman. On your arrival at Camp Carleton satisfy yourself whether you can provide for ninety animals in addition to those already there, and dispatch an express to Major Fergusson at once with the proper information. On receiving favorable notice from you Major Fergusson will send his train and Lieutenant Wellman's detachment of Company B to San Bernardino. I have ordered the men of Captain Shirland's company to return to Camp Latham. Report to me without delay whether you can provide for the animals from Camp Wright.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, Cal., January 15, 1862.

Maj. DAVID FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Camp Wright, Cal.:

MAJOR: Your two communications of the 11th and one of the 12th instant have been received. Your troubles in regard to forage appear to arise from the fact of your having certain animals at your post which can be sent to other localities without detriment to the service. The nature of your difficulties may be so changed by improved weather ere you receive this as to make it imprudent for me to give you any positive

orders for their relief, with the exception of this one—that your camp must not be moved from its present site until all other means fail. In that you must exercise your judgment for self-protection. On receipt of the present, if the difficulties in regard to forage still exist, I would suggest to you to send Lieutenant Wellman with that portion of his detachment which belongs to Company B, First Cavalry, to San Bernardino; also to send the detachment belonging to Company C, First Cavalry, to Camp Latham. This will relieve you of the horses. After retaining two teams for camp purposes you had better send the balance of your train to San Bernardino also. But you will not send either the train or the cavalry to San Bernardino until you get information from the commanding officer at Camp Carleton that they can be supported at that point. I send an express to Colonel Eyre to-night directing him to communicate with you on the subject without delay. Should he be unable to forage the animals, then you may resort to the removal to Temeculà, or to such other means of relief as your judgment may dictate. It is out of my power to relieve your wants of trousers for your men, as there are none in the district. Neither are there any means of sending you stationery at present.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *January 16, 1862.*

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Your letter dated 9th instant, expressive of the commanding general's wishes on the subject of erecting field-works to guard the approaches to this city, was only received yesterday. In answer thereto I beg leave to state that the inclemency of the weather and bodily indisposition have combined to render my attention to the examination of the several localities involved in a reconnaissance of this nature less perfect than I would desire it to be, and consequently that I am not as yet quite ready to place before him a report such as he desires, and which involves not only the avenues to certain localities but a number of estimates. My time has recently, however, been much taken up in the office with the studies of a permanent plan of defense for the grounds on the hill in the rear of the fort at Fort Point. These studies I will lay aside for the present, and will take up at once the report requested by the general commanding, which I trust will in a few days be so framed as to give him the information he desires from this office.

With great respect, I am, major, your obedient servant,

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 16, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, reporting the arrival of your companies and

suggesting plans of operations, and to say in reply, by direction of the general commanding the department, that the proposed plans are generally approved. As it will be impossible to make any effective movement against the Indians until after the waters subside, the general desires you in the meantime to acquaint yourself with the condition of affairs in the district, of which you are expected to keep these headquarters constantly advised. The court requested has been ordered. In consequence of the absence of Captain Ketcham, the men of his company against whom charges have been submitted will not be tried before the court, but reserved for another, which will be ordered on his return to his post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 16, 1862.

Capt. J. C. SCHMIDT,
Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Hoskins, Oreg.:

CAPTAIN: Your letter of the 27th ultimo was received a few days since. Your promptitude in repairing to the scene of trouble at the Siletz is entitled to high commendation, and it is to be hoped that it will have a good effect on the turbulent and disaffected of the Indians. Should you be able to get possession hereafter of the ringleaders named, it would be well to have them brought before the civil authority for trial. I am not authorized to furnish subsistence to these Indians, though they obviously require something of the kind. The means should be supplied by the Indian Department, and I presume that the agent at the block-house has made the necessary reports to the superintendent. The second detachment sent from Yamhill at your request should be returned to that post without unnecessary delay. As the box of ammunition you speak of is probably public property, it should be taken up on the ordnance return, with a statement showing how it came into your hands.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, January 17, 1862.

Col. J. H. CARLETON,
Commanding District of Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: I inclose for your consideration a copy of a letter received yesterday from Mr. Clymer, superintendent of the Arizona Copper Mines; also a slip received by Mr. Yager from Sonoita. Considering the information valuable, substantiating, as it does, certain information received by Messrs. Hinton and Yager, which I forwarded to you on the morning of the 16th, I at once forward the inclosed. The steamer Cocopah, Captain Johnson, arrived here to-day at 3 p. m. with barley from the mouth of the river, the cargo of the schooner Lolita, which was shipped from San Francisco by way of Guaymas, information of the loss of a portion of which (by the steamer Republic) I also forwarded to you. The steamer brings 1,000 sacks of barley. The ordnance is on another

vessel which was expected to arrive at the mouth of the river to-day. A portion of the gun carriages were thrown overboard, also ammunition, a full statement of which I also forwarded to you by the express which left here on the morning of the 16th. I also inclose a proposition from Mr. Yager to furnish the Government with beef-cattle for the Mojave expedition; also one for barley to be furnished at the several stations on the desert from San Felipe to Sackett's Wells; also a proposition from William Werninger to furnish hay and beef. If the contents of the several letters, copies of which I have sent you, are true (I have no doubt of it), the hay being cut and stacked at the general's will fall into their hands, as well as all the balance which Keene has or will contract for on that road, as well as White's wheat, unless there are troops to protect it. It is only reasonable to suppose that a force of the number mentioned would use or destroy anything which might be necessary to subsist troops on through that country. A large number of the men under Baylor are well acquainted with every inch of the country, and with all the people and their sentiments, and from the known sentiments of Ammi White, living at the Pima Villages, it is but natural to suppose that he would be one of the first victims, particularly as he is known to have a large quantity of wheat on hand, and they in want of it. I feel a good deal of anxiety to hear from him. Keene should be here, if nothing has occurred to him, from there on the 23d, and will bring reliable news, although I have no doubt but that Baylor with his command is in Tucson. If so, he will soon be informed of hay being provided at the different points on that road, and it would require but a detachment from him to destroy it without fear of being molested. A force of mounted men could come to the Colorado and annoy this post very much without my being able to prevent it with my present force of infantry. I have no fear of having to surrender it, although 1,000 is good odds. I will endeavor to give a good account of my stewardship. If they do come, they could also destroy the steamer on the way from the mouth of the river. I will send Captain Dresher down on her with a detachment of men to-morrow morning, with instructions to guard against any surprise whilst wooding or otherwise, as well as to protect the ordnance which the boat will bring up. The guns are now to this post invaluable, and at this critical juncture the loss of the gun carriages, sponges, and ammunition is unfortunate. If the colonel will excuse me, I would suggest to him that shipping to Guaymas for reshipment to this post is, to say the least, a very uncertain course to pursue. No dependence can be placed upon the time that they will take to land goods at the mouth of the river, besides the danger of their being lost altogether. Aside from the uncertainty of their getting there, information of the character of her cargo, &c., can be sent to Tucson before the vessel could arrive there, and a party on the bank of the river could destroy her (steamer) with musketry. If shipments were made direct to the mouth of the river by steam, the day of her arrival could be calculated upon with some certainty. The steamer Cocopah left here on the morning of December 26 and has just returned, making twenty-two days that she has been gone, and only four days of that time has been running time. The balance of the time has been consumed at the mouth of the river on the lookout for the schooner.

January 18, the steamer left here to-day at 11 a. m. for the mouth of the river. If all of the vessels expected there have arrived, the stores will have to be landed on the wharf or slip, which will detain her for a week. The hay which you directed me to have cut at Gila City, or

hauled there from a point above, will be ready in a week; also ten tons at Mission Camp, twenty miles above. I have made arrangements to send a man to Tucson, by way of Sonoita. He is indorsed to me by Mr. Hinton as entirely reliable. He is well known to Captain Johnson also, who speaks of him in high terms. His father lives at Sonoita, He will go there first to avoid being suspected of having been sent into that country, which will make a difference of one day in the time of travel. He has no fears of meeting with any difficulty in going into Tucson. He will communicate with Mr. Warner there, and bring back to me information of the number and movements of Baylor's troops. I have made arrangements for him to go on from here on an animal not belonging to the Government; the brand would detect him, or he would be suspected of having stolen it. From Sonoita he will take one of his father's horses. His route will not be by the Pimas. He knows the country well and will not travel by any regularly traveled route. For his services I have agreed to pay him $75, and would desire you to give me some authority for it. It will take him twenty or twenty-five days. I feel confident that this man will fulfill his mission, and that his report will be not from hearsay or rumor, but from actual observations. We are very badly in want of express animals for scouting purposes. Lieutenant Taylor leaves in the morning for Gonzales' Ferry to destroy a boat hid in that neighborhood, and also one three miles from the river and twelve miles below. The boat near Gonzales' is large enough to hold twenty men and the other ten. I have also information of there being several canoes or dug-outs farther down, which I have sent for the Indians to bring up. Pasqual, chief of the Yumas, will be here on Monday to see me. I will try and have him keep a sharp lookout on the river. I have instructed Captain Johnson to send a Cocopah from below into the Maricopa country to collect what information he can about troops moving in that direction. The two tribes, Captain Johnson tells me, are friendly, and that they can be depended upon. If I had trinkets and blankets at this post to reward Indians with for services it would be well. I, however, do not have the faith in Indian friendship that many have. It has been my experience with them in the Northwest—Sacs and Foxes and Sioux—to have them fear your power to make them true to you. Presents are very well to add to it. I am satisfied that an Indian only will be true, as a general thing, when they know you have the power to punish them, and in a quarrel like this between whites those who pay best can have their services. One of the chiefs of the Cocopahs, Captain Sun, their great fighting man, called to see me, and was very anxious to know if the Yumas were to go with the troops to the Mojave. They are bitter enemies of the Yumas, and in any fight where the Yumas were engaged would take sides against them. They have not forgotten their old feud, although friendly now. I have already informed you that Yager cannot furnish hay at the points designated, but will furnish what he can at Cooke's Wells and the Alamo. His men are now cutting for Cooke's Wells and he will commence hauling Tuesday next. On 21st he will deliver certain ten tons at Cooke's, and has but little doubt but he can furnish the same amount at the Alamo. Of course it will be hay that the animals can eat. We have had a great deal of rain here, and if it had continued would have washed away our quarters. The river is very high and still rising. The oldest inhabitant has not, of course, ever seen a winter like it here. Those who have lived here for ten years say that more rain has fallen this winter than in any other year during their residence here. The flat below the fort has been covered with water a

great portion of the time. The trails and roads leading from the fort in every direction have been washed so that they are hard to recognize. I forwarded to you the description and price of Rhodes' cattle at Gila City; also a proposition from Yager. Fifty head of cattle for Yager left San Felipe on the 16th instant. Yager can furnish any number it he can have a reasonable notice. Whether Werninger is responsible or not, I am not able to say, but Yager can do it. He is the only man on this river that can furnish largely of cattle. Owning San Felipe, he has the facilities for getting them here which others have not, and his conveniences here for herding, corralling, &c., are on a large scale. He is not disposed, either, to take advantage of sudden wants; for instance, he was advised to hold his hay at $100, but said no, if the Government wanted it, seventy tons, they could have it at the old contract price. I also inclose a statement of subsistence on hand after issuing on Monday, the 20th, for the following ten days. The prisoners, political, are all safe. I have received a note from Captain Gorley, dated at Sackett's Wells on the 16th instant. He was getting along very well. I will send as directed the teams back that come in with him, but I would call the attention of the colonel to the fact that the force here is much larger than ever before, and that the quartermaster has but two teams to provide wood with. The wood has to be hauled some distance now on account of the rain, and it is impossible to get along with them. I have one hauling hay, and should have two. The wagon hauling hay to Gila City can only haul three loads of hay in a week. With more teams much more could be procured. I also send return of ordnance and ordnance stores issued and remaining on hand ending on the 31st day of December, since which time there have been 4,000 rounds of ball cartridges issued to companies. From the return you will find that many articles are unserviceable and cannot be used. I also inclose a requisition for ordnance stores (much needed here) for your information. The inclosed return is a copy of my return forwarded to the proper department on the 2d day of January. If any use is intended to be made of these howitzers, it will be necessary to have my requisition filled. If you think you will require them, please forward the requisition. Lieutenant Nichols and Doctor Prentiss left here this morning for San Bernardino, with Doctor Dickey for guide. The doctor has lived in Tucson and knows that country well. He is a sound friend of the Government. I have letters on file here from General Sumner, in which his name is mentioned. He will go to Los Angeles to see you. As soon as he returns to San Bernardino I will have all the pack-saddles and harness put in good repair for you. I believe that I have now given you all the information that I have to communicate. Captain Gorley will arrive here on the 22d.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ARIZONA COPPER MINES, *January 9, 1862.*

[Maj. EDWIN A. RIGG:]

MY DEAR SIR: Since I saw you I have been reliably informed by a gentleman whose veracity is indisputable, that Colonel Baylor, commanding the Southern troops at Mesilla, has appointed a resident of Tucson receiver of confiscated property, and has written to the latter place that he will march for Western Arizona with 900 troops for the purpose of confiscating all property not belonging to citizens of the Southern Confederacy, as soon as General Sibley arrived at the Rio

Grande to his relief, which he anticipated in a few days after the date of his letter. My informant, whose name I am not at liberty to give, says that the citizens of Tucson are betting freely as to whether the troops will or will not arrive. As for himself he has no doubt of their intentions to come, as he saw Baylor's letter and is acquainted with the appointed receiver. I can assure you that my informant is a man whose word is reliable, but as I am precariously situated you will please be kind enough to not connect my name with the foregoing information, nor even the locality from whence you receive it, as myself and employés are the only ones here that are posted. The bearer of this knows nothing about it, nor do I wish him to. I send some letters to your care which I hope you will mail by the first express, and if there is any mail for me please send it by this man. If you have any papers that you can spare, I will take it as a lasting favor if you will send me a few. My respects to Captain Calloway, Mr. Kippen, and Yager.

Most respectfully, yours,

FRANK P. CLYMER,
Superintendent.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

One thousand troops from Texas will arrive at Tucson in about two weeks.

HALSTEAD.

[Indorsement.]

The above slip was sent to Mr. Yager in a letter dated December 17, 1861, at Sonoita.

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Major First Infantry California Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: In answer to your communication of December 10, I am directed to authorize you to modify the acceptance given Colonel Cornelius to include only four companies, should you deem the best interests of the service so require it. The Quartermaster-General, under present instructions, cannot purchase any more horses, but those left by the First Cavalry can be used for this regiment should you see fit so to direct.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Since my communications of the 9th and 10th instant I have been forwarding troops and supplies to the southern district preparatory to the advance of Colonel Carleton's expedition. At this moment it is utterly impossible for troops or supplies to move into

the interior. The unprecedented rains and storms which have continued uninterruptedly for the past six weeks have submerged and saturated the whole country to such an extent that it is absolutely impossible to move. This state of affairs unavoidably delays the movement of Colonel Carleton. The elements are against us, but the troops are in fine spirits, and I have spared no pains to protect them during this inclement weather, and when an advance is made it will be by troops well disciplined and inured to camp life. The suffering in the interior of the State is beyond all present calculation. Many lives have been lost. The city of Sacramento, the seat of government, has been for some time entirely under water, and the State Legislature has been compelled to adjourn. Many towns and villages have been swept away, and stock and other property to a vast amount have been destroyed. The inhabitants have been compelled to flee for their lives, and a large number have sought this city, where they are supported by charity. With regard to the military operations in this country, they are at present suspended. My troops, except in the District of Humboldt, have generally escaped the overflow. At the small one-company posts of Forts Ter-Waw and Gaston most of the buildings were swept off and some property lost. The pecuniary loss is but little, and prompt measures were taken to forward the necessary supplies to the garrisons. In the present condition of the country we get no mails by land from any direction. The expresses on the trimonthly steamers hence to New York, and also to Oregon, afford us the only means of communication. It is not improbable that many packages of orders and blanks (the latter much needed by the volunteers) may have been sent by the overland mail within the last two months, which will never reach their destination. I beg of you to send a supply by steamer. The new regulations have never been received. The only copy I have was purchased here. The country is quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have this moment received a telegraphic dispatch from Colonel Sibley, written by your direction on the 14th instant. I have just conversed with Colonel Babbitt on the subject of funds for his department. It appears that Colonel Babbitt was advised by letter from your office on the 29th of November that the Treasury Department had been requested to place $200,000 to his credit, and again on the 3d of December that a similar request was made that $69,750 might be placed to his credit. The colonel has not as yet been notified that the above-mentioned amounts have been placed to his orders by the Treasury Department. Since I have been in command of this department I have used the utmost economy consistent with the interests of the public service, but my troops are dispersed over a vast extent of country, my extreme positions being some 2,000 miles apart, and during the last month I have been organizing a large expedition to move from the southwestern frontier of this State, all involving heavy expenditures for the transportation of troops and supplies, and, in

addition, we have been compelled to purchase about 700 mules for the same expedition. I have made contracts here for the manufacture of all the clothing required for the whole army on this coast. This, with the purchase of tents and camp equipage, and the indispensable outlay in erecting temporary shelter and flooring the tents to preserve the health of my men during a winter of unprecedented severity, together with the purchase of horses to mount 1,700 cavalry, will give you an idea of the expenses necessarily incurred here. Still, Colonel Babbitt is of opinion that if all his requisitions are filled he will have funds sufficient to meet the demands against the Quartermaster's Department. I feel that the expenses in this department are large. If my command were concentrated it would materially reduce our money requisitions. As it is, the necessities of the service must be met, and the Quartermaster-General may rest assured that the expenditures will be made economically. The incessant rains and storms for six weeks past have entirely submerged the whole country. An immense amount of property has been lost, as well as many lives. Our overland mail communications are interrupted to such an extent that we must rely solely on the express companies. It is quite probable that many important documents from the East will never reach us. I send all my mail matter by the tri-monthly express on the steamers for New York, and I would recommend that the same mode be adopted by the Department at Washington.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Your letters of the 9th and 10th of December have been received. The General-in-Chief fully approves the course you have pursued in your administration of the affairs of the Department of the Pacific. A telegram was sent you December 16 approving your proposition to recapture the forts in Arizona and New Mexico, which was acknowledged by you the next day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, Cal., January 20, 1862.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Fort Yuma:

Your communication dated 10th instant has been received. As the matter about recruits sent to your station has already been decided by Colonel Carleton's orders, I can give you no new instructions about them. I presume that you have obeyed your orders implicitly. During Colonel Carleton's temporary absence from the district I have no new orders to communicate to you about placing supplies of hay on the desert. Keene also has his instructions and is apparently acting on

them. I cannot entertain any proposition about supplies to be furnished upon the Tucson route, as you term it. None such are required there, nor are they likely to be that I am aware of, and being entirely in the confidence of Colonel Carleton and of the department commander you can accept this conclusion as definite. You can do nothing but follow out the instructions which you are already possessed of, and you would do well to revise them, and be assured that you fulfill them to the letter.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, January 23, 1862.

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Comdg. Pacific Department, U. S. Army, San Francisco:

GENERAL: The following communication has this day been handed me by His Excellency the Governor for reply, viz:

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CAVALRY, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 27, 1861.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA:

SIR: Brigadier-General Stoneman, chief of cavalry, directs me to request you to furnish to this office a report of all the cavalry forces raised and organized in your State, containing the names of the field and staff officers of regiments, the number of rank and file, whether mounted, how armed and equipped and accoutered, where stationed, by what authority they were raised, what arrangements, if any, have been made for putting them in winter quarters, and any other information regarding them you may think of advantage. Below I hand you a list of organizations authorized by the War Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. J. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

One regiment and five companies cavalry, authority given to Col. E. D. Baker.

You will please furnish me with the data required by the following interrogatories, viz: Whether mounted, how armed and equipped and accoutered, where stationed, their condition as regards drill and discipline, what arrangements, if any, have been made for putting them in winter quarters, and any other information regarding them you may think of advantage,

And greatly oblige, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM C. KIBBE,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, January 23, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Southern District, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you that Fort Yuma is now an island. The river at this point commenced rising on the 20th instant, and at 1 o'clock this morning reached its highest point. The rise yesterday afternoon was so sudden that in three hours it rose from its already high stage nearly six feet, overflowing its banks and carrying everything before it. Colorado City is entirely washed away; Mr.

Hooper's dwelling house and Captain Johnson's are the only buildings left standing on that side of the river. The rise was so sudden that Mr. Hinton, Mr. Hooper's partner, could only save a portion of their goods, and although I rendered him and others all the assistance in my power, very little was saved. It was impossible to send many men to their assistance. Two boat loads (twenty men) passed over safely. The boats not being able to return, I could send no more. The ferry-boat dared not venture out for fear of being carried away. The principal losers are Messrs. Hooper & Hinton; store entirely washed away; the steam-boat company's machine shop and store with contents washed away; Mr. Samuel Wells, store washed away, and but a small portion of his stock of goods saved; Mr. Gage's billiard and ten-pin alley entirely destroyed and entire contents lost. All of the dwellings on that side of the river are washed away, including Mr. Jones', four miles up the Gila. A boy of his was taken from a tree near the house this morning, who had been there during the night. The whole country is submerged between here and Pilot Knob and impassable for anything but boats. Mr. Yager made a narrow escape. The water came up to his house and corral, but did no damage of a serious nature. I felt greatly alarmed for the safety of the Government hay at that point (seventy tons). It, however, is all safe. The water submerged the post water-works. I, however, had all the machinery taken out that was movable, and it will be in working order again in a week. At one time last night I was greatly alarmed for the safety of the quartermaster's and commissary store-houses, as well as the corral. I had all the commissary stores placed in safety, also the most important quartermaster's stores, including the hay in the corral. The men worked bravely and deserve credit for it. We continued working until 1 o'clock this morning, when the water commenced falling; the water had then nearly reached the corral. If the water had continued to rise one hour longer as rapidly as it had for the same length of time preceding I fear the adobe store-houses would have been destroyed. We will have no difficulty in getting a sufficient quantity of water to supply the command. The reservoir was full at the time. We kept pumping until the water covered the mules' feet, and I fortunately had the water carts in good repair. We will have to economize on wood until the water recedes from the flat. We were fortunate in having the three teams brought by Captain Gorley here. Captain Gorley arrived with his detachment on the afternoon of the 20th, having in charge seven prisoners under general charges, and two political prisoners, Morgan and Hamilton. The road between here and Pilot Knob has been impassable for animals since the 21st instant. All communication between the fort and Yager's has been with boats since that time. A large number of cattle have been drowned between here and the Lagoon mines, and all along the river to Gonzales'. Yager's wood wagon, twelve miles below, has been carried away, and his stock, or a large portion of it, drowned. He has, however, enough in his corral to meet any demands upon him, besides fifty head on the desert coming over, unless New River or Carriso Creek are impassable. I feel alarmed about sixteen men that were cutting hay eighteen miles from Gila City. It is scarcely possible that they could be cut off, but may want provisions, and none can be sent to them now. The Gila River extends as far as the sand-hills on the right and to the foot-hills on the left. It would be impossible to send provisions to them before the river falls. They have enough to last them for a week yet, and by that time I hope to hear from them. I will send an Indian to-morrow morning to find them. I

expect to hear of the hay that they have cut being all washed away. I will know on the 26th whether my fears are realized or not; also about Mr. Rhodes' cattle. Keene should be here to-morrow if no accident has happened to him. He has now been gone fourteen days; he calculated to make the round trip in ten days. The steam-boat is below, and them I am also anxious to hear from. If they have landed the stores on shore, it is reasonable to suppose that they will be lost, or a portion of them, if the boat itself is not in great danger. This unprecedented rise has been so sudden that no calculation could be made for it, and everything has been swept away by its irresistible current. The fear is that she will not be able to get wood and no place of shelter to run into or to tie up to. Lieutenant Benson, who was with the boat the last trip, thinks that her situation must be a critical one. I will send one of the Indians down to-morrow in a boat to look for her, and take Captain Johnson's news of the loss of their property here and, if possible, bring tidings of her back. It will take a long time to get a small boat back from there—at least two weeks in this current—and since the overflow land communication is cut off with the mouth of the river; but if he is all safe he will return at once with a load of stores for this post, and the vessels will have to lay there until he returns. At this stage of water he certainly cannot land them there. As soon as I can hear from him I will write to you, also in reference to all other matters. The Hoffman trail from here to Gaston at present is impassable. The water yesterday between the post and the lagoon (six miles) in some places was fifteen feet deep. I took one man out from his house (Larkin) who was in water up to his middle. Two squaws swam to the post from Reed's—over a mile. The Indians, it is feared, have lost all of their crops and taken to the high lands. Much suffering must result to them. They are all off, and cannot come here until the waters fall, which, however, I am happy to state, is going on rapidly. The river has fallen four feet since 2 o'clock this morning. I send this communication to you by an Indian who goes as far as Pilot Knob in a boat with the Indian who goes to the mouth of the river. He will take a horse from Pasqual (chief of the Yumas), and go on if the road is passable for a horse; if not, he will go on foot as far as San Felipe, from which place Mr. Gregor will have it forwarded to Camp Wright. The San Bernardino route, I should think, would be best now for quick communication to this point. I respectfully suggest this, from the fact that both Doctor Prentiss and Lieutenant Nichols made quick trips (four and a half days) from there here, and Doctor Dickey thinks it could be made in less time with ease. The general court-martial has met and adjourned for three days. No orders have been received here in relation to the change of the judge-advocate, substituting Doctor Meacham for Doctor Prentiss except a notice to that effect recalling Doctor Prentiss. Captain Dresher is absent in command of a detachment with the boat. I sent him instead of a junior because he was too unwell for garrison duty. Lieutenant MacGowan, who is one of the detail, is himself in arrest by Lieut. Col. J. R. West, leaving but five to form the court. I would also respectfully call the attention of the colonel to the fact that the charges against Jones and others have not been sent here as yet. I cannot give you positive information about the hay Mr. Yager expected to have at Cooke's Wells. He cannot hear from that point until the water recedes, which, it is thought by him, will take a week. We are now perfectly safe from any attack from any enemy, being surrounded by water. As soon as I can get returns from

my messengers I will at once forward to you an express with all the information I can collect. The three wagons which arrived with Captain Gorley's command I will send back as directed as soon as they can get over the road, which will be, in all probability, within a week.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Major First California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, Cal., January 24, 1862.

Lieut. Col. E. E. EYRE,
First Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Camp Carleton:

I have your two communications of the 20th instant. Improved weather has probably changed the condition of affairs about Camp Carleton for the better, at least I hope so. Major Fergusson will act according to the advice you have sent him. Colonel Carleton's return is looked for to-morrow, and I will submit your application for leave of absence to him. Should he not return as soon as expected I shall send you word. Have made out and sent to me as soon as possible after receipt of this an account in rations of the subsistence supplies at your post after the issues to the close of the present month. Also keep me advised of the facilities for procuring forage, pasturage, &c.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, Cal., January 24, 1862.

Lieut. Col. E. E. EYRE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers,
Commanding Camp Carleton, San Bernardino, Cal.:

I have your letter of 22d instant with reference to the scarcity of forage in your vicinity. Should no other recourse suggest itself to you in the meantime, on receipt of this you will break up Camp Carleton and move with your command to Camp Latham, taking whatever road your experience of the country may indicate as most likely to afford forage en route. I understand that there is (or was) barley at Cocomungo owned by one Dunlap; also at Chino Rancho by Robert Carlisle. Nearer this way, at Rancho San José, it is possible a supply can be obtained. Pending your movement send Mr. Coleman or a trusty officer in advance to procure what you need and prevent any extortionate prices being charged. You will not fail to remember other considerations on your march. Wood is indispensable, and the very wet condition of the country generally should remind you to select the road where transportation will be as easy as possible and good camps can be secured. Beef can be had anywhere, and on that score you should have no trouble. You will have to load your train very light; perhaps it would be imprudent to load more than 1,000 pounds to the wagon. You can therefore dispose of your property as follows: Take with you only such articles of camp and garrison equipage, including tents, as are indispensably necessary. Store the balance safely and as economically as possible. Take all the subsistence with you that your train

can haul, irrespective of what you may expect to meet on the road, as you may find yourself hemmed in by water and be unable to reach Camp Latham. In the reduction of your subsistence supplies, as suggested below, be sure and keep fifteen days' rations at your command; that is, if you take five days' with you, leave ten days' in store at San Bernardino to be sent back for in case of necessity. Should you leave property of much value at San Bernardino, detach a trusty non-commissioned officer and leave him there in charge of it. If you have on hand more than the fifteen days' rations above specified, and still have an excess after relieving such distressed persons in your vicinity as you may deem worthy of it, you may dispose of the surplus, provided cost and transportation can be obtained for it, otherwise store it as directed for other property. I have two-fold object in this. It may be desirable for the people of San Bernardino to have an opportunity of purchasing provisions in their present strait, and to realize upon any surplus will at least save the Government the risks and expenses incident to storage. Allow no sales or contracts involving expense to be made without your own sanction. I have given the foregoing instructions in entire ignorance of either the amount of subsistence you have on hand or the means of transportation at your command. Should they be impracticable you will take such steps for the safety of your men, the animals, and the property in your charge as your judgment may dictate. Apprise me without delay of what you propose and can do, and keep me constantly advised of your movements.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Lieutentant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

P. S.—Resort to hired transportation if unavoidable, and it can be obtained.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, January 26, 1862.

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose certified copies of the following documents: No. 1, letter from Maj. E. A. Rigg, commanding Fort Yuma, January 15, 1862; No. 2, letter from Lieut. E. G. Taylor, report of trip to Fort Gaston; No. 3, letter from Capt. George A. Johnson, steamer Cocopah, to Major Rigg; No. 4, letter from Juan Robinson [& Co.] to acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Yuma; No. 5, statement of jetsam by steamer Republic of Fort Yuma supplies; No. 6, copy of receipt for goods shipped on schooner Lolita; No. 7, letter from George Martin to F. Hinton; No. 8, letter from Peter Brady to L. J. F. Yager; No. 9, letter from Maj. E. A. Rigg, commanding Fort Yuma, January 12, 1862; No. 10, letter from Maj. E. A. Rigg, commanding Fort Yuma, January 19, 1862. The foregoing relate to supplies en route to Fort Yuma and to arrangements progressing under the direction of Col. James H. Carleton. As that officer will be at department headquarters when the present reaches you, I have deemed it advisable that the full information should be furnished. Rumors that the rebels under Baylor have occupied Tucson and propose to move westward are referred to in Major Rigg's letters. Pending Colonel Carleton's return and resumption of the command of this district, should Fort Yuma be

threatened seriously I shall take prompt measures to support it, as I deem it important to hold it, in view of its having been made the depot for a large amount of supplies.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

J. R. WEST,

Lieutentant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

FORT YUMA, *January 15, 1862.*

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,

Comdg. District Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: I forward the express, as directed by you, upon receipt of intelligence of the barley which was shipped from San Francisco to the mouth of the Colorado River by way of Guaymas. The steamer Cocopah, Capt. George A. Johnson, left this port on the 26th of December to meet the vessel, and to-day I have received a letter from him informing me of the arrival of the vessel, a copy* of which I inclose to you, from which you will find that the steamer Republic has met with an accident. I also inclose copy of letter† received from Juan Robinson & Co., of Guaymas, directed to acting assistant quartermaster at this post, which will also explain what goods have been lost or thrown overboard, and what shipped to the mouth of the Colorado River on schooner Lolita; also copy of receipt‡ for the cargo received on board of her, and the lay days the vessel will be entitled to without damage. The steamer can easily return in time to the mouth of the river if she arrives here on the 18th to get the cargo out of her within the lay days stipulated for. I also inclose the report§ of Lieut. E. G. Taylor, whom I sent to Fort Gaston, as directed by you. John Costello went with him as guide. He knows the country well through to the Mojave, having been with Colonel Hoffman when he went through, and he is reliable, I think, at all times. Lieutenant Taylor's report will give you the result of his observations. I received a note from Keene, dated Mission Camp, January 10, 1862, in which he suggests that ten tons of hay should be cut and stacked at that point. Mission Camp is fifteen miles from Gila City. He says it would be well or advisable to cut eight or ten tons of hay to be left at this point. There is plenty of it close at hand. It will make the drive more evenly divided from Gila City to Antelope Peak than grazing the animals at Pond Hill, which is some three miles and a half below. I have ordered it to be done. The hay you wished cut and hauled to Gila City will be cut at that point. I also inclose for your information copy of a letter‖ received here by Mr. Hinton, from a gentleman in Sonora; also one¶ received by Mr. Yager, from another gentleman in Sonora, upon the same subject, the truth of which could easily be ascertained if I were authorized to send a person to Tucson. Mr. Yager will commence cutting the hay for Cooke's Wells to-morrow, and will haul it there by the 10th of February. Some one will have to be sent there to receive it and watch it, or it will be used up by travelers. If I am to send any one there, will the colonel please authorize me to employ some one for that purpose, or will some one be sent there from the other side? Mr. Yager has just come in, and he desires me to say that he will put some hay at the Alamo, but how much he cannot yet tell. He also desires me to say that he will have beef enough here for any demand, and can also furnish any given quantity on foot at the price named in my last—$30 per head, weighing from 300 to 500 pounds.

* See inclosure No. 3.
† See inclosure No. 4.
‡ See inclosure No. 6.
§ See inclosure No. 2.
‖ See inclosure No. 7.
¶ See inclosure No. 8.

The command is improving daily in target practice, and a company of good sharpshooters can be selected from them. The skirmishing and bayonet exercise (the latter, however, the non-commissioned officers only drill at) are progressing as well as could be expected. They are ready to march when ordered, and prefer it to lying in garrison.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Major, Commanding Post.

P. S.—Lieutenant Nichols, First Cavalry, has arrived here, recalling Doctor Prentiss, substituting Doctor Meacham as judge-advocate. As soon as their horses get the rest they require after hard travel, the doctor will report as per instructions. I am of the opinion that Doctor Prentiss and Lieutenant Nichols, coming as they have on the trail from San Bernardino, but little traveled heretofore, the fact of their coming in four days from San Bernardino is evidence of the route being a good one for mounted men; but the doctor thinks that a party of five or six only could travel together.

E. A. R.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

FORT YUMA, *January 13, 1862.*

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
Commanding Fort Yuma:

SIR: Pursuant to special instructions dated at Fort Yuma, January 10, 1862, I proceeded, accompanied by John Costello, as guide, to Fort Gaston, on the Colorado River, via the Hoffman route. The following is the result of my observations: From Fort Yuma to Hoffman's camp, on lagoon, six miles; good road to and plenty of wood and water at camping place; no grass of any kind. From lake to the bluff, two miles; no trail, deep sand, and very bushy. Thence the trail is plain, good for about ten miles over a gradually ascending mesa, or table-land. Thence five miles over a rough, broken country, washed out in deep gullies and ravines; a range of black hills on the west and Chimney Peak on the east. Some Gila grass in the ravines; plenty of wood (mesquite and iron-wood), but no water; thence gradually descending alongside of a ravine for about six miles, to a tank marked by a pile of stones on the east side of the trail; plenty of water at this time; very little wood, and no grass of any kind. The guide informed me that the water dries up certain seasons of the year. Thence down along the same ravine about one mile. Here the trail goes into the bottom of the ravine. Thence down the bottom of the ravine, over deep sand, for about two miles to small lake, with good water, the hills narrowing in and forming a deep cañon, in some places not over twenty feet between bluffs. Thence the trail crosses a rough, steep rock ridge about one mile from the base to the ravine on the other side. Trail over loose stones and steep ground very difficult even for mules to pass. At the foot of the hill on the north side is a tank of living water sufficient for all purposes; very little wood, no grass of any kind. Thence two miles down the ravine, over heavy sand to the Colorado River. Plenty of wood, but no grass. Thence up the river about nine miles to grass. A very fine place for camping for a small train, the grass being limited in quantity, say about two acres of good grass; wood plenty. Nine miles farther up the river is Hoffman's, or Grass Camp. Here is plenty of good grass and wood. Thence nine miles, to Fort Gaston, where there is considerable Gila and bunch grass. The site of the old fort is on a gravelly bluff about thirty feet in height. The trail up the river is generally good. In some places, however, it is washed in gullies and ditches, which

would require considerable labor to repair. The limited time prevents a more explicit account of the route.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. G. TAYLOR,

Second Lieutenant, First Infantry California Volunteers.

RECAPITULATION.

Left Fort Yuma January 10, 1862, at 9 a. m. Arrived at the lagoon at 10 a. m. of the same day; arrived at the first tank 1 p. m. January 10; at the second tank at 3 p. m; the Colorado River at 5 p. m; camped for the night. Started at 7 a. m. the next morning; reached the first grass at 8.30 a. m.; Hoffman's or Grass Camp, at 11.30 a. m.; Fort Gaston, at 1.30 p. m. Returning, left Fort Gaston 2.30 p. m. Camped that night at the first grass on the Colorado. Arrived at Fort Yuma at 6 p. m. January 15, 1862.

E. G. TAYLOR,

Second Lieutenant, First Infantry California Volunteers.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

STEAMER COCOPAH, *January 13, 1862—9 a. m.*

[Maj. EDWIN A. RIGG,

First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post:]

DEAR RIGG: Agreeable to promise I send an Indian with the news of the arrival of the vessel. The Republic met with a severe gale of wind from southeast off Monterey and threw overboard her deck load, a list of which I send, and in consequence of the gale got short of coal, making a long passage. The vessel that arrived to-day has 1,000 sacks of barley, 300 sacks of flour. The balance of the Republic's freight, as per bill of lading, is in two small vessels, and may be looked for to-morrow, as the captain of this vessel says they would leave the next day after him. The Panama is due in Guaymas on the 15th, and will be in the river about the 18th. On the arrival of the vessels containing the balance of the freight, guns, &c., I will leave for Fort Yuma, which will bring me there about the 18th, unless something beyond present knowledge turns up. I send letter and message to acting assistant quartermaster. All well.

Yours, truly,

GEO. A. JOHNSON.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

GUAYMAS, *January 2, 1862.*

ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,

Fort Yuma:

DEAR SIR: On board the Mexican schooner Lolita I have shipped to your order, as per captain's receipt inclosed, 1,423 bags barley, &c., sent by the Department of the Pacific by steamer Republic to this port, with orders to forward the same by first conveyance. There still remains behind about fifty tons more of Government goods arrived by same steamer, which will be sent per first vessel that can be freighted. There are no vessels now in port. Please have some person on the lookout at the mouth of river, that the vessel sent afterward may not be detained.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

JUAN ROBINSON & CO.

Please find inclosed note* of goods thrown overboard by the Republic in gale off San Francisco, and included in general average.

* See inclosure No. 5.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

GUAYMAS, *December 27, 1861.*

Statement of jetsam of steamer Republic of goods destined for Fort Yuma:

A. C. S., 34 sacks of barley; A. C. S., 1 barrel rice; A. C. S., 1 barrel powder; A. C. S., 3 wheels of gun carriages; A. C. S., 2 boxes sponges, &c.; ℄, 1 box merchandise; A. C. S., 56 boxes ammunition.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

GUAYMAS, *December 27, 1861.*

Received on board the Mexican schooner Lolita from on board the American steamer Republic from San Francisco, 1,423 packages, as per statement at foot, to be taken to the mouth of the Colorado River, and there to be delivered alongside of the vessel within ten days after her arrival, and $25 to be paid to the captain for each and every day that the vessel is detained beyond the ten days by the consignee, the cargo being consigned to the assistant quartermaster of Fort Yuma or his agent, for account and by order of Messrs. G. A. Johnson & Co., of San Francisco.

A. C. S., 1,004 bags barley; A. C. S., 337 bags flour; A. C. S., 45 bags beans; A. C. S., 10 bags hominy; A. C. S., 19 bags coffee; A. C. S., 8 bags salt; 1,423 bags.

Signed in triplicate.

G. BROWN.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

QUITOLAQUITO, *January 9, 1862.*

Mr. F. HINTON:

DEAR SIR: I have delayed this long in writing to you, as I have nothing reliable to communicate. Your letter to Mr. Warner I have not forwarded to him, as I was afraid it might fall into wrong hands. Most of the Americans that pass this way are in favor of the South. It is reported amongst the Mexicans, and I have every reason to believe with truth, that there are now in Tucson over 1,000 Southern troops. They have sent in orders to Sonora for 300 cargoes of flour, to be delivered at Tucson. Mr. Rathbourne came from there to Sonoita about four days ago, and as I am told states that Tucson is taken possession of by troops in the name of the Southern States. If I receive any information that I can rely on I will let you know at once. You will oblige me by asking Mr. Mean to look at the machinery belonging to the copper mines that lie outside of your store, and let me know what kind of condition it is in, what it is worth, and if it could be made available as a horse-power to work a small flour-mill. Tell him he will confer a great favor by letting me have the above information as soon as possible. Inclosed you will find your letter to Warner. Clint. Thompson will be in at the river in a few days. He wants to get into California to bring out his father. He is very anxious to know if there is any danger of his being stopped at the fort. If you think there is please let me know. I explained your business to him as well as I could. He regrets very much that any mistake should have occurred in the matter. He says that he will pay the amount you demand, and would pay four times as much, if you require it, rather than forfeit your good opinion. We are getting along here very well so far. I would like very much that you would write to me and let me know the news on

the river. If Guadalupe Orosco should go to you to buy wine please let him have the best. I sent word to him to get some for his wife; she is very sick.

Respectfully, yours,

GEORGE MARTIN.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

ALTAR, *January 1, 1862.*

L. J. F. YAGER,
Colorado Ferry, Cal.:

DEAR YAGER: There is a report here that 1,000 Confederate troops (Texans) are on their way from Mesilla and occupy Arizona. I believe there is some truth in the rumor, for the new superintendent of the Poston mine, Major Lally, has not made his appearance, but is in the Magdalena, waiting to see the turn events may take. Mr. Palatine Robinson, of Tucson, posted up his notices at Arivaca and at Tubac, declaring the property of Colonel Colt confiscated in Arizona, and he as a loyal citizen of the Sunny South should proceed to take possession of it. Van Alstein, Colonel Colt's agent at Arivaca, objected. Pistols were drawn; the usual compliments, "sons of b——s; d——d sons of b——s," were interchanged, and the parties separated without bloodshed. Van Alstein started off for Magdalena to see Major Lally, who it is reported is waiting there to see the turn that events will take. If there are 1,000 Texans in Arizona they will certainly confiscate Colt's mines beyond a doubt, but I don't see how any of the Tucson gents will be able to work it, for they have no means whatsoever. It will be a serious drawback to the country if Colonel Colt's agents will not be allowed to work the mines, for the other party will do nothing, I am very certain.

Your friend,

PETER BRADY.

[Inclosure No. 9.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, January 12, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding California Volunteers, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: This afternoon an Indian came up from the mouth with letters from Captain Johnson. Nothing has been seen of the vessel with barley and guns that was shipped by way of Guaymas. The rumor or news brought by the other Indian that the vessel was in sight is not true. I send you this by the escort who came with Doctor Prentiss, which returns to San Bernardino by another road than the one by Carriso Creek, and which will return to that point in five days. Doctor Prentiss has not brought the approved copies of charges, and the court is waiting for them. Some delay has occurred in getting a vessel at Guaymas, or some other accident to detain her; she should have been in before now. It is now time that news should be had of the steamer which was to leave San Francisco on the 1st instant. I have written to you in full detail by an express which left here this morning in reference to arrangements made by Keene for supplying hay, as well as propositions from Yager.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG.

[Inclosure No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, January 19, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding California Volunteers, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: I received your communication dated January 8 last evening, and take advantage of Lieutenant Nichols and Doctor Prentiss, First Cavalry, to write to you. I have forwarded to you by express which should have reached Los Angeles on the 10th particulars about cattle and hay. I have also forwarded to you by express on the 16th important news received here from Tucson. I will also forward to you by to-morrow's express additional information received confirming the other. There is now no doubt about Baylor being at Tucson with 1,000 men, and that Robinson, of that place, has issued a proclamation declaring all property confiscated which does not belong to unqualified Southern men, including the Arizona Mining Company, Colonel Colt's, and all others. Major Lally is at Magdalena waiting to see what turn events will take before going to the mine. I have now fears that the hay being cut from Gila to Stanwix will be destroyed. Some thirty tons at Grinnel's will be sure to fall into their hands. They cannot help but know of hay being put on that road. Ammi White, of the Pima Villages, from his well-known loyal sentiments will be certain to have his wheat confiscated unless he can be protected by troops. I will send you copies by the regular express which leaves to-morrow morning of the information I have received, but the truth of the troops going does not admit of a doubt, my informant says. I have been reliably informed by a gentleman whose veracity is indisputable that Colonel Baylor, commanding the Southern troops at Mesilla, has appointed a resident of Tucson receiver of confiscated property, and has written to the latter place that he will march for Western Arizona with 900 men (troops) for the purpose of confiscating all property not belonging to citizens of the Southern Confederacy, as soon as General Sibley arrived at the Rio Grande to his relief, which he anticipated in a few days after the date of his letter. He saw Baylor's letter and is acquainted with the appointee. I send you this by way of San Bernardino, so that in case of accident you would be certain to receive the information.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

FORT BLISS, *January 26, 1862.*

Hon. JOHN H. REAGAN:

DEAR SIR: I know you feel a deep interest in whatever concerns Texas, hence I trouble you with a short note. The mail after this will no doubt carry to Richmond the dispatch of General H. H. Sibley in relation to my mission to the Governor of Chihuahua. My mission was entirely successful. There is no doubt but that there had been some understanding about marching troops through Chihuahua from California. It will not now be permitted. This command now leaves no enemy on its flank. General Sibley has the honor through me of having obtained the first official recognition of the Confederate States of America by any foreign power. I was received, accredited, and treated with as a colonel in the Army of the Confederate States of

America. Uniformed as such, and wearing my sword, I was received by the Governor at all our official interviews. As such he wrote me, and as Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley of the Army of the Confederate States of America was his communication addressed, and as such was I accredited to General Sibley. So you see we are fully recognized. General Sibley has ordered me to Sonora upon a similar mission. I find my former occupation comes back very readily. We have many warm and influential friends in Chihuahua. It is a rich and glorious neighbor, and would improve by being under the Confederate flag. There are no such mines in the world as are within sight of Chihuahua City, but not developed for want of a stable government. I leave in the morning to join my regiment, now at Fort Thorn. The campaign I view is over. There will be little or no fighting. We must have Chihuahua and Sonora. I will write you my progress at Sonora. I made the trip of (going and coming) 600 miles to Chihuahua through the Apache country with only an escort of six Mexicans, and finished my negotiations in twenty-one days. Don't you think this does quite well? With Sonora and Chihuahua we gain Southern California, and by a railroad to Guaymas render our State of Texas the great highway of nations. You are at liberty to lay this note, if you see fit, before President Davis. He may not recollect me, but once knew me as aide-de-camp and partner to our lamented friend General Rusk. I trust the news of the revolution in New Mexico is true. The Spanish invasion, I found, had united all parties in Mexico. The Mexicans abhor the Spaniards.

With great respect, yours,

JAMES REILY,

Colonel First Battalion, Sibley's Brigade, Army of New Mexico.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, Cal., January 27, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

The three companies of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Lieut. Col. George S. Evans commanding, and five companies of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Marcus D. Dobbins commanding, are encamped within a quarter of a mile of town at Camp Drum. Since their arrival from San Francisco it has been found impossible to move them into the interior. The weather has been good for the past five days and continues so, but the roads to Camp Latham and Los Angeles are as yet scarcely more than passable for wagons without any loads whatever. In connection with the movement of Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, First Cavalry, to Camp Latham, it would be injudicious to send the troops from here to that point, as during very bad weather fuel cannot be furnished there in the required quantity. Here the troops are now well supplied with everything but wood (unless when that is sent from San Francisco), as none can be brought in from the country on account of the condition of the roads. Efforts to bring wood from Catalina Island have proved abortive also, and although the prospect of obtaining a supply thence and from the country back of the place is improving, no dependence can be placed upon the continuance of good weather. For nearly a whole week it was impossible to send an empty wagon one mile from camp, much less to bring in any loaded teams. At same time communication by water was entirely cut off. I am therefore

constrained to request that an estimate for wood, forwarded by this steamer to the deputy quartermaster-general, be shipped without delay. Every possible economy is being used to make the supply of fuel last as long as practicable. I have the satisfaction to state that Camp Drum is located on a dry sandy ridge, and that the troops are mainly in good health and comparatively comfortable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, January 27, 1862.

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

MAJOR: In connection with the state of affairs at Fort Yuma and the rumored advance of the enemy to the western part of Arizona, I would respectfully recommend that a detachment of twenty artillerymen and a subaltern (part of the battery company to be sent this way) be ordered here by the return trip of the Senator, so that they can be pushed forward promptly to Fort Yuma in case of any threatened attack. The services of such a detachment would be of great value at that post. The volunteers there, officers and men, can scarcely be expected to be proficient as artillerists. In serving the heavy pieces and in the preparation of ammunition it would be desirable to have the services of more experienced soldiers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 28, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I inclose a letter to me of the 23d ultimo from Oroville, Butte County, Cal., upon the subject of a military organization in that quarter for the purpose of aiding the insurgents. The expediency of measures for counteracting such proceedings, and in particular of suspending the writ of habeas corpus, is submitted for your consideration.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

OROVILLE, BUTTE COUNTY, CAL., *December 23, 1861.*

W. H. SEWARD:

SIR: As a loyal citizen it is my duty to inform you that there is a company called the Home Guards, numbering 200 men, well armed, organized in this town for a false purpose, giving parties and raising money from the loyal citizens, as they say, to equip the company, when in reality it is for the purpose of getting funds to start to the South about the middle of February or beginning of March. Having been a member of said company and learning their intentions, I conceive it my duty to inform you of the event, and place the necessary

stop to it at once. You can refer to the postmaster of this place, who well knows these facts. It is their intention of going by the Calhoun Pass. They have got agents out in the different counties raising men. It is their intention of equipping 2,500 men, and the manner they have taken to get funds they will have ample means to accomplish their base purpose, unless put a stop to at once by the strong arm of Government. Your course in this unholy war meets the approbation of loyal citizens, and it is their wish for Government to go on in the good work until not a slave is left without freedom, as it has been the cause of this rebellion, and since the cause is known remove it; do not suffer it to drag. I think the appointment of Doctor Buffman postmaster, Magalia, Butte County, that the department was misinformed; he is expecting to go as surgeon in the regiments now raising, who are expected to start 22d of February or beginning of March to "Dixie." If ever the strong arm of Government was needed it is now in putting down this organization of Southern sympathizers. In the present attitude of England and the want of arms on this coast, to let this company get off it will be ruinous to the State. I refer you also to D. W. Cheesman, of San Francisco, also Doctor Green, of this place, Judge Barker, &c.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM DANFORD.

N. B.—Since the arrest of Dan Showalter and party they intend striking for the Arkansas line or Missouri.

W. D.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

From the latest and most reliable information, I am more strongly than ever impressed with the importance of an early and prompt occupation of Guaymas.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, January 28, 1862.

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Referring to my communication of the 26th instant, I now have to inclose certified copies of further advices received this morning from Maj. E. A. Rigg, First Infantry California Volunteers, commanding Fort Yuma.* You will observe that the intelligence of Baylor's advance comes through four distinct individuals. Two of these persons, Brady and Clymer, I have a slight personal acquaintance with, and believe their statements entitled to credit, as far as their personal knowledge extends. Baylor was expected at Tucson about January 1, and I consider the probabilities of his moving against Fort Yuma sufficient to induce me to take steps for its support. The troops that I propose to move in that direction form part of Colonel Carleton's expedition and will only be thrown forward so much the sooner. I send an express to

* See Rigg to Carleton, January 17, p. 808.

San Diego to-night, ordering Company E, First Infantry California Volunteers, to march without delay to Warner's ranch. I shall go in person to Camp Wright (starting to-morrow) with the intention of preparing the two companies of infantry there for moving over the desert to Fort Yuma in connection with Company E. On reaching Camp Wright I shall be governed by circumstances, and either push on at once to Fort Yuma or await orders from Colonel Carleton, who I expect will return to this district very shortly. The orders requiring me to remain at this place during my command of this district were dictated by entirely different circumstances from those existing at present, and in deviating from my particular instructions I consider that I am acting for the best interests of the service. I leave the duties assigned to me (providing for the troops arrived and arriving from above, and organizing a train for the field) in the hands of Capt. Tredwell Moore, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army.

Trusting that my assumption of responsibility will be favorably received by the general commanding the department, I am, major, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, Cal., January 28, 1862.

Capt. THOMAS L. ROBERTS,
Comdg. Co. E, First Infty. California Vols., San Diego, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: Move with your company as soon as practicable, after receipt of this order, either to Warner's ranch or to Temecula, as the condition of the roads promises best. Take with you ten days' rations; use the San Diego post teams, putting eight mules to a wagon. Take with you only two wagons. Leave all your surplus company property at San Diego for future disposition. Resort to hired transportation if necessary if the post teams are unfit for service. On reaching Warner's ranch or Temecula report in writing to Maj. David Fergusson, First Cavalry California Volunteers, commanding Camp Wright, for instructions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., January 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

GENERAL: In compliance with General Orders, No. 30, of the Department of the Pacific, respecting the military resources of the counties in the vicinity of posts remote from headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report: I have made careful investigation of the present and future ability of this portion of the country to furnish such supplies as are needed at this post, both in the subsistence and quartermaster's departments, and find that there are no supplies on hand by any of the farmers or dealers in this section of the country. All of the grain that was grown last year is now or will be by spring consumed. Flour is worth now $20 per barrel; oats from 6 to 7 cents, and very scarce; hay none on hand; barley not to be had; bacon 30 cents per pound, none on hand, and very little being made; lard equally scarce;

beef 15 cents per pound, and none in the country fit to eat; beans none to be had at any price; potatoes $1 per bushel, and difficult to obtain, very few in the country; wood $30 per cord. I deem it unnecessary to run through the list of articles consumed in the commissary and quartermaster's departments, as the Government cannot rely upon this country for its supplies at this post. The hay and grain used in the quartermaster's department can be contracted for for another year at fair prices. The large amount of snow that has fallen this winter and is now lying upon the ground will doubtless make the coming season quite productive. All articles coming under the head of groceries can be sent here much cheaper than they can be purchased. My commissary purchased a little coffee a few days since at 37 cents per pound. We shall need supplies in both departments by the 1st of April next. Requisitions have been made on the several departments for supplies, and will probably reach here as soon as navigation opens. The unprecedented severity of the winter and the influx of strangers has destroyed and consumed nearly everything in the country. Nearly all the cattle have or will die before spring. Many men who had at the beginning of winter from 300 to 400 head have not now over fifty or sixty living. Fresh meat must be very scarce here in spring. The beef consumed by the garrison at this time would not be eaten by the poorer class of San Francisco. It must be worse in a month from this time, and I doubt very much if it can be had at all.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

H. LEE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a telegraphic dispatch which I had the honor to transmit to you yesterday.* Also, copy of extract from a letter from Mr. Thomas Robinson, a resident of Guaymas, Sonora. This extract was presented to me by Mr. Flint, of this city, a gentleman of standing and reliability connected with the steamship line between this place and Guaymas. From the best information in my possession at this moment, I am disposed to believe that the views taken by Mr. Robinson as to the intended movements of the rebel forces are in the main correct. The large force I am assembling in the southern portion of this State, preparatory to an advance from Fort Yuma, will doubtless cause the rebel leaders to deflect from their line of operations and, if possible, gain the port of Guaymas. To frustrate all such attempts, I deem it of the first importance that a strong force should be thrown into that city, aided by the presence of a few ships of war. I propose to open a correspondence with the Governor of Sonora on this subject, and I am assured by the best authority that our temporary occupation of Guaymas, or any portion of the State, to protect it from the inroads of the rebels, would be cheerfully acquiesced in by the authorities and people of that country. The storm has somewhat abated for a few days past. To-day it is raining again, and the roads are not in a condition to advance my expeditionary forces to Fort Yuma. However, it is only a question of time. We will be successful. I have no special news from the District of Oregon. All was quiet from that

* See p. 828.

quarter when last heard from. The winter has been unusually severe, and the navigation of the Columbia River entirely obstructed by ice. The Legislature of California is now in session in this city, compelled to abandon Sacramento temporarily.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Copy of letter from Thomas Robinson, esq.

* * * Immediately on the receipt of this please call upon General Wright and state to him in my name that by express received by me to-day from Arizona, and from a most reliable source, I have the following statement:

The Southern troops under Colonel Baylor, military governor, are expected at Tucson within ten days, numbering 900 men. It is said they will immediately make a strong and continued campaign on the Apaches. Reports say (which I fear is very probable) they march into Sonora. In the meanwhile their headquarters will be at Calabasa, on the line. Agents to purchase flour, corn, &c., are actually in the Territory, under escort. Contracts for hay have already been given out. Brigadier-General Sibley, C. S. Army, with 3,000 men, takes command in Arizona and New Mexico, and will immediately attack the U. S. forces in New Mexico. The Southern soldiers are full of fight. Only the other day 100 crossed the Jornado del Muerto, drove in the pickets of the U. S. forces, and made forty prisoners.

These same reports were afloat here three days since, when I arrived, and to-day they are confirmed. There is no doubt in my mind as to the desires and intentions of these Southern forces. What the devil do they care for Arizona without 100 souls in it, and nothing worth having there? They wish to march into Sonora, as is intimated from many sources, and take quiet possession, for we are not at present in condition to resist, having just passed through a very sore trial, although with success. If they once get possession of this State and its posts the North may just as well give up the complete line through from the Gulf of Mexico to Gulf of California, and it will require a superior effort then to rout them. This is no newspaper talk, but something certain, and the only way to avoid a most serious and difficult position is for the United States Government to send without a moment's delay the necessary forces to act. Let me request of you to urge upon General Wright the necessity of this step. Let 1,000 men properly equipped be sent immediately to Guaymas, officered by gentlemen of prudence and judgment, and I will see that they get through immediately to Arizona. The Government and people will be too happy to see such a friend coming to their rescue. If necessary let the general telegraph to Washington for the necessary powers, but he must act promptly, and I will guarantee his full success, and by adopting these measures he will have acquired a victory which will be more than galling to the South. * * * I will take the contract for transporting troops and equipments to Arizona and furnishing everything necessary. You are aware the Congress of Mexico has given a cordial permit for transit of troops through Sonora, and our State will be pleased to forward the views of the United States Government or its representatives. You can assure General Wright that all my influence and that of my friends will be used in favor of his forces.

* * * * * * *

Yours, sincerely,

THOS. ROBINSON.

[Indorsement.]

Extract of letter from Thomas Robinson, esq., at Guaymas, Sonora State, Mexico, given to me by Mr. Flint at headquarters, January 28, 1862.

G. W.

HDQRS. FOURTH INFANTRY CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Union, January 29, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report my arrival here on yesterday at 4 p. m., and have established, as per instructions, my headquarters at this place. I left Camp Sigel with Captain Atchison's company (I), non-commissioned staff, band, and hospital, &c., and arrived here as above stated in good order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FERRIS FORMAN,
Colonel Fourth Infantry California Volunteers.

P. S.—I attempted to meet the steamer in time, but failed to do so.

F. F.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., January 29, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: On my arrival at this camp to-day I learn from Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre that the facilities for procuring forage at San Bernardino have sufficiently improved with the fine weather to induce him to remain where he is for the present. The roads from San Pedro to this camp are also in a condition that will admit of the five companies Fifth Infantry California Volunteers being moved here by the end of this week. As there will remain at Camp Drum only the four companies of the Second Cavalry, the fifty cords of wood that I requested to be sent forward by the Senator on her next trip need not be shipped. I trust that this may reach you in time to prevent incurring the heavy expense that would otherwise be involved. I shall push on to Camp Wright to-morrow morning.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., January 29, 1862.

Capt. T. MOORE, U. S. Army,
Assistant Quartermaster, New San Pedro, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I inclose you a copy of the order for the movement of the detachment of Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, now at Camp Drum. Furnish Lieutenant-Colonel Dobbins with as many wagons as are necessary up to the number of twenty. From what I have seen of the road to-day eight mule teams can load 1,500 pounds. Put the train in charge of Wagon-master Roundtree. Designate two teams to remain with the command for camp purposes. Six mules to each wagon will

be sufficient. Supply Lieutenant Hammond's requisition for subsistence and forage as soon as possible, taking every possible advantage of the state of the roads. The First Cavalry are not likely to come here, so that the consumption of barley will be no larger than at present. Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre writes that he has a temporary supply.

Yours, very truly,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., January 29, 1862.

I. Lieut. Col. Marcus D. Dobbins, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, with the five companies of his regiment now at New San Pedro, Cal., will march for Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, Cal., on Saturday, the 1st proximo.

II. The assistant quartermaster U. S. Army on duty at New San Pedro will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel West:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., January 29, 1862.

Lieut. Col. M. D. DOBBINS,
Fifth Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Infantry, Camp Drum:

COLONEL: I inclose herewith the order for your movement.* Make as early a start on Saturday morning after sunrise as possible. Wagonmaster Roundtree will show you the road. Encamp at Tomlinson's at the close of the first day's march, where you can procure a supply of wood. Give him a receipt for the quantity used, and tell him to present his bill to Captain Moore for payment. Keep your train well up with your command, so that your men can render assistance in case of the wagons miring. Move early the second day and observe the same directions as to the train. Locate your camp on the opposite side of the creek from Camp Latham. Lieutenant Hammond, regimental quartermaster First Infantry California Volunteers, will designate the spot that has been selected. The tent centers are already staked out. Maintain your camp entirely distinct from the troops now at Camp Latham, and confine your authority to your own detachment. You will, however, procure your bread from the post bakery on the terms upon which it is already conducted; also send your sick to the Camp Latham hospital department. In all other respects the two commands must be kept as distinct as possible. Draw five days' rations before you leave Camp Drum, taking hard bread in full for that time. The supplies needed by your command at its new camp will be furnished by Lieutenant Hammond on the proper requisitions. Captain Moore, assistant quartermaster, will furnish you two six-mule teams for camp purposes.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

* See next, *ante*.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., January 29, 1862.

Lieut. Col. E. E. EYRE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg. Camp Carleton, San Bernardino, Cal.:

COLONEL: Yours of January 27 has just been received, and in reply I am directed by Lieutenant-Colonel West, commanding the district, to say to you that you will make no movement with your command, but remain where you are for the present, there being every reason to believe that the weather has finally become settled. You speak of a wagon train coming from Camp Wright by the way of San Bernardino. The lieutenant-colonel commanding desires me to say to you that upon receipt of this letter you will at once send an express to Major Fergusson directing him not to move his train from Camp Wright, and you will at the same time inform Major Fergusson that he may expect Colonel West at Camp Wright in two days from this date.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bragg, Cal., January 29, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Comdg. District of Humboldt, Hdqrs. Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully report to the commanding colonel that since my conversation with you on the steamer Columbia I have learned further in regard to Indians at Shelter Cove. Some days since the Mr. Hamilton of whom I spoke to you sent a party of seven men from his neighborhood (Punta Cuenaz) to Shelter Cove, for the ostensible purpose of driving off his stock to a safer locality. Yet I am quite satisfied the real mission was to murder Indians, as recent events have shown. The party passed here yesterday on their return, and I learn from one of them, a Mr. Wells, who seems to be a tolerably reliable man, that after leaving here on their way up they met a party consisting of four persons, among them one Harry Smith and Jackson, who brought the news of the killing of Brisintine and a stock owner in Bear Harbor, who were going to look after the stock. They learned from them that they had attacked a party of Indians at the Usal River and murdered eleven of them. I say murdered, because they had not made any demonstration against them, nor did they make any defense. Smith's party claimed that these Indians had killed one or two horses a few days before. I do not believe a word of it. The two parties meeting, joined together and proceeded on to Shelter Cove. On arriving there they found Brisintine and companion well, no trouble with the Indians, and learned from them that, having a desire to get this Jackson out of the neighborhood, they one day went out together, separated a little distance from Jackson, hid in the bushes, commenced discharging their pistols and rifles, and Jackson, to their great satisfaction, ran and left the place. He then came down here and told the story of the killing of Brisintine and companion, which has proven to be a downright lie, yet almost everyone believed it here. I learn further from Wells that the Indians are doing scarcely any damage. He drove in Hamilton's stock, counted it and found scarcely any of it missing, and consequently left it there, considering it quite safe. He assures me that he

could, with a party of fifteen men accustomed to Indian matters, exterminate all the Indians in that vicinity in a few days. You will therefore readily perceive that the stories of Indian depredations in this vicinity are all bosh, and, as I before informed you, I really believe if the Indians were properly treated by the white men they would not in scarcely any instance trouble them. There seems to be a number of men in this vicinity who desire to make an impression on the Government by false reports, &c., that the Indians should be immediately and severely punished. I believe they are governed by no other motive than a desire to get employment as guides, packers, and business for their horses, mules, &c. To accomplish this object they are ready to and do commit dastardly acts to exasperate the Indians to retaliate, if possible. For instance, here is a sample: While this party of Hamilton and Smith's were on the trip above mentioned, they failed to even get sight of an Indian at or in the vicinity of Shelter Cove, except one old squaw leading two children, when one of the party named Steve Shannon leveled his rifle and shot her dead while she was trying to get away from them. This same Shannon last summer, while acting as guide for Lieutenant Martin, former commander of this post, on an expedition to drive in Indians to the reservation, took a child from a squaw prisoner who happened to be a little to the rear of the party, tied it to a tree, and shot it. Lieutenant Martin was so incensed when he heard of it that he would have hung Shannon if he could. Such are a sample of the acts that produce Indian depredations, and such are the men who are anxious to be employed by the Government. We have no power, either civil or military, to successfully prevent or punish these acts of white men, yet we are constantly importuned to punish Indians. I have thus elaborately explained to the commanding colonel the correct position of affairs in this vicinity. I deem it my duty to do so, inasmuch as you informed me that you intended to operate against the Indians the coming summer. I shall endeavor to keep you informed of all matters pertaining to Indian and military affairs in this vicinity. I trust this action will meet your approval and such consideration as the exigencies of the case require.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MOORE,

Captain, Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, Cal., January 30, 1862.

Capt. WILLIAM H. GARDNER, U. S. Navy,

Commanding at Mare Island Navy-Yard, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: From a conversation I have had with Major Leonard, who lately visited the navy-yard, I am under the impression that the detachment of soldiers stationed there are of very little, if any real, service to you. I regret that I have not at this moment an officer to spare to send up to take charge of them. If you do not deem their presence essential at this time, I shall be very glad to return these men to their companies, where they could be brought under strict discipline. In case of emergency it would take but a few hours to send troops to Mare Island either from this point or Benicia.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, captain, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., January 31, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of War I inclose herewith a copy of communication received through the Secretary of State,* and request that you will transmit the same to the commanding general in California, with instructions to act in the premises as the public safety may require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 31, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have but little to add to the information I have already communicated to you as to the state of affairs in this country. The weather has moderated, and there is a fair prospect that in the course of two or three weeks the roads through the interior will be passable for troops and supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First Regiment Infty. California Vols., San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: My proposition to the General-in-Chief to organize an expedition under your command, to consist of your own regiment, the First Cavalry Regiment, and a light battery, to move from the southeastern frontier of this State, was immediately approved at headquarters. The objects of the expedition you are fully aware of—the recapture of all our forts in Arizona and New Mexico, driving the rebel forces out of that country or capturing them, and opening the southern mail route. Every exertion has been and is still being made to provide your command with everything necessary to insure success, and had it not been for the unprecedented continuance of the rain, which made it impossible for the troops or wagons to move, an advance could have been made before this time. The light artillery battery, Company A, Third Artillery, commanded by First Lieutenant Shinn, is now at the Presidio, and will be sent to you as soon as the roads are passable. Four companies of the cavalry and seven companies of the Fifth Infantry have already been sent to your district. The remainder of the Fifth will be sent down soon. I desire that you dispose of these troops in the manner you may deem best calculated to preserve the peace and quiet of the district. When you finally advance, the command of the District of Southern California will be devolved on Colonel

* See Seward to Stanton, January 28, with inclosure, p. 827.

Bowie, or the senior officer then present. I do not consider it necessary to be more minute in regard to the object to be accomplished or the mode of effecting it; with the first you are well acquainted, and as for the second, I take great pleasure in assuring you that I confide everything to your well-known skill, zeal, and gallantry. I shall take occasion to write to you again before you commence your march, and give you all the information possible.

Wishing you success, I am, colonel, yours, most truly,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NEW SAN DIEGO BARRACKS,
January 31, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
First California Volunteer Infantry, San Pedro:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your order and accompanying letter of the 28th. It is utterly impossible for me to move with wagons, owing to the state of the roads, and from all the information I can obtain the roads will not be passable for one or perhaps two months. I send a party this morning to prospect a trail to Warner's ranch, and if it is possible (and that means something) I will start with a pack train, leaving my entire company property behind, taking blankets and great-coats and nothing more which men will have to pack. There is no other way for me to get out from this post. I can go a more direct trail and much shorter to Fort Yuma, but as your order restricts me to Temecula or Camp Wright I will endeavor to make the latter, and if I do make it it will be without baggage and in all probability without tents. I can be ready to leave here Monday morning if my prospecting party returns in time. I had made up my mind to try the trip blind, but upon further consideration concluded to ascertain the condition of the trail, as the roads are impracticable, even for pack-mules. I will be compelled to leave a number of men behind that are unable to undertake the trip. I think if the trail is passable I can make Warner's ranch in two and a half days. Some places my men will have to swim for it, I expect. If you think it is not expedient for me to take the course I have laid out you will have time to countermand the orders.

Hoping that my actions will meet with your approval, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THOS. L. ROBERTS,
Capt. Company E, First California Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Post.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Your designation of Company A, Third Artillery, for the light battery is approved. Acknowledge receipt of this by telegraph.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
Mare Island, Cal., February 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo is received informing me of a conversation held with Major Leonard, who recently visited this yard, on the subject of the guard of artillery now stationed here. The guard as they are, without an officer, are, as you say, of very little, if any real service in the protection of the public property, but as they were ordered here at the request of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, I must beg leave to decline any recommendation as to the removal of the detachment from the island. I am satisfied, however, that a force could be placed upon the island in sufficient time for all purposes of its defense.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

W. H. GARDNER,
Commandant.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 3, 1862.

I. Maj. Hiram Leonard, U. S. Army, is hereby appointed provost-marshal for the city of San Francisco.

II. A detachment of two subalterns and twenty-five men will be detailed from the Second Cavalry, at Camp Alert, and quartered in this city, to act under the special orders of Major Leonard. The deputy quartermaster-general will cause quarters to be prepared for the detachment, as well as stables for the horses.

III. All soldiers visiting this city, either on pass or under special orders, will immediately report at the office of the provost-marshal.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, February 4, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
First California Volunteer Infantry,
Comdg. Southern District, New San Pedro, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you that from information received here I had reason to suppose that parties disloyal to the Government would attempt to cross the Colorado River somewhere in this vicinity on the 28th of January. I had information of one more being in the neighborhood of the Algodones. The information was given me by an Indian. On the 31st of January I sent First Lieutenant Hargrave to look for him. He found him near Pilot Knob and arrested him. His name is Haywood Dickey, formerly a deputy sheriff of San Joaquin County, Cal. After examining him and taking his statement I concluded to detain him. A copy of his statement I inclose to the district commander for his disposition (see Appendix A). Also respectfully ask for instructions in reference to him. I also inclose copy of oath administered to him (see Appendix B), and statement of Indian (see Appendix C).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Major First California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Haywood Dickey.

FORT YUMA, *January 31, 1862.*

My name is Haywood Dickey. I was born in Tennessee (Knox County), a few miles below Knoxville. Left Tennessee on the 21st day of April, 1850, for California. Arrived in San Francisco on the 20th day of August, 1850. Since that time lived principally in Stockton. My business has been teaming, and for some years was deputy sheriff of San Joaquin County, under John O'Neil. I had been so nearly the time specified. John O'Neil went out of office on the 1st of October, 1861. I then left Stockton to go to Texas by way of Los Angeles and Fort Yuma. At the Monte, near Los Angeles, I heard of the arrest of the Showalter party and changed my notions. I then started for San Diego. I then concluded to go to the mines, forty miles from San Diego, across the line into Lower California. From there I went to see Governor Moreno for the purpose of procuring provisions. He had none, or had none to spare. I struck across from there to Indian Well, on the desert. An Indian guide (Yuma) came with me. The Governor gave me some flour, perhaps five pounds. I arrived at the camp of the Yumas on the 27th. I came on horseback that far, and left my horse with the Indians (an Indian called Antonio). From there I went to Yager's hay camp, and was employed by him or his foreman. The only reason why I stopped was that I knew I could not get through. I intend to go home as soon as I can. I saw one of the Showalter party that you did not get. I saw some of them at San Diego. The names of them I do not know, although I had some conversation with them. I know personally Showalter, King, Wilson, Woods, Benbrook, Sands, Roberts, Ward, Woods (both of the men by the name of Woods), Sampson, Rogers, Edwards, Lawrence, Rogers (both of the Rogers), Crowell, Turner, Sumner, Chum, and I would have started within two days to overtake them if I had not been taken ill. I left Stockton with a man by the name of William Holland, Ward, who is now here, Jim Moss and Hopkins, James and Henry, and two of the Ayers, Jim Dunlap, and three others whose names I have forgotten. My sympathies are with the South sure, and if I am compelled to fight I will take that side. I do not think that the Government can stand divided. I am twenty-eight years old on the 9th day of March, 1862. I do not think that the State that I was born in had any right to secede, or rather, I do not know whether the State had or had not, but my sympathies are for the South. My opinion is that a portion of Showalter's party intended to go on to join the Confederate Army. Ward told me that he did not intend to go farther than Van Dorn, in Arizona or New Mexico. I am willing to take the oath of allegiance.

HAYWOOD DICKEY.

APPENDIX B.

Copy of oath administered to Haywood Dickey, at Fort Yuma, January 31, 1862.

I, Haywood Dickey, do solemnly swear that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; and that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution, or law of any State convention or legislature to the contrary

notwithstanding. And further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge, and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever; so help me God.

HAYWOOD DICKEY.

Witness:

FRANCIS S. MITCHELL,
First Lieutenant and Post Adjutant.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of January, 1862.

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Major First California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

APPENDIX C.

FORT YUMA, *January 30, 1862.*

Marto La Cruz was born at the Algodones, on the Colorado River. My father was a white man; what nation I do not know. Was taken prisoner by the Cocopahs and sold to an Englishman by the name of William Hardy, who took me to Lower California (La Paz), where I lived eighteen years. I am now twenty-five years old. Mr. Hardy died two years ago, after which I returned to my people (the Yumas), where I have resided ever since. The Governor of Lower California (Moreno) sent for me three months ago. He gave me papers authorizing me to have bad white men, Texans principally, from crossing the Colorado River, and to advise him of any parties crossing into Lower California; that they stole his animals. He gave me papers to the head chiefs of the Cocopahs and Yumas, and told me that good men would go to the ferry at Fort Yuma to cross, but bad men would want to cross below there. I met a man who told me that he had friends taken to Fort Yuma; that he was from Texas, and that he wanted to fight to get even. The Governor of California told me to bring him to the ferry at Fort Yuma; that if he was a good man he could cross there, and if he was not that he should not cross anywhere. I gave the man my papers, to keep them dry, but he said he lost them and could not get them back. His horse gave out, and he heard of a party of Mr. Yager cutting hay near Pilot Knob. He left his horse with the Indians and he went to the hay party, and I came to the fort to report it.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, February 4, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
Commanding District, New San Pedro, Cal.:

COLONEL: I received a letter from Maj. D. Fergusson (commanding Camp Wright, dated January 30) on the 2d instant, in which he says that Mr. Tibbetts informs him that as many as forty or fifty men armed and mounted passed his house during the last six or seven weeks; seventeen passed on the 9th of January. The major adds: "They avoided this road and San Diego, and probably got over some trail leading into the desert beyond Carriso Creek." They were heard of by parties living on the coast road all along from Los Angeles to San Luis Rey, but that none has sufficient patriotism to report it in time. Tibbetts says he was afraid of his life, being the only Union man in his neighborhood. I fear parties are leaving Visalia and Mariposa without being detected by the proper authorities. I think that it is practicable for men of enterprise to cross the river during the usual stages of water. Should the river be high yet, it is likely the last party is down below you from thirty to sixty miles. This must be a portion of the

party that Mr. Clark telegraphed about. I do not think they have crossed yet, and will keep a sharp lookout for them, and if possible capture them. I will send the Indians out to watch for them at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,

Major First California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Yuma, February 4, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,

First California Vol. Infty., Comdg. Dist., New San Pedro, Cal.:

COLONEL: I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the charges against twelve general prisoners have not been received here, viz: Privates Glancy, Carey, and Murphy, Company B, First California Volunteer Infantry; Jones, Miller, Finley, Sergeant Stedenfeldt, of Company D, First California Volunteer Infantry; Fitzgerald, Company G, First California Volunteer Infantry; McCormick, Company I, First California Volunteer Infantry; Blankenship and Whitaker, Company F, First California Volunteer Infantry; and also Hastings, of Company D. The charges are here against Dwyer, First Cavalry, but the prisoner has not arrived. I also inclose, for the consideration of the district commander, statement of Alvin Sanders (see Appendix D), an American citizen en route to Los Angeles from Sonora. The steamer Cocopah, Captain Wilcox, arrived here yesterday from the mouth of the Colorado, bringing sixty tons of stores, principally barley and coffee. One package of ordnance stores only has arrived. Nothing has been heard of the guns or the steamer Republic's freight, except some barley and flour, of the arrival of which I have already informed Colonel Carleton. I started the three wagons back to Camp Wright (that came with Captain Gorley's detachment) yesterday morning. Since the overflow I have experienced some difficulty in getting a sufficient quantity of wood for the post. The wagon not being able to get the wood on the flat, I am now having wood boated down the Gila River. A short time, however, will dry up the roads so that wood can be hauled. I have had all the pack-saddles and aparejos put in order as directed by Colonel Carleton. I would also respectfully call the attention of the district commander to the fact that there is no clothing at the post. The command is very much in want of pants and blouses. Many of the men, from the fatigue duty they have been obliged to perform during the high water, carrying wood, moving the quartermaster's and commissary stores, are almost naked. The water works have been repaired and are again in working order. The recruits have been dropped from the companies to which they were attached, and are commanded by Lieutenant Mitchell as directed. The health of the command is good, and their drills progressing as instructed by the colonel commanding. I have had the howitzers, carriages, &c., overhauled and repaired, and to the best of my ability carried out all my instructions to the letter. I entertain some fears that the small vessels on which we shipped the guns have met with some accident. Nothing had been heard from them when Captain Wilcox left the mouth of the river.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,

Major First California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

P. S.—I inclose, as directed by the colonel commanding, statement of political prisoners in answer to letter addressed to commanding officer

at Camp Wright by R. R. Dickey, dated at San Bernardino, December 2, 1861, in reference to horses in their possession; also letter from R. H. Ward, directed to the Hon. J. N. Ward, Merced County, unsealed, for his disposal.

E. A. R.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, February 4, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

MAJOR: Since my former letter the routes have become still more impracticable. It has been raining almost without intermission, stopping for three or four days only to cover the mountains and fill up the ravines with snow, in some places to a very great depth. We are here literally on jail limits, some two or three miles in extent, almost as completely cut off from the world—nay, from the rest of my district—as if we were on some desert island. Of course I have had but little news from the interior. I have heard of an instance of Indian depredations upon stock, and of the supposed murder by Indians of two or three white men on Eel River. Since my arrival I have had no news from Fort Bragg, the small garrison at Fort Seward, nor from Fort Ter-Waw, to which I wrote up for a report, by the way of Crescent City, when the steamer was here before. The only news I have had from Fort Gaston is a letter from Captain Johns, of the 5th of January, received by me on the 14th, asking rather urgently for arms and provisions, and speaking of expected Indian difficulties. On the 15th I sent him a supply of both, including subsistence for his command of forty-six men for sixty days, with an escort of eight men. The supplies were packed on mules at Arcata (the terminus on the bay of the trail to Gaston), where they had been stored for some time under a contract with an experienced and energetic train conductor. For the particulars of the contract with him I refer you to Acting Quartermaster Swasey's report to Colonel Babbitt by this mail. The conductor expected to make the trip to Gaston, which is only about forty miles from Arcata, in about four days. Instead of that when last heard from, two or three days since, they had not been able to get farther than the Redwoods, some ten or twelve miles from Arcata. In the direction of Fort Seward the route must be still worse. Five or six weeks ago, when the cavalry came down from there, their only means of crossing some of the streams was by felling some lofty tree near the bank long enough to reach across, on which the men and the entire baggage were passed over, while the animals were made to swim. As it has rained almost incessantly since then, it would seem to be impossible at present to send any supplies to that point from here, even if a mounted messenger could get through. Two or three days since some citizens of Hydesville arrived here on foot, the trail being in such a condition that they would not venture to take the journey on horseback. Hydesville is on the route to Fort Seward, about twenty-two miles from here, and the trail to it has been hitherto much more constantly traveled than any other in the county. From information obtained from different sources I am decidedly of opinion that Fort Seward should be abandoned. It is situated about eighty miles from here, near the boundary of Mendocino County, on the farther side of Eel River. To reach there it is necessary to cross several streams, which in the winter season become roaring mountain torrents; but the most important objection

to its location is that it is entirely too far from the settlements to afford much protection to them. All accounts agree that a post on Van Dusen's Fork or Yager Creek (tributaries of the Eel River), some twenty-five miles nearer here, would accomplish the object much more effectually, there being in these neighborhoods many more settlers and many more Indians.

Since the 20th of December Fort Seward has been garrisoned only by twenty men, partly of the Third California Volunteer Infantry and partly of the Second California Volunteer Cavalry, under Lieutenant Davis, of the Second Cavalry. From estimates made by my direction by Acting Quartermaster Swasey, based upon reports made to me of public property left there, it appears that on the 20th of this month they will be entirely out of all subsistence stores except about 1,000 pounds of flour, and that forty-four mules could transport hither all the Government property at the post. This number of mules belonging to the Government Mr. Swasey thinks he might have ready for the trip by the 20th instant. It may, however, be some weeks later before the route is fit to be traveled. With their 1,000 pounds of flour there is no danger of the garrison starving in the meantime, especially as seven oxen were left behind, and beef no doubt can easily be obtained in the neighborhood. It is very doubtful whether any one could be hired at present to take supplies there at any price—certainly, Mr. Swasey tells me, not for less than 12½ cents per pound. In regard to breaking up the post at Fort Seward, I shall take no steps till after this steamer's return from San Francisco. But unless otherwise instructed from your headquarters as soon after that as the route becomes practicable and there are public mules enough here in good condition I shall have the garrison and the public property brought down to this post. I understand that no buildings except two log huts, not completed, have been erected there, the troops having refused to build anything but a bake oven. If another post is to be established to replace it in some other locality I think it better to wait until I shall be enabled by more full information than I can now obtain and by an actual reconnaissance of the country to select the site judiciously. The cavalry horses are recruiting very slowly, having as yet no shelter. By the 1st of March a dozen, perhaps, might be fit for the field.

The general court-martial for the trial of the Fort Seward mutineers convened on the day appointed. Having ascertained that Lieutenant Davis and three men, now at Fort Seward, are material witnesses for the prosecution, without whose testimony the charges could not be proved, the court adjourned over to next Saturday, and will, I presume, continue to adjourn over from week to week until those witnesses can arrive. On the 30th of January it was officially reported to me by Captains Douglas and Heffernan, commanding Companies F and K, Second California Volunteer Infantry, that some eighty of their men were in urgent need of shoes, some of them being unable, from the want of them, to attend drills or do duty of any kind, and nearly one-third of Company F being on the sick report for the same cause, Acting Quartermaster Swasey having no shoes on hand of the numbers required, and having reported that they could be had in Eureka at $1.65 per pair, I directed him to make the purchase, which was done, and the shoes were at once issued to the two companies. By the aid of an old map and the information I have obtained respecting the topography of the country and the Indian tribes, I am enabled to fill out somewhat in detail the general plan of campaign suggested in my first letter. The general configuration and important features of the district will be found roughly

indicated in the inclosed sketch.* To complete the general idea intended to be given by it, it is necessary to conceive of the western spurs of the Coast Range as sloping gradually down for some twenty miles till they meet a serried column of mountain ridges running diagonally across the country. The general direction of these ridges (omitted in the plan for the sake of distinctness) is shown by the streams that drain the narrow valleys between them to be northwest and southeast, except in Mendocino County, where they run nearly north and south. These ridges cover the central portion of the district, an average width of, perhaps, twenty-five miles. The belt of land between these ridges and the coast, of an average width of about twenty miles, is mostly covered with a dense forest of redwood or fir. In the fine season the Indians are mostly roaming over the whole country from the Coast Range to the sea, at least to the belt of forest skirting the coast; but in the winter season, from the time the snow begins to be deep on the mountains, they shelter themselves in the narrow valleys between the ridges, along the banks of the streams, where their rancherias will be found stationary until the snows have melted away, when they scatter again till the following winter. In the winter season, therefore, to find them it is only necessary to follow up the streams from their mouths to their sources, as so many lines of operations. From all this it is obvious that if the routes should become practicable for troops and their baggage and remain so for a few weeks, the snows still resting on the mountains, the proper plan of campaign would be to send up a force of a few hundred men from the Lower Russian River as a base, through the valley of that river to its sources, thence down the various tributaries of Eel River to their respective mouths, dividing for that purpose into as many detachments as may be necessary; this force to be met by another one, which, starting from Klamath River as a base (I have heard no complaints of the Indians in Del Monte), should push detachments up the Klamath, Trinity, Redwood, and Mad Rivers and their various tributaries, as also Eel River and its northern branches. This latter force should be more numerous than the former, having to furnish more detachments. A company or two of cavalry with each of these corps would be very serviceable to head off straggling parties, pursue fugitives, for the more prompt securing of passes, and other duties which properly belong to mounted men. In addition to these two corps, two or three companies on the eastern side of the Coast Range would probably furnish detachments enough to guard the few practicable passes that may exist through those mountains while they are covered with snow. The general character of the Indians to the south of the Klamath, so the old residents tell me, is treacherous and vindictive, but not warlike. Fighting only in ambush, they are perhaps more dangerous than the bold mounted warriors of Oregon. Comparatively few of them as yet are provided with fire-arms, but they are constantly receiving both arms and ammunition through the squaw men and other low vagabond whites. The Klamath Indians, however, whose chief habitat is on both banks of the Klamath River, are said to be far superior in intelligence and in bravery to the tribes south of them. They are decidedly warlike and fight in the open field man to man. Their headquarters would seem to be in Hoopa Valley, which is a few miles only in extent and close to Fort Gaston. The number of warriors this valley can turn out is variously estimated from 300 to 500. Their principal man-we-ma, or chief, is an intelligent man, and having been taken down to San Francisco some years since to learn the power and number of the whites, is said to be disposed to keep

* Not found.

his tribe, so far as he can, from committing any depredations or hostilities. The few old residents here I have conversed with agree in the opinion that neither these Indians nor any of the others can be brought in willingly to go upon the reservations. Nothing short of actual force will do this, unless it be an impressive exhibition of it. The Indians have been so often told that the whites were coming in great force "to wipe them all out," without ever seeing any other fulfillment of this threat than an occasional raid by a party of armed citizens, effecting nothing but the slaughter of a few among them, mostly women and children, that they have become stubbornly incredulous on the subject. It is highly desirable to avoid the bloodshed that would be caused by a resistance on the part of the Indians. There is no more likely way of doing this than by making such a display of force as to show resistance to be useless. On the other hand the chances of success in the entire campaign would be much increased by striking a vigorous and effective blow at the outset. The wisest course, therefore, I conceive would be as follows: Suddenly concentrate at Fort Gaston a force of, say, 600 men, regulars and volunteers, but all having the prestige of regulars in uniform, drill, and discipline, the force to include a company of cavalry mounted and the mountain howitzer now at this post, with a detachment to work it. Immediately have a field day to which invite the mau-we ma at Hoopa Valley and as many of his tribe as would come. Exercise the troops before them in some showy and striking maneuvers, battalion and skirmishing, including a few fires with blank cartridges, and the discharge of a few shells by the howitzer. After this display of what to them must appear an irresistible force, the whole tribe, at least all the Indians in the valley, would probably yield to the evident necessity and come in, on being told that if they did not the entire force would be used to bring them in. But if they should show a disposition to resist or to hesitate they would find the outlets of the valley already secured by detachments of cavalry, and whether they resisted or not, the result with such a force as I have named would be equally certain. The moral effect of thus at one blow reducing to submission the most warlike of the tribes would contribute powerfully to our success with the inferior races to the south of them, and when combined with the pressure of the column from the south, making them realize that they were hemmed in on all sides by a superior force, would probably induce them to submit without resistance. But whether they resisted or not, the final result would be the same—they would be all brought in. As to the troops to be sent here in the event of a campaign, I shall not presume, of course, to offer any suggestion, though I should naturally prefer the six companies of the Ninth Infantry at the Presidio, and my own company (G), at Alcatraz, if it could be spared, with one mounted company of the Second Cavalry. If Captain Moore's company at Fort Bragg should be left to co-operate with the southern corps, these re-enforcements, together with the six companies already in this part of the district, would amount in all to fourteen companies, and making all deductions for garrisons, &c., at least 600 men in the field. The next question is as to the disposition to be made of the Indians when brought in. On one point all opinions here are unanimous. If taken to any reservation in this part of the State, all the more turbulent and dangerous among them will soon find their way back to their usual haunts. This I am told has always been the case, whether taken to the Klamath, the Nome Cult, or the Mendocino Reservations (I have marked on the plan the place as near as I can ascertain it of each of these reservations with a small dotted circle). A resident near the

Hoopa Valley for the last ten years, recommended to me as reliable and intelligent, states that all the male Indians of some hundreds that were inveigled in some years since by General Kibbe and sent to the Mendocino Reservation were back again on their old ground within two months, to his personal knowledge. From the Tejon Reservation they never could find their way back. I therefore earnestly recommend to the department commander that this should be their destination. Subsistence would, of course, have to be provided for the Indians as fast as brought in. The Hoopa Indians could be sent down the Klamath in canoes to Fort Ter-Waw, where they could be guarded and subsisted until shipped on board a steamer or other vessel at Crescent City. Fort Humboldt would probably be the most convenient depot of subsistence and place of shipment for all the Indians to the south of the Klamath. But in respect to all these matters, once at Fort Gaston I could readily communicate with your headquarters by the way of Weaverville, only about forty-five miles from Fort Gaston, to which place there is a regular mail from San Francisco as well as a telegraph. If, unfortunately, of which there is now every appearance, it will be impossible to take the field until the snows are melted and the Indians scattered again, the plan of campaign could still, I think, be successfully carried out. The only difference would be that it would require more time and more troops, but would not this be better than waiting till next winter?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Colonel Second California Vol. Infty., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 5, 1862.

IRA P. RANKIN, Esq.,
U. S. Collector, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: My officer commanding at Fort Point reports to me that vessels are constantly in the habit of passing in and out without any display of colors. Would it not be well to have notice given that all vessels will be required to hoist their colors on passing the forts? This would avoid any delay of the ship. I do not wish to interpose any obstructions to the ingress or egress of vessels to this port, provided they are engaged in the legitimate trade, and for the present I do not deem it necessary to require more than a display of their colors. I suppose that vessels arriving are examined by officers of the revenue service as to their character and nationality.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 5, 1862.

I. The undersigned hereby resumes command of this district.

* * * * * * *

V. Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, in addition to his duties as commander of Camp Drum, is hereby charged with providing for such troops as may arrive from San Francisco within the next four weeks. For this purpose he will make timely

requisitions for such subsistence stores, forage, and fuel as may be necessary direct upon the proper departments at San Francisco. Lieutenant-Colonel Evans will have supervisory control of all issues of Army supplies both at New San Pedro and at Camp Drum. No issues will be made except on proper returns countersigned by him.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } CAMP DRUM, *New San Pedro, Cal., February 5, 1862.*

The undersigned hereby resumes command of this camp.

GEO. S. EVANS,
Lieut. Col. Second Cav. California Vols., Comdg. Detachment.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 5, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Camp Wright (or more probably at Fort Yuma, Cal.):

COLONEL: If, when this reaches you, you have gone beyond Camp Wright, return without delay and assume command of that camp until further orders. If you are already at Camp Wright, assume command of that camp and remain there until otherwise directed. I desire that you have the troops in that camp put into the highest state of efficiency and kept ready for field service at an hour's notice. Should Captain Roberts' company arrive at Camp Wright from San Diego, detain it there as a part of your command. The ambulance which belongs to Fort Yuma you will leave at Fort Yuma, if this letter does not reach you until you have arrived there, otherwise you will have it sent there without delay.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 5, 1862. (Received 14th.)

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MAJOR: Keep scouts up the river in the direction of Tucson to give you timely notice of any advance from that direction of the rebel force reported as being in Arizona. Keep the steamer and all other boats, large and small, on this side of the river under a strong guard. If necessary, defend your post to the last extremity, then if you are obliged to give way, which is not at all probable, destroy it and fight your way across the desert, filling up the wells between yourself and your enemy as you fall back. Keep all the time on the *qui vive*, yet do not be stampeded. You can whip any force that will menace you, having, as you have, command of the river. I shall send you some artillery ammunition and some cavalry for scouts in a few days.

Send Keene to report to me in one week after the express which takes this to you leaves to return. You will of course keep me advised of all you do, and all that is done by the enemy.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *February 6, 1862.*

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Headquarters Department Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Since my last written communication, dated Port Townsend, January 1, I have the honor to report that upon a full and careful canvass of Washington Territory west of the Cascade Mountains, with a view to the raising and organizing the First Regiment of Washington Territory Volunteer Infantry, I gave authority for the enrollment of three companies within the Territory. From circumstances mentioned in my former reports as presenting obstacles to recruiting in that district of country, I am convinced that during the following four months to fill these companies will exhaust the extreme capacity of the entire Territory. The peculiar severity of this winter season has rendered it impossible to visit other portions of the District of Oregon. Its necessity is obviated, too, by my very free conference at Olympia with members of the Territorial Legislature, who were well informed upon the condition of all parts of the country, as well as information that I have received from intelligent sources in the State of Oregon. I believe that the only proper and practicable measures that can be taken for the present in the District of Oregon toward recruiting for my regiment are in progress there, and I am impressed with the propriety of at once commencing the organization of companies in this city and State.

Since my arrival here on the 28th ultimo I am assured of the favorable prospect of procuring four companies in this city, with the reasonable expectation of at least two more from the interior of the State. I have already selected some company officers and given authority to recruit for my regiment in this city, and in view of the practical commencement of its organization I have the honor respectfully to prefer to the commanding general the request that for the personal superintendence of this organization I may be permitted temporarily to make my headquarters in this city instead of Fort Vancouver, to which latter place I am now under orders from department headquarters; that as an essential and positive requirement for the performance of the duties incident to the raising of recruits, and the speedy and successful organization of my regiment, authority may be given me to have at once mustered into service my lieutenant-colonel and major. I have made these appointments of my field officers by virtue of the authority given me by the honorable Secretary of War, heretofore submitted, and while I deem their presence and assistance at regimental headquarters not only of much value but of imperative necessity in the commencement of the organization, I am convinced that to have them placed on duty, with the full credit of their official position, is in strict consonance with the intent of the authorization for this regiment. I have also respectfully to submit for the consideration of the commanding general that the establishment of a depot for recruits for my regiment, convenient

to the city, will serve a valuable purpose, giving much assistance to separate officers recruiting, and security to the enrollment and mustering of men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 7, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I understood from Captain Kirkham that at or about this time a brig would leave San Francisco laden with Government stores for Fort Yuma. Please do me the favor to let me know the name of this brig and with what cargo she is laden. This information is important to my movements, as I shall have an expressman leave Fort Yuma to notify me of the arrival of the vessel at the mouth of the Colorado; and I can tell exactly the state of the supplies for the Mojave expedition when her cargo comes to hand. I think it would be well for Colonel Bowie to be here at as early a day as practicable to discipline his regiment, five companies of which are now at Camp Latham.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 7, 1862.

Col. J. STEINBERGER,
First Regt. Washington Territory Vols., San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant with reference to the organization of the First Regiment of Washington Territory Volunteers having been submitted to the general commanding the department, I am directed to say, in reply, that should you deem it necessary for the speedy organization of your regiment, you will muster in such officers of the field and staff of the regiment as is essential for this purpose. One of the field officers must be posted at Fort Vancouver, to superintend the enrollment of such companies as may be raised in the District of Oregon. As the companies reach the requisite number the first lieutenant thereof can be mustered in, and the men, with this officer, will be sent to Alcatraz Island, which will be the depot for the companies raised in this State. The general directs that the headquarters of your regiment shall be temporarily established in this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication from Col. Justus Steinberger, dated on the 6th instant, and

the reply which I directed to be made on the 7th.* The instructions from the War Department to Colonel Steinberger, dated on the 18th of October, 1861, authorized the colonel to raise and organize a regiment of infantry in the Territory of Washington and the country adjacent thereto. Colonel Steinberger's communication will inform you of the embarrassments he has met with in raising men in Washington Territory and in the State of Oregon. I cannot anticipate much success in raising foot troops for service in that country. The newly discovered gold mines naturally draw off a large portion of the able-bodied men, and when it is considered that a regiment of cavalry is now being raised in Oregon, it cannot be expected that a regiment of infantry for home service can be raised from a sparse population. The colonel is very sanguine that he can raise a few companies in this city, and I have decided to establish him temporarily here for that purpose. My action in this matter is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the General-in-Chief. Colonel Cornelius, under instructions from your office, dated on 24th of September, 1861, was authorized to raise a regiment of mounted troops in Oregon. I have a communication from the colonel, dated on the 8th of January, ultimo, in which he asks for clothing, arms, &c., for six companies, immediately, and says further that he shall require supplies for four more companies in course of the next two months. I beg leave to ask your attention to the latter portion of the instructions to Colonel Cornelius. Thus far I have given no orders or instructions to the colonel, as he was directed to report and receive instructions direct from Washington. Now, as the regiment will soon be ready for field service, it is highly important that it should be under the direct command of the department commander.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 8, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
First California Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Camp Wright:

COLONEL: Having assumed command at Camp Wright in compliance with instructions dated at these headquarters, February 5, 1862, you will order Major Fergusson, First California Volunteer Cavalry, to report for duty at the headquarters of his regiment.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 8, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
First California Volunteer Infantry,
Commanding at Camp Wright, Cal.:

COLONEL: If you can get good grazing and fuel and water nearer Temecula, or even at the latter place, than you have at Oak Grove, you

* See p. 848, and next, *ante*.

are authorized to remove Camp Wright to that point. The few miles lost in a military sense can soon be recovered. Exercise a sound discretion about supplying your command with barley. The grazing is now so good you will hardly need purchase much hay. The garrison of Camp Wright will be increased. What you lack of provisions or other stores I must at once be informed about. I shall take care that troops which are to join you have provisions enough to last them for some days, to give them time to make known additional wants. Gather up the raveled ends all around you and get your force in fighting trim. I have every confidence in your forecast. As soon as I can do so I will write you more fully. Stop all newspaper writers in your camp from commenting on the movement of troops in this district. Quiet, implicit, and prompt obedience to orders must take the place of so much of this debating society system now in vogue.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 8, 1862.

Lieut. Col. E. E. EYRE,
First California Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Camp Carleton, San Bernardino, Cal.:

COLONEL: After conversing with some of my expressmen about the great flood in the Gila and Colorado Rivers, which has covered the bottom lands with mud, swept off hay, &c., I desire you will send Captain McCleave to Fort Yuma with thirty rank and file picked men of his company. If when he arrives there it is found that any grazing can be found within twenty miles of the post, the captain will send back word that the rest of his company will then follow him. I have but little doubt but grass can be found up the Colorado, but of this I must be sure. Lieutenant Harvey and Lieutenant Nichols will accompany Captain McCleave.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 8, 1862.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
First California Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Fort Yuma:

MAJOR: If the general court-martial recently convened at Fort Yuma has adjourned *sine die* without trying Lieutenant MacGowan, First California Infantry, release that officer from arrest and give him his appropriate duties under his commission. Forward to these headquarters the amount of all kinds of military stores you have on hand at the end of each ten days, commencing on the 15th instant; that is, of ammunition, subsistence, forage, hospital stores, and also of your means of transportation and the number of your intrenching tools. Keep me advised of the condition of your defenses at the same time. In a word, I wish through your reports to see exactly your condition. I shall not expect that my instructions or orders to yourself are read by other parties, nor will you permit any letters for the press to leave your post, nor permit any discussions about the movements of the troops in this

district, nor any speculations to be made audibly in relation to such movements. All that is desired, and this will be enforced, is prompt and implicit and quiet obedience to orders. Commenting and caviling belong not to the profession of arms. Reticence on the part of all is what is looked for and expected and required. I send Captain McCleave with thirty picked men of his company to act as scouts. If on his arrival it is found that any grazing can be had within twenty miles of your post where the remainder of the horses can be sent which belong to his company, I will order the balance of it over to report to you. Having this additional force to act as scouts to prevent surprise, I now order you to defend Fort Yuma while you have a man able to handle his musket. If you want more re-enforcements let me know by return express. I have no idea that Mr. Baylor will trouble you, but be on your guard all the time. Lieutenant Harvey, First California Volunteer Cavalry, is sent over to drill some of your men at the guns.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 8, 1862.

Capt. WILLIAM MCMULLEN,
First Infty. California Vols., Comdg. at Camp Latham, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: Have Company A, First Infantry California Volunteers, in readiness to take the field at an hour's notice, the men to move in light-marching order. Order Second Lieutenant Rynerson (if he has accepted his appointment) to temporary duty with it. Lieutenant Whittemore, of Company A, may be temporarily attached to Company K, First Infantry California Volunteers. Order Lieutenant Hammond with Mr. Hanson to report to me. Have your own company, Davis', and Shirland's ready for field service; such articles as the officers and men will not want upon the desert have carefully packed and marked, and inventories made of them. Order Captain Shirland with ten picked men to take the two political prisoners, Gilbert and Samuels, now in confinement at Camp Kellogg, to Camp Carleton, starting from Camp Latham at 5 p. m. to-day. The party will not stop in this town or at El Monte. If it be necessary to prevent escape the prisoners will be ironed. They will ride in the ambulance belonging to Camp Wright. Enjoin upon your officers that there is to be prompt obedience, with no discussions about their movements, and no newspaper correspondence. If Captain Willis can start, so as to camp this side of the cienega to-night, with five days' rations and thirty rounds of ammunition, it will be well. He can then send me an express at what time he can reach Los Angeles. If by 10 a. m. to-morrow, with the men fresh for a day's march, so much the better. Some wagons will be here from San Pedro by that time, so that those with which he may start from Camp Latham can return to you. We will now commence seeing what kind of stuff the First Infantry California Volunteers is made of. I shall be very proud if all this is done quietly, and with no fuss or confusion; and above all without other people dreaming of what we are about to do.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—I have written a note to Lieutenant-Colonel Dobbins to transfer the two political prisoners referred to to you.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 9, 1862.

Capt. T. MOORE, U. S. Army,
Assistant Quartermaster, New San Pedro, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: The trains for my expedition will be four in number, each one to have fifty six-mule teams and wagons, and each train to have one wagon-master and three assistant wagon-masters. The wagon-masters are to be the following persons, viz: Joseph Winston, now on Lieutenant Hammond's papers; William S. Veck, now on Lieutenant Hammond's papers; Gabriel Allen, now on your own papers, and N. L. Roundtree, now on your own papers. The public service does not require, nor do I deem it necessary, to have any director of trains or chief wagon-master; therefore you will not have any person employed in either of these capacities. The assistant wagon-masters will be selected by yourself from amongst the teamsters, and recommended for the place to me. If I agree with you as to the qualifications and efficiency I will confirm their appointment. You will issue property, so that each wagon-master will be responsible for his train; and you will hold him responsible that it is properly cared for at all times, and properly accounted for at such periods as may be necessary to insure the Government against loss, and to keep each team and wagon in serviceable condition. As you have but one forge at New San Pedro, you are authorized to employ Mr. Banning to shoe the mules which came down on the Senator on her last trip. I trust you will leave no effort untried to have these mules especially cared for and got ready for field service. Send me an account of the quartermaster's stores, means of transportation, and of forage and subsistence stores for which you are responsible, and which is now on hand. I am much pressed with business, but I shall try to be down to inspect your trains, &c., in a few days.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 9, 1862.

Lieut. Col. E. E. EYRE,
First California Volunteer Cavalry, Camp Carleton, Cal.:

COLONEL: Detail a company of your regiment at once to repair the road which leaves Aqua Mansa and goes into the stage road hence to Temecula, about five miles this side of the latter place. Mr. Chapman and Mr. Brown can tell you exactly which is the route thus indicated, and about where the repairs will be needed. I understand the grazing is good all along that road. This must be done at once in advance of a train now between this city and Aqua Mansa, which train must meet with no delay. Send the two political prisoners delivered to you by Captain Shirland, *i. e.*, Gilbert and Samuels, to Camp Wright. See that they do not escape. Have receipts taken for them at Camp Wright. If you can spare the commander of Camp Wright subsistence stores for 100 men for thirty days send them forward by Mr. Veck's train, just alluded to. If the teams belonging to Camp Wright are at your post, load them with barley and have them return with Mr. Veck to that place. Report to me just what public stores you will have on hand of all kinds when this is done, and also what your prospects are for forage. The

grass ought to be getting good in your neighborhood. Report if you could do better if stationed near Chino Ranch. I wish to be informed on all these matters fully. The political prisoners will be given in charge to Captain Willis, who, with his company, you will direct to report to the commander of Camp Wright. Captain Willis' company will accompany Veck's train.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—Keep these matters to yourself, except in so far as it is necessary to carry my instructions into effect. Keep the ambulance in which the prisoners ride to Camp Carleton at that point.

J. H. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 9, 1862.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
First California Vol. Infty., Commanding Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MAJOR: Send me word the moment the man returns whom you sent on a certain mission referred to in your letter of the 17th of January. If you need more wagons, get Mr. Veck to let you have what you absolutely require. I do not want the hay and barley consumed at the post any more than can be helped. Those articles are there for other purposes. Now the water has subsided, report the damage done to hay which you had cut by the troops. If it is gone, is it possible to get more? I know you can get it if anyone can do so. In case I want Yager to get beef for me, how much notice would he want, and what would he let me have it for a pound from Warner's ranch to Fort Yuma, and while there and on my way up the Colorado? He can name it in three prices to suit the three points. Be sure and have all the boats on the river, large and small, under your control or destroyed. What will Mr. Yager furnish barley for at the different stations on the desert named in your letter of the 17th of January? You have my authority to pay the secret agent whom you have sent to see Mr. Warner, at Tucson, via Sonoita. Give the bearer of this a receipt for the mule he rides. Give him $50 in money. You can get the money without letting anyone know for what object. Have the bearer, Frederick C. Buckner, then set across the river at night, unknown to anyone (as he can at that time be disguised), and let him go on his mission. You must not tell him of the man recommended by Hinton, whom you sent. I have given him a cipher to write, the key of which he will communicate to you. Record it and then label it with his name, and then lock the key up. This will prevent anyone seeing it, and even though they do they would hardly be any the wiser if you recorded only the key and indorsed it with his name. You can ask him questions, but impart no secret to him. He is to be here again in one month. Let him have a good horse or mule that has no Government brand.

I am, major, respectfully, &c.,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: For a few days past the weather has moderated, and we have a fair prospect of being able to move over the roads in the interior by the end of the month. By the steamer from San Pedro, which arrived here yesterday, I have advices from Colonel Carleton; he is making every preparation to advance to Fort Yuma as soon as the roads are passable. This week I send down the light battery, Company A, Third Artillery, and one company of the Fifth Infantry. I shall then have but two more companies, and the headquarters of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to send to the southern district. It is reported that a force of 800 men (rebels) are at or in the vicinity of Tucson; such a force could not for a moment arrest the advance of Carleton. The Columbia River being closed by ice, I have no very late intelligence from the District of Oregon; when I last heard from that quarter everything was quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 10, 1862.

[Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:]

MAJOR: Inclosed please find certified copies of letters* from Major Rigg and accompanying documents, being the latest dates from Fort Yuma. It seems that the guns shipped from San Francisco have not arrived at Fort Yuma, nor has any intelligence been received concerning them. What shall be done with Haywood Dickey, a man taken prisoner on the desert, and whose statement accompanies this letter? I have forwarded the ammunition, three wheels, sponges, and rammers, and fifty-six boxes of ammunition to replace that which was intended for Fort Yuma and was thrown overboard. The remaining half of Company D, First Infantry California Volunteers, will accompany the train from Camp Wright to Fort Yuma. Company A, First Infantry California Volunteers, ninety-five strong, is en route from Camp Latham to Camp Wright. Company G, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, proceeds to-morrow morning to San Fernando Hill, forty miles distant, to repair the road at that point, which is in such a condition that no one can go with a wagon from this valley to Fort Tejon, or out upon the Mojave desert, by that road. A company from Camp Carleton has been ordered to repair the road between that point and Camp Wright in advance of a train taking ammunition to Fort Yuma. Lieutenant-Colonel West, commanding at Camp Wright, is ordered to have the road repaired by troops from that point to Vallecito, 80 or 100 miles beyond Camp Wright. Thirty cavalry have gone across the desert to Fort Yuma on the new trail under Captain McCleave, where they will be used as scouts. Lieutenant Harvey accompanies Captain McCleave

*See Rigg to West, February 4, pp. 838, 840, 841.

to drill the men at Fort Yuma at the guns. He was a sergeant in Steptoe's battery during the war. If any grass can be found within twenty miles of the fort, either up or down the river, the remainder of Captain McCleave's company will be ordered to Fort Yuma. I do not wish too many horses to be consuming the hay there before the expedition moves. Major Rigg writes in good spirits, and does not ask for any re-enforcements. He is directed to defend the post to the last extremity. Major Fergusson is ordered to report to the headquarters of his regiment at Camp Carleton. I shall increase Colonel West's command as rapidly as I can get the troops away, should the condition of the ground improve—now very miry. I have felt obliged to give Captain Moore, assistant quartermaster at San Pedro, detailed instructions which you will see in copies of letters to him, herewith inclosed.* I have ordered Assistant Surgeon McKee, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to Fort Yuma to provide against accidents. I have also sent the two political prisoners, Gilbert and Samuels, to Fort Yuma as directed by the general. Colonel Eyre, who has been a great sufferer by the flood at Sacramento, desires to go there to look after his property. I hope the general will approve of his being absent not to exceed sixteen days from the time he leaves San Pedro. You can get a more full idea of transactions in this district by the inclosed copies of letters† and orders,† other than those named above.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers.

NOTE.—You will see in a semi-official letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, which accompanies the resignations of Captain Singer and Lieutenant French, First Cavalry California Volunteers, that he has about fifty horses in that regiment, which he reports as worthless. I should like to receive the general's instructions in relation to them. It would appear strange that they should be condemned as unfit for service so soon after having been purchased, and yet it is evident that they will not do for the expedition. The great flood in the Gila has covered the bottom land and grass with mud to a great depth. It is impossible to foresee when troops will be able to pass over it.

J. H. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 10, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
First California Vol. Infty., Comdg. Camp Wright, Cal.:

COLONEL: Send with Veck's train the remaining half of Captain Gorley's company of the First California Volunteer Infantry. The men will take no tents. Those they will leave behind you will leave with Company A, First California Volunteer Infantry, now en route to join you. Transfer to the officer who is to go with the detachment of Captain Gorley's company, referred to above, the two political prisoners, Gilbert and Samuels, whom you will have previously received. If there be no officer of Captain Gorley's company at Camp Wright to go with this detachment detail one, and instruct him to deliver those prisoners without fail to the commanding officer at Fort Yuma. Fearing from

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*See Carleton to Moore, February 9, p. 853.
†Not found as inclosures.

what Captain Roberts has written that he will endeavor to reach Camp Wright without tents or baggage of any sort, which is creditable to his zeal, I desire to know at the earliest practicable moment what he will want when he joins you to make his men comfortable. Captain Willis' company tents will be forwarded to him from Camp Latham in two days from this date. Captain Roberts is instructed by the mail which leaves San Diego to-morrow as follows: If he has not already left San Diego when the instructions reach him he will await further orders. If he arrives at Warner's ranch, or comes within your vicinity, you will order him to join your force at Camp Wright. I say this from not knowing where he is or where he expects to be. From what he writes I suppose he will, if possible, endeavor to reach Camp Wright first. The condition of the roads is such that once having left San Diego he can hardly know when or where he is to come out on the road to Fort Yuma. Look into your commissariat, overhaul your ammunition, and inquire into the state of your supplies on hand, to be obtained in the neighborhood, &c., and let me know the result and your wants as soon as practicable. Have the road inspected and repaired, if necessary, from your camp to San Felipe. I believe Major Fergusson had the cañon put in passable order thence to Vallecito.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 10, 1862.

Lieut. Col. E. E. EYRE,
First California Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Camp Carleton:

COLONEL: If it be possible to get forage in your neighborhood for a company of cavalry at Camp Wright, send Captain Mead's company to report forthwith to Lieutenant-Colonel West. Have it move in light marching order.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 10, 1862.

Lieut. Col. M. D. DOBBINS,
Fifth Cal. Vol. Infty., in camp near Camp Latham, Cal.:

COLONEL: I desire that you send Company G, of your regiment, with Maj. Theodore A. Coult, Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, to what is known as the San Fernando Mountain, on the road toward Fort Tejon. The road which passes over that mountain is badly washed by the recent rains, and is now impassable for wagons, so that any military movement which the exigencies of the service may require should be made beyond that point could hardly be accomplished. Company G, Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, will repair the road at that point and then return to your camp. Let Major Coult have the necessary tools for the men to work with. Some have been sent to your quartermaster to-day; they should at once be put in good order.

The company will take twenty days' rations and twenty rounds of ammunition per man. Let it leave Camp Latham to-morrow. The sick and prisoners will not be sent.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 10, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt:

SIR: Your report* on the condition of affairs in the District of Humboldt having been attentively perused by the general commanding the department, I am directed to say that while the plans suggested are doubtless very good, yet you must not rely upon such an increase to your force as is evidently contemplated in the report. The removal of Indians and the establishment of their reservations is a matter belonging entirely to the Indian Bureau. The superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern district has selected a new reservation in the northeastern part of this State, which, it is thought, will be sufficiently remote from the settlements to prevent disturbance. The general approves your suggestions relative to the abandonment of Fort Seward. The matter is left entirely with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 3. } *Los Angeles, Cal., February 11, 1862.*

I. The infantry companies which may be required to take the field in this district, unless otherwise especially ordered, will always march with knapsacks on. Each soldier will carry one greatcoat, one blanket, one forage cap, one woolen shirt, one pair of drawers, one pair stockings, one towel, two handkerchiefs, one fine and one coarse comb, one sewing kit, one piece of soap, one toothbrush.

II. Each soldier will wear his uniform hat without trimmings, one blouse, one pair trousers, one pair stockings, one woolen shirt, one pair drawers, and may wear a cravat in lieu of the leather stock.

III. Each soldier, whether of cavalry or infantry, will have one canteen, one haversack, and one tin cup. In his haversack he will carry one fork, spoon, and plate. He will wear a good sheath knife.

IV. Each company, whether of cavalry or infantry, will have only enough mess-pans and camp kettles (in nests) for absolute requirements; also a few short-handled frying-pans, some large tin plates for the baking of bread, three large tin pans in which to mix bread, one or two strong coffee-mills, a 6-gallon keg for vinegar, a few pounds of black-grained pepper, four axes, four camp hatchets, six spades, six shovels.

V. Officers will not take mess-chests, or trunks, or mattresses on the march. It is suggested that each mess of officers of not less than

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* See Lippitt to Drum, February 4, p. 842.

three be provided with two champagne baskets covered with painted canvas for their mess furniture. These can be packed upon a mule. Their necessary clothing can be carried in a small hand-valise, or pair of saddle-bags.

VI. The companies of the First California Volunteer Infantry will drill with knapsacks on and with personal effects packed agreeably to the above orders, from the date of the receipt thereof.

VII. The colonel commanding has observed that there has grown up a habit of writing for the press about military matters and movements by persons in the volunteer service in this district. This is not only unprofessional, but is strictly prohibited. There must be neither discussions among military men nor any but official letters written for publication, which have for their object the purpose of giving either censure or praise to any person belonging to the profession.

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First California Vol. Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 11, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Camp Wright, Cal.:

COLONEL: Should the commander of Fort Yuma require of you any re-enforcements send them to him with all possible dispatch. I have ordered that Captain Mead's company should join you if you can provide for it. The grass about and beyond Temecula must be good. I understand there is some hay this side of Temecula which can be bought perhaps at a low figure. Roberts' company, of the First Infantry, will be ordered to join you as soon as the road settles, and also a company of the Fifth Infantry, which I have asked should be sent to San Diego by next Senator. You will also have another company from Camp Latham. Pray have all these men put into fighting condition, if they have to be drilled eight hours per day. I sent your blankets and shoes by a wagon which left here to-day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 11, 1862.

Lieut. Col. E. E. EYRE,
First California Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Camp Carleton:

SIR: If the commander of Fort Yuma asks for re-enforcements from you, send them to him with all possible dispatch. Send the accompanying letter directed to Lieutenant-Colonel West by the first opportunity.*

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

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*See Carleton to West, next, *ante*.

[FEBRUARY —, 1862.]

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

SIR: The undersigned, residents of the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington, east of the Cascade Mountains, would respectfully represent that from reliable information we believe that there is a good natural wagon road between Dalles City and the Salmon River mines, via the emigrant road to Burnt River, crossing Snake River near the mouth of Burnt River, and following up Payette River to a low divide between it and Salmon River, thus greatly lessening the present traveled route, and passing over a country well supplied with grass and water. We are, however, prevented from using this route by the hostility of Indians upon Payette River, which we believe can only be neutralized by the establishment of a military post upon said river. Not only would it make secure the travel to and from the Salmon River mines, but would also prove a most efficient protection to the incoming emigration. With these facts in view, we would respectfully request your attention to the subject.

H. P. ISAACS,
N. H. GATES,
J. H. DEAN,
[AND 25 OTHERS.]

DALLES CITY, *February 11, 1862.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army:

DEAR SIR: You are no doubt in receipt of a memorial* signed by many of our citizens asking for the presence of U. S. troops upon the wagon road to the mines. I have taken considerable trouble to procure information in regard to the avenues which might become available to enable miners and supplies to reach the new el dorado. We can go with pack animals by a bad mountain trail from Grande Ronde direct to the present diggings, but it would cost millions to make a wagon road, and it is fully as difficult to get from Lewiston. By following the emigrant road via Grande Ronde and Burnt River, thence to Payette River, is some deviation to the south, but avoids all mountains, and as soon as Snake River is crossed it is all mining country. All the new discoveries are upon the South Fork of Salmon, and I have no doubt will continue in that direction, which would make the proposed road a central one. The steam-boat company will undoubtedly use all their influence to prevent this road being traveled, as they wish to carry everything by steam-boat to Lewiston. I am so well satisfied of the advantages of the proposed road that I would at once start teams if I thought I would not be molested by the Indians. The Snake Indians upon Payette River are the worst of the bad. They murdered the Ward family in '54, and many others whose names I have forgotten, and no small party ever ventures to travel through their country. With the necessary security I believe the country upon Payette River would be settled very soon, as the lands upon it are represented as fertile and beautiful in the extreme. I will not dilate upon the advantages the proposed road would give our town, as I wish it to stand upon its merits independently. We have had a winter of unexampled severity, and stock owners will suffer heavily. For the last forty days

* See next, *ante*.

it has been from 5° to 20° below zero, and many lives have been lost during that period. It is now beginning to moderate, and I trust is about to break up.

Respectfully, yours,

H. P. ISAACS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 12, 1862.

Col. R. E. DE RUSSY,
U. S. Chief Engineer, Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: The Governor of the State, with the chairman of the military committee, has just called to see me on the subject of coast defenses. A bill is now being matured in the Legislature making appropriations, and these gentlemen are extremely anxious to have something tangible to base their calculations on. I will thank you for a report as to the points you have selected, or have in view, for field-work to guard the approaches to this city, and also what amount of money could be judiciously expended in their erection. As the Governor and Legislature have manifested much anxiety on this subject, I shall be glad to receive your report as soon as possible.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 12, 1862.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
First California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Fort Yuma:

MAJOR: Mr. Jones, the bearer of this, you will facilitate in his efforts to cross the Colorado without being seen by his acquaintances at Fort Yuma or in its vicinity. He goes on a confidential mission from me. Have all the brush and undergrowth cleared off and burnt, so as to have the ground clear for at least 600 yards in all directions from the fort. The political prisoners, Dickey, Samuels, and Gilbert, may help do this work. It would be well to have a couple of hundred men put at it in different parties under different officers, so as to complete this work at once. Have all your boats secured firmly by chains to strong posts and locked (except when the boats are in use), with the keys of the locks in the custody of the officer commanding the guard over the boats. This will prevent a stealthy or sudden enterprise having a purport to cut your boats adrift. Have a strong guard over the boats, protected, if necessary, by a breast-work from shots from the opposite side of the river, but open toward the front. I again remind you of the importance of keeping your own counsel. Let no one but myself know anything about your business. Is Keene perfectly reliable? He went up the river with an avowed secessionist, King Woolsey. Rhodes is represented as being another secessionist. Colonel Snively I know to be one. Have an eye on these men, and if they are dangerous to have as neighbors and spies, when you may be menaced from abroad by their friends, seize them quietly and confine them, each by himself, until further orders. We shall be obliged, I fear, to hang some of these fellows before they can become awakened to the fact that the Government forces on the Pacific Coast are in earnest. Our expressmen who cross the river into Arizona to bring us information may be bribed by the other side to carry letters or information or bring letters. You will

guard against this. Should an expressman prove recreant to his trust, be careful he does not escape until you get orders what to do with him. Of course if you are attacked and have no time for delay you will have a commission examine into the matter, and if the person is guilty beyond a doubt, shoot him. You are authorized to call on the commanders of Camp Wright and Camp Carleton for re-enforcements if you need them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Colonel First California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,

Los Angeles, Cal., February 12, 1862.

Lieut. Col. M. D. DOBBINS,

Fifth California Volunteer Infantry,

Commanding Camp Kellogg, near Camp Latham, Cal.:

COLONEL: Have your command put into the most perfect condition possible for field service at an hour's notice. If it be necessary you must drill them eight hours a day. Nothing must be left undone which will insure efficiency and discipline and the most perfect subordination amongst your men. Have your officers recite their tactics to you a certain number of hours each evening until further orders, and have your non-commissioned officers do likewise to your adjutant, commencing at the beginning of the book. Have the regulations in all that relates to the duties of guards and of sentinels read every morning to both guards before the new sentinels are posted. Have the Articles of War read by each company commander to his company immediately after inspection every Sunday morning until further orders. Make the grand rounds yourself at certain hours during the night to see that your guards and sentinels on post know their duties and execute them as soldiers. Have that proper line drawn between officers and the rank and file which is so necessary to insure subordination, respect, and prompt obedience without cavil and without discussion. Teach your men to have a soldierly bearing, to pay that deference and courtesy to their superiors required by regulations. See personally each day to the cleanliness of your camp, of the persons, arms, equipments, and messing of your men. See that no more wood is burned than what is absolutely necessary, without reference to the amount allowed by regulations, which is far more than you need. See that the commanders of companies attend to all their duties. I shall always take great pleasure in doing all I can for the welfare, efficiency, and glory of the Fifth while it is under my command, but they must do much for themselves.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Colonel First California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, February 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,

Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communications of December 16, 17, 19, 20, and 28, 1861. Your measures are approved by the General-in-Chief. The following communications have also been received from you: December 31, 1861; January 6, 8, 9,

and 10, 1862. The course indicated in your letter of the 6th of January, concerning the payment of volunteers, is the one which prevails under existing regulations, so far as the rank and file are concerned; but commissioned officers can only be paid from the date of minimum organization of their respective commands.

I am, sir, &c.,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
San Francisco, Cal., February 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: Your letter of yesterday finds me still unprepared to make a full report upon the points which have been examined, selected, and are to be recommended for the defenses of this harbor, but the following imperfect report will probably suffice to give to the Governor and the military committee of the Legislature an idea of what should be done to guard against the approaches to this city. At the Golden Gate it is proposed in addition to the present defenses to place twenty guns in a temporary battery on the beach between the wharf and the fort at Fort Point, to construct the platforms of the 10-gun battery on the hill, and to mount ten 42-pounders thereon immediately; to occupy the cove at Lime Point, opposite Fort Point, with a battery of twenty heavy guns, some of them to be used for hot shot. These would give fifty efficient guns more on the entrance into the harbor at the Gate, and, including those at the fort at Fort Point already mounted and to be mounted, would give a total of 181 guns bearing on the pass. In connection with Alcatraz Island, forming the second line of defense within the harbor, it is recommended to construct a battery on Black Point or Point San José of at least twenty heavy guns and one of ten guns on Blunt's Point on Angel Island. These thirty guns, in connection with those on Alcatraz Island (77), would give 107 guns on that line. As an enemy would seek, if possible, to avoid this second line and to pass through Raccoon Strait toward the navy-yard and Benicia, it would be well to establish batteries on the point of Angel Island, called Stewart's Point. There a battery of twenty or thirty guns would be of great advantage, and finally to prevent the occupation of the anchorage, between the Island of Yerba Buena and the city, which is at too great a distance from Alcatraz to be reached from that point, guns should be placed in position on Yerba Buena Island to command the anchorage and to protect the city. With these defenses it is supposed that until the permanent fort on Lime Point can be constructed the harbor may be made quite defensive against a large fleet. As has been before mentioned, a fleet might, instead of exposing itself to the heavy fire of the second line, force its way up Raccoon Strait and aim a blow at the navy-yard and the arsenal at Benicia. To guard against such an attempt, Point San Pablo and Point San Pedro have been examined and found good positions for batteries. They are within proper distances of each other and command the entrance of San Pablo Bay, where the navy-yard is constructed and from whence it is supposed there will always be some ships to co-operate with the batteries. This synopsis or general view of the subject can hardly be presented as a report, inasmuch as the number of guns at the several points indicated may be changed when the ground or position becomes more or less important. Indeed, it is presented as a plan for the general defenses of the harbor of San Francisco. It becomes now important to examine the approaches to this city by land. Nature seems to have a strong

barrier for the protection of this great city in locating the chain of mountains called the San Bruno across a great portion of the peninsula between the Bay of San Francisco and the Pacific Ocean. Commencing at Point San Bruno and extending to the San Pedro road, where the San José road intersects it, is a continuous chain of impassable mountains, with the exception of a narrow roadway lately cut out of the rock side, which is called San Bruno turnpike.

This road is susceptible of being defended by sharp-shooters and a few field pieces until they reach Visitation Point, a distance of about two miles. On this point batteries should be erected to guard against the enemy's occupying the Guadalupe Valley. On the other extremity of these mountains, as has already been mentioned, the two main avenues or roads, the San Pedro and San José, connect, and passing around the spurs of the mountains on the west reach the city through the extensive valley called the Rancho Rincon de las Salinas. It would become very important to establish batteries at and near the junction of those roads. Good positions for that purpose have been observed on the spurs of the mountains near the Abbey House, where the road passes. As the San Mateo Valley intervenes between this road and the Pacific Ocean, it will be necessary to establish batteries near the Laguna de la Merced to prevent the position from being turned by an approach on the seashore.

The next important point to be protected by batteries will be on the west end of the Black Hill near what is called Shear's Five Mile House. From the Abbey House to Shear's two roads are constructed, the one diverging from the other until they converge again and unite at a point called Alemany's. From what has just been said of the Black Hills it becomes evident that the city must be defended at these important points by a series of batteries so placed as to command the two main avenues leading to it and at the same time overlooking the three principal and extensive valleys extending from the bay to the Pacific Coast, within the chain of the San Bruno Mountains. In the general plan of defenses for Fort Point and the Presidio there are two heights in the rear of the fort which it is proposed to occupy by permanent redoubts; the absence of sufficient appropriations has thus far prevented their construction, but it is probable that some means will be appropriated this session of Congress for an early commencement upon them. These redoubts are intended to prevent an approach on Fort Point by troops landing in the vicinity of Point Lobos and are in consequence very much needed in the defense of that position. It is believed, general, that the system of defense herein proposed to guard against an enemy's approach on the city of San Francisco will prove the most effective, and that the advantages that can be taken of the positions indicated will be conducive of the greatest results with the smallest means of both men and materials.

With great respect, I am, general, your most obedient servant,

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 13, 1862.

Lieut. Col. E. E. EYRE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg. Camp Carleton:

SIR: Inform me how many days' subsistence you have on hand; how many you sent with Mr. Allen's train, and the number of days' forage

for the horses of Captain Mead's company, which you sent on the three wagons named in your letter. If you can do so, forward a part of the 18,000 pounds of barley which you say you would receive to-day to Camp Wright. See my letter to you of the 9th instant about detaching Captain Mead's company. If the route you indicated as being better than the Negro Cañon proves to be so for the train, I shall esteem it as fortunate on account of delays that the train was deflected from the latter. How much barley for sale has the Mr. Chapin who lives near One-Horse Spring? I regret to learn that Lieutenant Harvey was obliged to return. If my note to you directed yourself and Captain Mead to come to this city it is wrong. I intended to say, as a personal favor to you both, that you might come. Please send me a copy of the note.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, February 14, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Southern District, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: Your communication dated February 5 was received this day. I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. Ammi White, who resides at the Pima Villages; also copy of letter from Mr. S. Warner, dated Tucson, January 31, addressed to Mr. F. Hinton, Colorado City. Mr. White has been to the post, and his report of Governor Baylor's (as he is styled) movements can be depended upon. His brother had just returned from Tucson. I also inclose statement of O. Charles Hayward, who confirms the report of Mr. White in reference to Baylor's movements and intentions. In a former communication to you I informed you of my having sent a man to Tucson for the purpose of ascertaining the facts as to troops being there. I sent an employé of Mr. Hooper in whom Mr. Hinton and Hooper placed entire confidence. He went by way of Altar and Sonoita, Sonora, from which place he struck off through the Papago country. He carried a message from Mr. Hinton to Mr. Warner, with instructions to obtain all the information he could about troops in that section of country. His having been frequently sent into Sonora on business for Mr. Hinton, his departure was not noticed. He brought back the letter from Mr. Warner, a copy of which I have inclosed. He was absent twenty-two days. He also confirms Mr. White's report in reference to Baylor's command, with the addition that twelve men were in Tucson who said that they belonged to Baylor's army, and that he intended to march to Tucson until he heard of the number of troops at Fort Craig, but that he would soon whip them out and then come on to protect the people from the Apaches. He conversed with them frequently, and they seemed to think that in a very short time they would have things their own way in all Arizona. I have had another howitzer mounted and have now five of them in good condition for service, two for mules or horses. The guns which were shipped on board of the Republic are still unaccounted for. Nothing has been heard from them. The steamer Cocopah, Captain Wilcox, arrived on the 11th instant, and when the boat

left nothing had been heard of the vessels with the balance of the Republic's cargo. The cargo of the steamer Panama had all been landed at the Gridiron, and the captain assures me that he will have all of the stores at the post in fifteen days. I have instructed him to bring the guns and ordnance stores in preference if they should arrive. But I fear that some accident has occurred to them, or Mr. Robinson, American consul at Guaymas, to profit by detaining them for his own vessel, has detained them. I have received news of their being there (Guaymas) from persons living near Altar, Sonora. If Mr. Robinson has detained those guns to make the freight for the schooner (to return for them) he deserves being cursed for it, and from my knowledge of American consuls in small Spanish ports I am satisfied that as a general thing they will all sacrifice the Government interest to their own profit. If he has not done so I am afraid that they are lost. The boats on the river are all tied up at the post, except one or two that are in use at the mines 100 miles up the river. Several broke adrift during the flood, but I sent after them and had them destroyed. The Indians are keeping a good lookout on the river above and below, and with the assistance of Mr. White, at the Pimas, it is impossible to surprise the post, and notified of their approach, I have no fears of having to evacuate or surrender. I think I can assure the colonel commanding that no stampede will take place in any event. Mr. White thinks it all important that some officer of intelligence should be sent to the Pimas as soon as possible. They are extremely anxious to have some one go to see them. The chief would like very much to come to the post, but he is afraid that on his return he would be surprised by the Yumas and killed. They are not friendly. For the want of animals at the post I cannot send out any distance in any direction. The party of men that I sent out to cut hay near Gila City have returned, and I inclose the sergeant's report. He has with his party cut and stacked near Mission Camp (three miles) thirty-five tons of hay, which can be placed [where] required, with sufficient teams, in a very short time. Mr. White reports the road good. He brought a wagon with him. Mr. Yager will commence hauling hay to Cooke's Wells on Monday, 17th, and will require some one there to receive it and watch it. He has now fifteen tons at Pilot Knob. The roads have not been passable until now for teams, but will be in good condition again in a very few days unless we should have more rain. The command are much, very much, in want of clothing. Pants and blouses are very much needed. Some of the men are nearly naked. The colonel will also perceive by our report (return) that our sick list is large. The surgeon attributes it to want of sufficient blankets during the cold and rainy weather we have had. Drawers and shirts we are also entirely out of. I have been practicing the men lately in firing with blank cartridges. I find that it is all important that they should be drilled in loading and firing with cartridges, to accustom them to their use with coolness and regularity. It would be of great service if we could be supplied with bugles for skirmishing. I have had the flat cleared off for battalion drill. During the high water I was confined to the parade ground, which is too small for the skirmish drill, yet they drill in it tolerably well. I have seen worse by older troops. Any movement of a forward character will be welcome news to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,

Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

FORT YUMA, *February 9, 1862.*

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
Commanding Fort Yuma:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries in regard to the movements of the secession forces in the eastern portion of Arizona, I have the honor to say that my brother was at Tucson on the 17th of January and conversed with a gentleman who had recently arrived from the Rio Grande. At that time Governor Baylor was in command at Fort Fillmore with about 700 to 800 men. He was in expectation of re-enforcements, and wrote a letter and forwarded it to Tucson, that when strong enough he should attack Fort Craig, and after its capture should send 900 men to Tucson. Lieutenants Lord and Moore were in command at Fort Craig with about 2,500 men. The secessionists had stolen from them about 700 animals, driving them off in daytime with their herders. Thomas A. Martin, a rebel captain, was killed in a fight with the Apaches near the Rio Miembres. The Apaches are very bad in the vicinity of Tucson. An old and respectable resident of Tucson, Major Ware, was murdered and robbed, and his body thrown in a well at Blue Water Station, by a notorious Mexican, Juan Robles. The distance from Fort Yuma to the Pima Villages is 180 miles, and from thence to Tucson 93 miles, a good road. Ten mules have easily drawn 8,500 pounds to the Pima in ten days. Colonel Robinson and a man named Washburn, residents of Tucson, went to the Sierra Colorado mine (Samuel Colt's) and posted notices declaring it confiscated to the Confederate States, took possession, sold and carried away a large amount of property, and wrote to Major Lally, at Magdalena (Colt's agent), that if he came to Tucson he would be mobbed. They have since abandoned it and gone to the Patagonia mine (Lieutenant Mowry's). Two men were killed by the Apaches while engaged in removing the boiler from the Sierra Colorado to the Patagonia. One was named Hawley, from Texas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMMI WHITE.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

TUCSON, *January 31, 1862.*

[Mr. F. HINTON, *Colorado City:*]

DEAR SIR: Your favor of January 21 came to hand to-day. The bearer leaves to-morrow. There is nothing of importance going on at present outside of Indian depredations, which are very frequent. Our latest news from the States is the President's message, and that came by way of Guaymas. It is reported that troops are coming from the East and also from the West. We have that report. Protection is much needed here, and I think it would be favorably received here from any quarter, if it could be had without the horrors of a battle-field. We are receiving some bullion from the mines since the rainy season. Gold and silver coin have disappeared. I expect to see you soon. If you have an opportunity I wish you would let me know if you could furnish a small, well-selected stock suitable for this place, and the range of prices.

S. WARNER.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Statement of O. Charles Hayward.

I was born in England. Am a subject of Great Britain. I have been living in Arizona for seven or eight years, off and on. My occupation is that of a miner. I have lived most of the time at the Arizona

copper mines. Was one of the first shareholders in that mine and had charge of it. I was requested by Mr. Clymer to come on to see what had become of a team that he had sent down for provisions. I discovered that he had been overtaken by the flood on the road between Gila City and Grinnel's Station, and his wagon and contents washed away, and came on to Colorado City. No interference has been had with the Arizona mine by any parties whatsoever, nor any indications whatever of their doing so. I had an interview with Major Lally, at Tubutama, about forty or fifty miles from Magdalena. He was on his way to the mine (Colt's). I heard that Washburn and Robinson, of Tucson, had published notices that the mine was confiscated to the Confederate Government, but understood that they were confiscating on their own account. I also heard that an express came through with news from the Rio Grande; that it would be impossible for them (troops) to come at present, on account of the raising of 2,000 troops in New Mexico for the defense of Fort Craig. These are rumors. The prevailing opinion amongst the people there seems to be that any troops would be well received who would give them protection from the Indians, Apaches, coming from what source they may. My own opinion in reference to the present difficulty between the North and South is that of my own Government, a strict neutrality. I desire to return to the mine. My interest is there, and my mission in this direction has been accomplished, and if possible I wish to send some provisions out to the mine. At present they have none. We have had no sugar or coffee for some time—in fact, nothing but dried beef.

O. C. HAYWARD.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

FORT YUMA, *February 14, 1862.*

[Maj. E. A. RIGG,
Commanding Fort Yuma:]

MAJOR: In pursuance with instructions dated January 9, I proceeded with a detachment of ten men of Company F, First Infantry California Volunteers, to a place fifteen miles above Gila City, Ariz. Ter. Arrived there the 11th of January. I had five tons of hay cut and hauled to Gila City, and placed in the Overland Stage Company's corral. All of this was washed away by the overflow. In conformity with subsequent instructions I had hay cut and stacked on the ground where it was cut; in my opinion, about thirty-five tons.

Very respectfully,

WM. WHEELING,
Second Sergeant Company F, First Infantry California Vols.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 15, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I directed Captain Moore, assistant quartermaster, on the 6th instant to send one of the new ambulances (Dr. Coolidge's invention) to Fort Yuma with the train which took over the artillery ammunition. I learned to-day that the ambulance had been tied behind a wagon, and in this manner sent to that post; that this was done because no harness for the ambulance had been received by Captain Moore from

above. Of course it will be as useless at Fort Yuma as so much old lumber until harness is sent for it. Two of these ambulances have been sent down; they have shafts and are drawn by one mule, or two mules, tandem. The harness has evidently to be made especially for them. If it is intended for me to use these ambulances on the Mojave expedition I beg you will cause the harness to be shipped at once, separate from all other harness.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, February 15, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding District of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: Captain McCleave has just arrived from Camp Carleton by the San Bernardino route and reports his detachment of thirty men at Pilot Knob. He came up himself for rations and barley and returned again to-night. They will be in in the morning. He is accompanied by your express, by whom I have received your communications of February 9. Your instruction in reference to him will be complied with strictly. I also received a communication from you, dated February 8, by Captain McCleave. Captain McCleave reports Lieutenant Harvey having been taken sick and sent back. I had made up my correspondence when Captain McCleave arrived here, in which you will find copies of letters from Mr. Ammi White, also Mr. Warner.* It seems from their communications that a diversion has taken place in consequence of the re-enforcements at Fort Craig. You will also please find report of Sergeant Wheeling in reference to the hay cut above Gila City. I would add, in addition to that, that twenty more tons could be cut at the same place. Mr. Yager reports to-night having twenty tons of hay at Pilot Knob, and will commence hauling to Cooke's Wells on Monday. He is now unable to place any barley on the desert, unless he had time to get it from San Francisco and haul it out from here; or he will haul from here for Government at 1½ cents per pound to Cooke's Wells, and 2½ cents to the Alamo. Beef he will furnish from Warner's ranch or Camp Wright to Fort Yuma, killing every night, for 11 cents per pound, contract price at this post, and also furnish what beef you would require here at the usual contract price, 11 cents per pound. He will furnish beef cattle to you on foot, for use on your way up the Colorado River, for $25 per head, weighing from 250 to 400 pounds, in any quantity from 25 to 200 head. He cannot kill on that route at a reasonable price, because he has not force enough to drive them. He will require fifteen days' notice to have any number over fifty head delivered here. Since the high water he says that cattle inside have enhanced so much in price that he cannot, as before proposed, furnish them for $22.50 per head. In consequence of the overflow here he has lost a great many cattle. Mr. Rhodes has sold out to him his stock. He also lost a number of his cattle by the flood. The general court-martial has not yet adjourned. They are waiting for the charges (approved) from headquarters, but a few of them have been sent here. I wrote to the commander of the district informing him of their not being here by the express which left here on the morning of the 5th of February. Lieutenant MacGowan has not been tried, consequently I will release him in the

* See inclosures, Rigg to Carleton, 14th, p. 865.

morning, as instructed. I will send to headquarters of the district the amount of military stores on hand, also subsistence, forage, hospital stores, and means of transportation. The colonel will find by my letter, which was already written, that the howitzers are all now serviceable. We, however, require sponges, rammers, &c., a requisition for which I forwarded last month. I have had the men practicing with a few shell and blank cartridges, but not knowing whether thus expending ammunition would be approved of by the commanding officer, I expended but little in that way. We have no material here for making cartridges, nor is there any on the river. I have lately practiced the command in firing with blank cartridges in battalion—by companies, by rank, by file, and by battalion. I deem it of great importance to have them load and fire with cartridges, accustoming them to their use. I found that it was absolutely necessary to do so, to have them become familiar with their use and to give them confidence and steadiness. In reference to grass for grazing, plenty can be had within from eight to twenty miles of the post for 200 head of horses. As soon as Captain McCleave's animals are rested I will have him examine it personally. I have no fears of being surprised at the post, and will hold it to the last extremity against any force that may be brought against it. With the force now here and the guns in order, we can give any force that can come against us suddenly a warm reception.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 15, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that Company C, Ninth Infantry (Bissell's), left this post yesterday to embark on the steamer Cortez, at or near Portland, for Camp Pickett. The arrival of the steamer the previous day gave us the first opportunity we have had since the receipt in January of your instructions of December 7, 1861, to carry them into effect. Assistant Surgeon Taylor went with the company. Actg. Asst. Surg. B. S. Olds, who reported on the 20th ultimo, and has necessarily been detained here by the ice blockade, also proceeded by the same opportunity to his post, Fort Steilacoom, to which he was assigned.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, February 16, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
Camp Wright, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have just time to say that Captain McCleave with thirty cavalry arrived here this morning all well. No further news since Mr.

White was here. The diversion created by those 2,500 New Mexico troops at Fort Craig, under Lieutenants Lord and Moore, has changed Baylor's plans.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN A. RIGG.

P. S.—No news yet of the guns shipped on the steamer Republic, and I am afraid never will be.

RIGG.

FORT YUMA, CAL., *February 17, 1862.*

Lieut. Col. E. E. EYRE,

First Cavalry, Comdg. Camp Carleton, San Bernardino, Cal.:

COLONEL: In compliance with orders dated Camp Carleton, near San Bernardino, Cal., February 10, 1862, I have the honor to submit the following report of the route traveled over by the detachment under my command from Camp Carleton to Fort Yuma, Cal.: Tuesday, February 11, 1862, the detachment under my command, composed of Lieutenants Harvey and Nichols, First Cavalry California Volunteers, and thirty rank and file of Company A, First Cavalry California Volunteers, left Camp Carleton, Cal., at 8 a. m. After proceeding about eight miles Lieutenant Harvey became so unwell I found it necessary to order him to return to Camp Carleton. We all regretted this, but none more than the lieutenant himself. Our route by San Gorgonio Pass runs in a southeasterly direction, crossing a number of gulches formed by the late rains. The country for twenty miles appears rough, with mountains on either side. On the plain about twenty miles from San Bernardino is very good grass for about five miles. The last of the San Bernardino streams we crossed about fifteen miles from town; it did not appear to be continual. We arrived at Cheatin's ranch, San Gorgonio, at 5.30 p. m. Distance marched, thirty miles. From Mr. Cheatin I purchased 1,640 pounds of barley at 1 cent per pound. By weighing and measuring I found that one quart of barley weighed one and one-half pounds. We fed this evening three quarts to each animal, then turned them out to graze in charge of the guard. I then caused twenty quarts of barley to be put into each man's saddle-bag and four sacks weighing each eighty pounds put up for packing. There is no more barley here for sale. There is little or no grass near this ranch. I was told that there is good grass and water seven miles below in the valley at the foot of the mountains on the right. Wednesday, 12th, at midnight the horses were brought in and fed from the quarts. I then gave directions that each man would feed three quarts at a time until further orders. This made the horses to carry six and two-thirds feeds each. We started at 1.45 a. m., keeping down a valley for about eighteen miles, and crossing White River, turned to the right in a southerly direction east of San Gorgonio Mountain, having White River on the left (this is a river without water). After leaving Cheatin's crossed a fine stream (in about five miles) running from the mountains on the left; it is said to be snow water. We continued on nine miles to Agua Caliente, arriving at 9.45 a. m. Here we found an Indian settlement with grain growing in the fields. We halted on a stream of good water half a mile below (but very little grass and that salt) until 2 p. m., then proceeded to Toro's (an Indian rancheria, Toro being the name of the chief). We reached this camp at 11 p. m. Ten miles back passed

Point of Rocks (this is a point which extends farther into the bottom than the others). One mile before coming to Point of Rocks found water (brackish) in a large well in the bed of White River. As the horses could not reach it, the men dipped it up in their nose-bags and gave them sufficient. At Toro's found plenty of salt grass and water. Total distance marched to-day about fifty-five miles, it being twenty-eight miles from Agua Caliente to Toro's. Thursday, 13th, started at 7 a. m. Passed several rancherias this morning. To-day traveling was very heavy, and for several miles quite soft. The animals were much fatigued, often going nearly to their knees in the mud. As it was caused by the late rains it will dry up in a few days. We reached Lone Palm Spring at 1.30 p. m., having marched for the last fifteen miles in nearly an easterly direction. This spring is distant from Toro's about twenty-three miles. We watered our animals, the water being strongly impregnated with saline, and warm. Continued our journey to Dos Palmas, nine miles, arriving at 4.30 p. m. Two and a half miles back in the sand bluffs found gueta grass, which we appropriated for the benefit of our stock. The road from the last spring (Lone Palm) is on the opposite side of the valley from that on which we entered. We did not feed barley this evening, there being an abundance of salt grass and tules here. Distance traveled to-day, thirty-two miles. The water here is similar to that at Lone Palm Spring.

Friday, 14th, started at 12 midnight and marched to Frink's Spring, twenty miles, arriving at 6 a. m. Found here a quantity of tules or reeds and a little salt grass. Water not so good as at last encampment. We remained two hours and continued our journey to a water-tank in the mountains on the left, a distance of thirty-six miles, and camped at 8 p. m. This tank is found in the rocks, is quite spacious, and contains at present about 1,000 gallons of rain water (pure and good). It is situated at the head of a cañon and very difficult to find. Opposite the mouth of this cañon stands a small mountain, detached from the range of mountains, between which and the range the road leads to the water. Our trail will be found there for a long time This is the last water before reaching the Colorado, from which, I believe, it is distant forty miles, though it is estimated at thirty miles. Distance traveled to-day, fifty-six miles. We had no grass at the water-tank. Saturday, February 15, the command started at 7.15 a. m., after finishing our provisions and forage. Having marched about five miles we halted and allowed our animals to feed on gueta grass, which is abundant on this day's march. From here I took one of my men and the citizen expressman (leaving the detachment in charge of Lieutenant Nichols) and hurried on to the fort in order to procure rations and forage for the party on its arrival at the river. We reached the fort at 8 p. m., and having obtained the supplies required returned to Pilot Knob, where we found our men (who had just arrived), at 2 a. m. on Sunday morning, 16th instant. Distance marched, forty miles. There was much time spent to-day in grazing. Sunday, 16th, at 7 a. m. we were again in motion, en route to the fort, where we arrived at 10.15 a. m. The old road to the fort from this point has been washed away in many places by the late flood, which seems to have increased the distance, which I judge is about nine miles. The men and horses stood the trip well and proved that they were able to endure the fatigues of the campaign. Lieutenant Nichols made an excellent guide. All the way from Cheatin's to the Colorado is nearly of the same character, being for the most part over gravel, with intervals of alluvial bottom land. From San Bernardino it is without a hill, except one point

twenty miles from town. At present it would be difficult to bring wagons over it without a strong pioneer party to dig down the banks in the many channels made by the late rains. It would hardly do for another party to follow us unless a pack train with barley would accompany them for two days. Having marched a good deal by night I was unable to see much by the way, though the light of the moon was of the greatest assistance, but for which we could not have got along so well. I think interested parties have represented this route as shorter than it really is. You will notice we have marched slowly. This was caused by the party being a good deal on foot, and in many places the trail was covered with large gravel stones, which prevented us from moving at a quicker pace. The trip could be better made in seven than in five days. This morning (February 18) I accompanied the commanding officer (Major Rigg, First Infantry California Volunteers) across the river in search of grass. We succeeded in finding a good quantity of the gueta species at a distance of from four to ten miles from the fort, and I am convinced that a sufficient quantity is to be found within a circuit of twenty miles around this post for a large number of animals.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

WM. McCLEAVE,
Captain, First Cavalry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 18, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Agreeably to a suggestion contained in my letter to you dated December 21, 1861, I now submit for the consideration of the general the following plan having reference to a base of operations for a command of troops from California, which are destined to operate in the southern portion of New Mexico. To have Fort Yuma the main depot of supplies of ammunition, clothing, hospital stores, and of subsistence stores, save the article of beef, and perhaps that of flour. The garrison of that post to be two companies of the Fifth California Volunteer Infantry. The supplies to be shipped by water from San Francisco. To have a sub-depot guarded by one company Second Cavalry, and one company Fifth Infantry at the Pima Villages, with a train of wagons plying between that point and Fort Yuma to keep up the supply needed for the garrison at that point and for the troops in advance to draw upon from time to time. This, too, will be one of the stations on the Overland Mail Route when it is changed south. This point is 200 miles in advance of Yuma. Fresh meat and flour can doubtless be obtained in that neighborhood at fair prices. With these two points fixed, a command of 1,600 men operating in advance, even so far as Fort Fillmore and Fort Bliss, in Texas (opposite El Paso), could be supplied more certainly, more expeditiously, and more economically than from the long and precarious line of land transportation of from 1,000 to 1,400 miles from Independence, Mo., to Fort Fillmore and to Arizona. This would leave this expedition intact from that point, and consisting of, say, 1,400 sabers and bayonets. The remainder of the troops in this district I propose to leave, distributed as follows: Six companies of the Fifth Infantry and three of the Second Cavalry at

Camp Latham, under Colonel Bowie, the headquarters of the district to be at that camp. A small train of wagons with indifferent mules can keep this command supplied from New San Pedro. Hay can here be got at a low figure if the contracts are let early, and wood at a fair price. The price of barley the quartermaster's department can control at San Francisco. I would post one company of the Fifth California Volunteer Infantry at San Diego. Let it have three six-mule teams to haul wood, &c., and supply it with subsistence and barley from San Francisco. I would post two companies of the Second Infantry at Santa Barbara, to have three six-mule teams for the hauling of water, wood, &c., to be supplied with subsistence, and with barley if necessary, by water from San Francisco. This in my opinion would be the best method of posting the troops, considered from every point of view. If during the summer months it becomes necessary for cavalry to move down on the Mojave, or up toward Owen's Lake, or in the direction of San Bernardino, or of Lower California, they can readily be detached temporarily from Camp Latham. This, however, is a contingency that will hardly arise.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 18, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to ask that I be furnished with the following amounts of money in coin (agreed on as not too large in amount by Captain Kirkham and myself) for the expedition, to be used only in the countries in advance of Fort Yuma. On this side of that place drafts or certified accounts will doubtless do as well. I require in coin for subsistence purposes at least $30,000. I require in coin for quartermaster's department at least $50,000. The coin should mostly be of a small denomination. Please have it transferred to First Lieut. Lafayette Hammond, regimental quartermaster, First California Volunteer Infantry, as early as the 10th proximo.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 18, 1862.

Capt. JOHN KELLOGG, U. S. Army,
Commissary of Subsistence, San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: You are aware that when the expedition leaves San Pedro it is to take on wagons, to last thence to the Colorado River, 48,000 rations of subsistence stores. I cannot tell at this moment what is on hand at that point, *i. e.*, San Pedro, but you will see by returns in Major Drum's office how many troops are serving in this district; how many at Fort Yuma, including the political prisoners, and add to the force here 200 teamsters. Please, therefore, see that the supply at San

Pedro and Fort Yuma is adequate to the anticipated wants. I trust you will not require a formal requisition to this end, as a few thousand rations more at either point than absolute requirements might demand now will be needed before the summer is over.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 18, 1862.

Maj. D. FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers,
Commanding at Camp Carleton, near San Bernardino:

MAJOR: The colonel commanding directs as follows: That should Major Rigg call upon you for re-enforcements, and you have not sufficient public transportation, you will hire it; that you send 100 pairs of infantry trousers to Camp Wright by the train which comes out with the one now on the road from San Pedro to Camp Carleton, and that you be sure and send by the train now en route for Camp Wright, and which will pass your post in three or four days, the tents belonging to Captain Mead's company. If Lieutenant Wellman has not taken all the property and animals belonging to the Showalter party to San Pedro, send the remainder to him without delay. The colonel commanding also directs that if, upon a close inquiry, you find that it was the fault of Captain Fritz or Lieutenant Guirado that a general prisoner escaped from the party under Captain Fritz's command marching hence to Camp Carleton, arrest either or both of those officers and put charges against him or them. You will send out a party to repair the road toward Temecula, through a cañon, starting from Negro Ranch toward Temecula, to save the detour made by Veck's train. This party should be under the charge of an efficient officer. You will so arrange it without delay that all the teams belonging to Camp Wright shall return to that post laden with barley, to remain there, and that all of the teams which belong to your camp return to your camp and remain there, except when you want them to haul your own supplies. The result of this will be that Colonel West will have his own fourteen teams to haul his own barley with. (Send the foregoing paragraph quoted, in a letter from yourself to Colonel West.) If you find it necessary feed your horses on diminished rations, but not your mules. The colonel commanding also directs that the secession man in your neighborhood whom the soldier struck over the head with a pistol, and whose name will be made known to you by Doctor Dickey, you will cause to be arrested and held in confinement until further orders, and report to these headquarters the result. Inclosed herewith you will please find charges and specifications against men in your command. Investigate these matters carefully, have such of the men tried by a garrison court as the nature of their cases will permit; such others as it may be necessary to try before a general court you will have charges drawn up against them in proper shape and forward them to these headquarters. You will send by return trains all the quartermaster's property which has accumulated in your camp and which will not be needed in the field, for storage, to New San Pedro. Direct and invoice to First Lieut. George D. French, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster, Camp Drum, near New San Pedro, Cal. You will send

to Captain McAllister, at Benicia Arsenal, such ordnance and ordnance stores on hand as you do not need for field service. The 8,000 rifle cartridges you can turn over to the quartermaster at New San Pedro after you have received and armed all your companies with the Sharps carbines. Your leather you will want. You will send all spare clothing and camp and garrison equipage to Camp Wright, if it is fit for service; otherwise send it to New San Pedro. Finally, the colonel commanding desires that you so divest your camp of all that will not be necessary for your men when they move, that when the order comes for you to start the site of Camp Carleton will be but a bare piece of ground.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,

First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., *February 18, 1862.*

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,

First Regiment California Volunteers,

Commanding Southern District of California:

SIR: The undersigned having reason to believe that the troops now stationed near this place are about to be withdrawn, and have not been able to learn that others would be sent to replace them, deem it a duty to address you on this subject. As it is well known to yourself and others that we have labored since the commencement of difficulty in California faithfully in support of the Union cause, actuated solely by patriotic motives, and we desire at this time to make known to you the actual state of society here in order that means may be provided for the protection of lives and property of Union men and to maintain the supremacy of the laws. Immediately upon the arrival of the troops here last fall the organized bands of secessionists apparently dispersed, and their leaders left for the upper country for the purposes of avoiding arrest as traitors and urging on this secession business in different portions of this State, Samuel Kelsey, their captain, among the number. Since the arrival of the troops here secession proclivities have been suppressed, except in cases of reported successes of the rebel army, upon which occasions there have been strong expressions of heartfelt satisfaction, together with repeated cheers for Jeff. Davis. But within the last few days a marked change has been made manifest among the secessionists here by increased number arriving in town, secret consultations in different parts of the town from morning till night, night expresses, insulting Union men, &c. There is evidently a move of some kind on foot, the nature of which we have been unable to ascertain. Several days since Mr. James Leonard was on the Mojave and reports having seen twenty-two armed secessionists and conversed with them, and reports them gentlemen in appearance and bearing, and well outfitted. One said: "A year will not pass before you will live under the finest government the world ever saw, from the Southern Confederacy." Two days ago Samuel Kelsey suddenly came in town. We are unable to ascertain how he came, or where he came from; we believe that he came from some other portions of the State with the above mentioned party or a similar one. Kelsey is now engaged with his secession confederates, who from some cause appear to be regaining their former confidence, and are more free to express their antipathy toward the Federal Government. The secessionists as a class are wholly destitute of moral principle, and are destitute of means, many

of them characterized as desperadoes. It is the decided opinion of the observing Union men here that, in anticipation of the removal of the troops, Kelsey and others are engaged in reorganizing these secessionists, and upon the withdrawal of the troops a blow will be struck here, for the purpose of procuring of animals, provisions, clothing, &c. This locality has been and will continue to be the rendezvous for the secessionists. And there are a portion of the county officers we cannot rely upon or place any dependence in whatever. And without military protection we have no protection at all. Not knowing the intention of the commander of the department in regard to keeping troops here, but knowing the state of affairs in this community so well, we deem it a duty we owe to our families and to the Union men in this vicinity to earnestly request that one or two companies may be stationed here. Should you be unable to comply with this request will you be so kind as to forward this letter to General Wright?

With sincere wishes for your success, we have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

A. D. BOREN,
County Judge.
DUDLEY R. DICKEY.
C. E. BENNETT.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP CARLETON,
Near San Bernardino, February 19, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to the colonel commanding the District of Southern California, with the remark that the lives and property of the few patriotic citizens of this place will certainly be endangered if left to the majority of the citizens, who are a disgrace and a reproach to human nature, regarding no law, either human or divine. Troops are absolutely necessary, in my opinion, to suppress open treason and preserve even a show of peace.

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP CARLETON,
Near San Bernardino, Cal., February 19, 1862.

Col. J. H. CARLETON,
Commanding District of Southern California, Los Angeles:

COLONEL: I inclose herewith a deposition made by Dr. H. G. Whitlock, a resident of San Bernardino, revealing a secession plot which, were it not for the timely arrival of troops in this section, would, according to Whitlock's account, and that of other persons deemed trustworthy, have been put into execution. The contents of the affidavits were made known to me in conversation previous to my having them deposed to. That part of your instructions in the letter of the 18th relating to the arrest of the "man whom the soldier struck on the head with a pistol" will be fully attended to. I made a detail of Lieutenant Barrett and one non-commissioned officer and nine men to perform the service last night, but the night was so stormy, rainy, and dark that on account of their not being acquainted with the road I delayed sending the party. I understand the man's name who was struck by the soldier is Chriswell, living about nine miles from here; but there is another man who struck a soldier over the head with a pistol, named William Rhodes,

who has a warrant out against him, and is supposed to be secreted in Chriswell's house. As there is some confusion existing in regard to the "man whom the soldier struck" and the man that was "struck by the soldier," and both are equally guilty, I shall take both if I find them, and await your orders. Transportation will be hired as authorized by you if re-enforcements are called for by Major Rigg, provided it is required. On inquiry I cannot find anything on which to base charges against Captain Fritz or Lieutenant Guirado for the escape of the general prisoner. A general laxity and want of a realizing sense of the necessity of strict discipline probably pervades the volunteer service which causes cases of this kind to occur, so as to make it impossible to trace the neglect to one person who can be made responsible.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Statement of Dr. H. G. Whitlock.

About the 1st of July, 1861, I became aware of a marked change of affairs in the mines—the arrival of many gentlemen, in appearance, with the apparent business of mining, but none of them engaged in mining or bought shares, as shown by the records, nor appeared to even examine the localities in the vicinity of Bear and Holcomb Valleys—and my observation being particularly attracted to this state of affairs by so many strangers (probably 250 men) in a short time, I overheard remarks indicating a Southern proclivity and feeling, and also from one or two remarks unguardedly made by a mining acquaintance while he was under the influence of intoxicating liquor, my suspicions were aroused that there were combinations of designing men for purposes inimical to peace and good order. I stated my suspicions to Mr. C. E. Bennett, who arrived in the mines just at that time, and after careful consideration it was deemed advisable that I should go and join this society, sect, or whatever it might be. I then went to this mining acquaintance and expressed a desire to co-operate with him and his confederates. He intimated that it was composed of men of Southern birth and feelings and men friendly to the cause of the South; designated the place of rendezvous; the time was late in the night. I repaired at the time fixed to the place appointed and was presented with the copy of an oath I would be required to take—so binding nothing less than being shot for betraying the secrets of this secret order. It caused me to hesitate, and I turned back and told Mr. Bennett what I had learned. After deliberation and a careful consideration of the imperative necessity of knowing fully the plans of these designing men in order to frustrate them, and as my grandfather fell in defense of his country at Fort Erie, and my father was severely wounded at Buffalo, N. Y., and an uncle killed in the service of his country, I deemed it my duty, if necessary, to sacrifice my life, if need be, in defense of that liberty our forefathers had so nobly bequeathed to us. And the next night I went and joined this secret body—this secession corps, as it proved to be—to reveal their plans and plots and to frustrate the objects of their organization. In order that no shadow of a charge of traitor to my country should ever rest against my name, I asked Mr. Bennett to confide the whole matter to Dr. D. R. Dickey and A. D. Boren, county judge, men of fidelity and strong in their support of the Union cause. I then learned that there were similar lodges or clubs in all or nearly every town in the

lower half of the State, and these strangers were representatives from all parts of the State to decide on a plan of operations by which the whole should be governed. They held meetings nightly and increased in numbers fast. I recollect in one day or night twenty-two new members joined. Mr. Bennett visited me repeatedly, coming from San Bernardino, where he resided, to procure all the information I would be able to give him concerning their numbers, meetings, plans, &c., and as soon as I joined wrote to General Sumner and the officers at Los Angeles. It was finally settled that these representatives should return to their respective theaters of operations and report, that as soon as all could be in readiness a general and simultaneous blow should be struck at the same hour to commence, which was to be midnight, to strike well. The Union men were to be spotted or marked, their names, places of residence, the property in their possession, its value and place of deposit, and all who were not for them were to be considered their enemies; that Northern men, or Union men, as they were styled in the North, were attacking Southern men and destroying their property in the East, and this body—this secession organization—claimed their right, urged it as their duty to retaliate here for the wrongs and oppressions they urged the South was suffering east of the Rocky Mountains; with specious reasoning convinced the ignorant and depraved. In short, they determined to kill all Union men, take the principal part of the spoils, and if unable to hold their own in the lower portion of the State to send the plunder and spoils ahead and organize in this vicinity and follow, and they would get away before it would or could be possible to organize and follow them, and they would go to Sonora and operate from there under General A. S. Johnston, who, it was arranged, would precede them. Their murderous plans were defeated by General Sumner sending four companies of infantry here, and subsequently cavalry. Fearing that the troops would not arrive in time, myself, Doctor Dickey, Judge Boren, and Mr. Bennett decided that Mr. Bennett proceed as fast as possible to San Francisco to urge the immediate transit of troops for this place. Mr. Bennett left Holcomb Valley Saturday morning, and Wednesday night arrived on the overland in San Francisco, and the troops barely got here in time. A man named Brown from Sacramento was a very influential man in this bloodthirsty business. Samuel Kelsey was another leader, and urged on this matter to a consummation. He was a captain. William Ferguson, or Bill Ferguson, as he is called, and Bell or Beal were hand in hand with Kelsey in their treason, wishes, and labors. J. C. Bogert (now senator) was not a particle behind either of the above named in guilt. He used his influence, he used his time, he used his talents like the others to urge on this scene of carnage and ruin; to overpower the authorities and carry out the intentions to the letter of this party. A man named Bettis and his wife rendered themselves conspicuous among these traitors by their determined perseverance to carry out the schemes of this secession club. John Evertson and his brother were likewise influential; also Joe Ferguson, Farnsworth, Beard, McCoy all worked to the same end faithfully. Kelsey stated in court he was captain of a band of secessionists, and he testified to clear a man charged with stealing a horse or horses that he took the horses in obedience to his orders, in obeying his superior officer. I have seen commissions made out by Kelsey purporting to give rank as first lieutenant and second lieutenant, under authority of the Southern Confederacy—commissions, he called them. Holcomb Valley was selected as the headquarters, and a few had gone into camp preparatory to the completion of the secession programme when affairs took a turn in favor of

law and order. To enumerate the principal individuals, viz: J. C. Bogert, Samuel Kelsey, Bill Ferguson, Joe Ferguson, Beal or Bell, the two Evertsons, Bettis and wife, Beard (who is a justice of the peace now in the mines). Just before the arrival of the troops it was suspected in the mines by some means that I was betraying them, and I had to leave in the night, and arrived safely in San Bernardino, where I have lived since. I was afraid to return to my business in the mines. Efforts were made by the secessionists to induce me to leave town with different individuals at different times, but I have succeeded thus far in escaping injury. The secessionists are still leagued together, but now I am unable to learn anything from them.

H. G. WHITLOCK.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, the undersigned, at Camp Carleton, near San Bernardino, Cal., this 19th day of February, 1862.

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP WRIGHT,
Oak Grove, San Diego County, Cal., February 19, 1862.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Southern California, Los Angeles:

I regret to have to inform you that all of Company A, First Infantry California Volunteers, with the exception of the non-commissioned officers and one private, refused to obey the order this morning to "drill with knapsacks on." There are twelve men in the guard-house now for the same offense, and with over one-half the command in a state of mutiny I have not deemed it judicious to endeavor to enforce authority, being fearful that little reliance can be placed upon the remainder to that end. In fact, this refusal to do duty amounts to a demoralization of the whole command; the scepter of authority being once cast down, no dependence can be placed upon any order being obeyed. Drills must be suspended because orders to "drill with knapsacks on" cannot be carried into effect, and I have no discretion in the premises. Company G (Captain Greene) so far do their duty manfully, but I cannot but conclude that it is now a matter of option with them also. I have to request early instructions from district headquarters in the premises.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, February 19, 1862.

Col. J. H. CARLETON,
Commanding Southern District, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: Your letter per Mr. Jones was received to-day.* He will be ready to proceed on his journey to-morrow. I had anticipated your instructions to have the brush and undergrowth cleared off around the fort. I had commenced cutting down the trees on the north side of the fort when the overflow stopped it. The brush on the south and

* See Carleton to Rigg, February 12, p. 861.

southwest side has been already cleared off, and on the west side of it the mesquite had been cut, but operations were stopped there also by the flood. I will have a good force put to work again immediately and finish it up. On the north side of the fort it is yet too swampy to do much with it. You can depend upon everything being done as directed as promptly as possible. The soft, marshy ground on the north and northeast side of the post is a protection in itself against any attack from that point by any number of men. The boats are all secured, but will be made still more so as soon as chains can be procured. I consider them quite safe now, but chains, if to be had, will make them still more secure. In reference to Mr. Keene being perfectly reliable, I have the opinion of Lieutenant-Colonel West, who knows him better than I do, that he is. My own opinion is that he is entirely too well acquainted with everybody to effect any secret move, and is, in my opinion, disposed to have himself known as the confidential agent of the Government. His appearance anywhere in this neighborhood is always remarked, and from some quarters he is considerably patronized. Costello, I have no hesitation in saying, is, in my opinion, perfectly reliable, ready and prompt to move, and from the time of his arrival until his departure he confines himself to his quarters, and has no intercourse with anyone unless spoken to. I have never yet seen him address anyone. King Woolsey was on the river a short time before I arrived. There is no doubt about his sympathies. Rhodes I have met. He has invariably denounced the action of certain men in declaring Arizona out of the Union, and asserts that they did not speak the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of Arizona. I have had my eye upon him, nevertheless, but have never heard of any expressions of a treasonable nature. Colonel Snively I have never seen, but have his measure taken. Either of those men are powerless to do any injury at present, and if circumstances should make it necessary I can pick them up at any time. There are but few around the post now that there is any doubt about. Hamlin, who lives a short distance below Mr. Yager's, keeps a store, &c., although he took the oath of allegiance before Colonel West, I have but little confidence in, but I have him directly under my own observation, and he can make no move which I do not know. I arrested a man from the Arizona mines yesterday and hold him for instructions. His statement I forward to you by this express. I do not think him very dangerous, but thought him much better here than anywhere else for the present. Mr. Clymer, his employer, is reliable. He was one of the first to inform me of the movements of Baylor. A copy of his letter to me I forwarded with others to district headquarters. He is obliged to be very circumspect. He told me personally that he could not depend upon anyone around him. The circumstances are these in reference to the arrest of his employé, John Kilbride: Mr. Clymer sent in his team for provisions for the mines, sending at the same time the letter, a copy of which was forwarded. On its return, near Grinnel's, during the night, whilst the driver was sleeping, the flood overtook him, only awaking in time to save his life, losing the wagon, which was washed into the river with contents, saving only his mules. His delaying so long, Mr. Clymer sent out a person named Hayward to look after him. He came on here to make arrangements for more provisions. I had him watched closely, and when he was ready to start I stopped him. He states that he is an English subject—a subject of Great Britain. On the same day Kilbride arrived with another wagon for provisions. I permitted them to go on and get their arrangements all made to start (Mr. Hayward being

only on parole not to leave until I gave him permission), when I gave permission to the wagon to start. I then had Mr. Kilbride confined (after taking his statement) and sent Lieutenant Mitchell out with his invoices, and overhauled him to see that nothing but provisions were in the wagon, which proved to be the case. He also carried instructions to Kilbride's driver from him to proceed on to the mine and say to Mr. Clymer that he would follow in a short time, and to get through as fast as possible. I was satisfied that Mr. Clymer had no provisions in hand of any kind, and was suffering for them; that he was our friend, and was acting as such in forwarding information, &c., and in addition to that, if I stopped the team with the animals—six in the wagon and eight more that were saved from the flood, making fourteen in all—I would have to feed them. After reflecting upon all the circumstances, I concluded to send Mr. Clymer his wagon and provisions. The driver will not know of Kilbride's arrest until he gets home. I have been minute about this matter, because I was taking a responsibility that might not meet with your approbation, though I trust it may. I have confined Kilbride in a separate apartment from the other political prisoners, not wishing any comparing of notes from different directions. The expressman who started simultaneously with Mr. Jones has not yet arrived—2 a. m. 20th. Your instructions shall be executed in reference to expressman. Buckner, the man who came with Captain McCleave, is supposed to be in confinement. He left on the morning of the 18th at 3 o'clock. He arrived here in the evening, and was brought in by the guard. I would say to the colonel commanding that Mr. White does not place much confidence in Mr. Warner, at Tucson, although Mr. Hinton and Hooper do. Mr. Warner does not know that my messenger was sent by the commanding officer at this post. He was Mr. Hinton's messenger to him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. RIGG,
Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Since the 10th instant nothing of importance has transpired in this department. The weather has been fair and the roads are improving very fast. The troops are in good order, and those destined for the southern district have mostly reached their destination. Colonel Carleton is at Los Angeles making preparations to advance as soon as the roads are practicable for wagons. I have no late news from the north, but when I last heard from that quarter all was peace and quiet. In this State we have peace, but I cannot say that we are very quiet. For a few days past the glorious news of victory upon victory which the wires have flashed across the continent has created the wildest delight and enthusiasm I have ever witnessed. Your telegraphic communication to Marshal Rabe, dated on the 18th and addressed to me in cipher, was received at 10 p. m. same day, and yesterday morning I translated and placed it in the hands of the marshal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 20, 1862.

Amidst the universal rejoicing of the patriotic and Union-loving people on the Pacific Coast, incident to the brilliant victories achieved by the Army and Navy of the United States, let us pause for a moment to do honor to the memory of the chief of that illustrious band of patriots who established the liberties for the preservation of which we are now battling. The 22d of the present month being the 130th anniversary of the birth of Washington, will be duly celebrated by the Army of the Pacific. All labor will cease during the day, and at meridian a salute of 130 guns will be fired from Alcatraz Island.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 20, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Southern California, Los Angeles:

SIR: The general commanding the department regrets to find that a feeling of dissatisfaction has grown up between yourself and the quartermaster (Captain Moore) assigned to your headquarters. Your instructions to Captain Moore contain nothing to which the general can properly take exception, and it is possible that they are only felt as a grievance by the captain for the reason that it has been customary to leave such matters generally in the hands and at the discretion of the quartermaster. The general trusts that everything may go on harmoniously. Should it prove to the contrary, you will have to assign Captain Moore to a position at the headquarters of the district and provide a substitute for his staff duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 20, 1862.

Maj. DAVID FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers,
Comdg. at Camp Carleton, near San Bernardino, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have received your letter of the 18th instant (with its inclosures) in relation to a man in your neighborhood named Samuel Kelsey, of whom it is alleged that he is a secessionist and an active enemy of the Government of the United States. Question the parties who make these statements very closely, and if you are then satisfied that they make them solely on the merits of the case, and to subserve no sinister ends and to gratify no private piques or personal animosities, then arrest and hold securely until further orders the said Samuel Kelsey. Should a writ of habeas corpus be served upon you to show cause why you hold him you will return upon that writ that you hold him by my order. But under no circumstances must you obey said writ until the general commanding the department has decided upon the case. You must be aware that you are surrounded by a nes

of designing men, and it will be well to be on your guard against being imposed upon or against your credulity being taxed too far by one party as against another. You are at liberty to send Captain Fritz with thirty good men over to Lane's on the Mojave to arrest the secessionists reported as being in that neighborhood. Let him take eight days' rations of subsistence. He can doubtless get barley and hay of Lane. Give him sealed orders, not to be opened until he gets to Lane's. In these instruct him very carefully what to do. He is not at all reticent. His men need only know they are to march. Unless you take these precautions, and send the party by night, runners will carry intelligence of your movements by trails across the mountains in advance of the party. Issue more hay and less barley to your horses until Fritz's return. Then report to me what your prospects for forage are.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,

Los Angeles, Cal., February 20, 1862.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,

First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. at Fort Yuma:

MAJOR: The paymaster will be at your post with funds to pay the troops in the month of March. I am anxious to know the exact condition of your defenses; whether the 12-pounders have been received and are in position and whether you have ammunition for them before that is received which goes by Veck's train. That you keep yourself in a state of preparation for immediate action and have spies and scouts to give you timely notice of the approach of an enemy, I can have no doubt. Much is expected from yourself and your command. The eyes of California are resting upon you. If you are attacked, a successful defense will give you all immense credit not only here but throughout the country. The Mojave expedition will not be delayed on account of the rebel forces reported as being in Arizona. Troops will move from here across the desert direct upon that route as soon as transportation can be gotten. Have all your packs in readiness, so that when your mules come you can move up the Colorado with a part of your present garrison if necessary. Can you get any Indian guides from your post to the Mojave Villages?

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Colonel First California Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Yuma, February 20, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,

Commanding Southern District, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: The steamer Cocopah has made another trip to the mouth of the River Colorado and back. Captain Wilcox reports no news of the guns shipped by the steamer Republic for this post by way of Guaymas. It is nearly certain now that some accident has occurred to them. No charges having been received here up to this date, I have released Lieut. A. B. MacGowan from arrest and ordered him to duty

with his company. I reported to you by way of San Bernardino, in charge of a sergeant of Captain McCleave's company, whom he desired to send back, return of ordnance and ordnance stores on hand on the 15th day of February. The sergeant and corporal left here at 4.30 p. m., 18th instant. The colonel's order, in letter dated February 8, and received on the 15th, will be carefully obeyed to the letter, as well as all others contained in the same. Mr. Jones arrived here to-day. He made the trip in six days from Los Angeles. If relays were placed on that route, say, an animal at Rancheria Dos Palmas (100 miles from the post), Rancheria Toro (150 miles from the post), Agua Caliente (28 miles farther on), Chapin Ranch (25 miles), an express could be sent into Los Angeles in three days. Such is the opinion of Captain McCleave, First Cavalry California Volunteers, also Lieutenant Nichols, First Cavalry California Volunteers. Mr. Jones reports four men between him and Captain McCleave's command. I will endeavor to find them. I sent Captain McCleave this morning to where hay was stacked for the Government above Gila City, near Mission Camp, with instructions to leave a guard of seven men at that point. Lieutenant Nichols by my order accompanied Mr. Yager to look for grass. He returned this last evening, and reports having found an abundance for several hundred animals. I think, however, that they found the same grass that Captain McCleave and myself discovered. I will see it myself in a few days, so that there will be no mistake about localities. Captain Smith, Company A, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, has notified me that he will report fifty men of his company for duty at this post on the return of the steamer Cocopah, which will be about the 23d instant. The balance of his company will remain to protect Government stores at the Gridiron, and do escort duty on the boat passing up and down the river. Captain Wilcox assures me that he will have all of the stores at the post within ten days from this date, unless the balance of the Republic's cargo should arrive in the meantime.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,

Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY OREGON VOLS.,
Portland, Oreg., February 20, 1862.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In reporting to you the progress of raising a regiment of volunteer cavalry in this State, it is due to myself to state the reason which has prevented my reporting sooner, and which also prevents at this time the forwarding of the official returns of the regiment, and that is high water and the continued severity of the winter, which have prevented communication with the different parts of the State for the past two months. By the 1st of next month I hope to be able to forward all rolls, reports, &c., of companies organized. By arrangement of parties commissioned to raise the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Maury, in the southern portion of the State, has raised two full companies, which are now in camp near Jacksonville. He is confident of raising two more companies by the 1st of May. B. F. Harding, mustering officer in charge of the central part of the State, has raised one full company, which is now at Salem, Oreg. Mr. Harding, as elsewhere advised, has been obliged to resign

his position in the regiment. In charge of the northern part of the State, I have organized three companies, one at The Dalles, of forty men, which, for the want of funds and the difficulty of procuring supplies for them as recruits, I ordered to be mustered in with a first lieutenant in command, and ordered him to report to the commanding officer at Fort Dalles, where his company is performing garrison duty and is supplied at the post. I pursued the same course with the company recruited at this place, who reported at Fort Vancouver.

The other company is stationed at Camp Barlow, near Oregon City. These companies are recruiting steadily, and will doubtless be full by the 1st of May, by which time I think the regiment will consist of eight full companies. Major Drew is now at San Francisco with requisitions upon the commander of the Department of the Pacific for clothing, arms, and garrison equipage for the regiment, also for funds for the recruiting service, the want of which has retarded enlistments. In absence of further orders from the War Department, I shall, as soon as the weather will permit, establish a camp in the central portion of the State, where I shall assemble all companies, except those raised in Southern Oregon, which will remain under Lieutenant-Colonel Maury, at Camp Baker, near Jacksonville. The object will be for drill and instruction, and the difficulty of obtaining forage will render it necessary for the animals to be where they can graze. The quartermaster of the regiment has this day forwarded estimates for funds, which I trust will be forwarded immediately. The great losses which the citizens of this State have suffered from the floods and severe winter render those who are willing unable to furnish supplies without the certainty of prompt payment. The mines north and east of this place are bringing a large immigration from California, providing a ready market for more than the country now affords, which will render it extremely necessary that he should be provided with funds to contract for supplies at fair rates.

I remain, yours, very respectfully,

T. R. CORNELIUS,
Colonel First Regiment Cavalry Oregon Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 21, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding at Camp Wright, San Diego County, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant in relation to the refusal of certain privates in Company A, First Infantry California Volunteers, to carry their knapsacks on drill. I have always regarded that company as one of the finest I have ever seen in service—one of the first I should have chosen to follow me into any battle where the integrity of the country or the glory of the flag was to be maintained; so you can judge how greatly I have been disappointed. It is hardly possible that it is a settled purpose on the part of that whole company to set military authority at defiance and constitute itself a judge of what shall be done and what not. The men are intelligent men, and can at once see to what all this would tend. Nor can it be possible the men refuse to obey orders for the purpose of remaining behind to gain by the delays incident to a trial before a general court-martial immunity from the fatigues of a hard march and from the danger of facing an enemy. The men are

hardy and brave and patriotic; such a thought, therefore, would be unjust to them. Now, the infantry require the soldiers of that arm to drill with knapsacks on at quickstep, and even at the run. To accustom them to this weight, to carry out and perfect them in their instruction, was one purpose of General Orders, No. 3, requiring the First Infantry, my own regiment, to drill with knapsacks on. Another purpose was this, and I want the soldiers to know it: We are about to commence a movement with limited means of transportation over a desert country. Unless the soldiers carry their knapsacks at the commencement of the march, it will be impossible to transport a sufficiency of food, of ammunition, of clothing, or of hospital stores. So the purpose of the expedition will have to be abandoned, or the men, like good soldiers, must be willing to sacrifice personal convenience for a short time to attain an important object. Read all this to those men. Read the Articles of War to them. Remind them of their oaths. Give them one hour to reflect on the unhappy consequences of such conduct. Let them see how unworthy it is of them as soldiers, how degrading themselves as men, how much it reflects upon their company and regiment, how disgraceful it is to California, to the flag, to the country. If, then, any one man amongst them does not feel ashamed of such conduct, and feel willing to obey orders promptly and cheerfully, the only alternative left is to have that man at once mustered out of the service without pay. The country has a plenty of soldiers, and California has enough of them even here, who stand ready to take his place and obey orders. Depend on that. I have taken some pains to explain this matter, and have exercised a forbearance in the case unusual in our profession, because I feel an attachment to the men of my regiment, and I do not wish to see them dishonor the flag or disgrace themselves if I can help it. But I leave the issue to them, feeling confident that the determination to which they will come, after a sober second thought, will be such as to cause them no regrets hereafter. There is one thing they can count upon: The colors of the First Infantry of California will go forward, even though every man in the regiment but one refuses to go with them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 21, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters, with the hope that the general will sustain my action in the premises, as we lack time now for the ordinary procedure by courts.

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 22, 1862.

First Lieut. JOHN B. SHINN,
Commanding Light Company A, Third Artillery,
Camp Drum, New San Pedro, Cal.:

LIEUTENANT: I am directed by the colonel commanding to say if you have not already done so, you will report for duty with your company to Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, commanding at Camp Drum. The

colonel commanding the district has great confidence in the belief which he entertains that you will leave no effort untried to put your horses into the best possible condition, and your battery generally into the best fighting trim, at the earliest practicable moment. To do this much is left to your discretion, and a great deal expected from your perseverance, industry, and energy.

I am, lieutenant, respectfully, &c.,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infantry California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 24, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Dist. of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, requesting to be furnished with money in coin for the expedition under your command, the general commanding the department directs me to say that your request will be complied with. The general directs that the headquarters of the District of Southern California will, when you leave, be established at Camp Latham. The distribution of the troops in the district suggested in your letter is approved, except that the garrison of Fort Yuma still consists of three companies of infantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP WRIGHT,
Oak Grove, San Diego County, Cal., February 24, 1862.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Southern California, Los Angeles:

I have received the letter of Colonel Carleton in reference to the men of Company A, First Infantry California Volunteers, who refused to carry their knapsacks on drill, and have followed the instructions therein contained. All have consented to obey the order with the exception of thirteen privates. How am I to construe the expression, "the only alternative left is to have that man (the disobedient) at once mustered out of the service without pay." Is that an opinion as to what ought to be done, or an order to do it? I have put those men in the guard-house, and shall keep them for definite orders. Company G are now all willing to obey the order.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP WRIGHT,
Oak Grove, San Diego County, Cal., February 24, 1862.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Southern California, Los Angeles:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a communication from yourself dated 21st instant, and of one from the colonel commanding

the district of same date marked semi-official, relating to measures which he wishes adopted to bring the infantry now here and the cavalry company at Temecula together into one camp. An objection presents itself to removing the infantry from here, viz, the interest of the sick, who the surgeon considers would be much better off in the present adobe hospital than in a tent. Hence I shall wait until to-morrow to ascertain what success the acting assistant quartermaster has met in efforts to procure forage at San Luis Rey for the cavalry. If he has been successful I shall move the cavalry up here; otherwise the infantry will be removed to a spot that affords good grazing. I cannot yet say whether I can supply Captains Roberts' and Ffrench's companies, nor can I yet determine how many companies of infantry and cavalry I can supply with my teams. I shall give these matters earnest attention at once and reply as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, February 24, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Pacific:

MAJOR: By a ten days' tour of reconnaissance I have become convinced, first, that the statements made to me in respect to the Indians in Hoopa Valley were erroneous, and that it would be very unwise to attempt to remove them from their present settlements, where they are living in peace and amity with the whites; second, that to carry out the plan of operations suggested in my last letter to you it would require a force vastly larger than is now available on the Pacific Coast; third, that there is urgent need of the immediate establishment of posts in at least three different sections of this county for the protection of settlers. I have carefully selected the sites for these posts, and shall send out to occupy them three of the companies now here the moment I can obtain the necessary transportation, which will be about a week at furthest. These companies will be directed to keep continually in the field one-half of their effective strength, for the purpose of capturing the Indians, who will all be sent to this post, from which they will be taken to such point as the department commander may direct. Being pressed for time, I will write more fully by next steamer. It is proper I should state, in justice to Captain Johns, commanding at Fort Gaston, that I inspected his post very thoroughly, and found his command in a state of admirable discipline. There is no man in either Company F or Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, fit for the duty of hospital steward. As each of these companies is to garrison a new post, I hope it will be possible to send me up two hospital stewards by next steamer. I am obliged to inclose more charges for a general court, several against men of my own regiment and one against Lieutenant Daley, Second Cavalry California Volunteers. If these charges are to be tried by the court already ordered, an addition of several members would be expedient, as after a few days but three out of the five members now at the post will be here. The judge-advocate also (Lieutenant Hubbard) will have left with his company. When the witnesses in the mutiny cases in Captain Akey's company

have arrived here from Fort Seward, which will be in about ten days, the court will be ready to commence business, and Lieutenant Hubbard, if he has already left, can be recalled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

FORT HUMBOLDT, *February 24, 1862.*

Mr. J. A. HAMILTON, *Mendocino City:*

(Care of L. Woodward, Esq., Postmaster.)

SIR: The colonel commanding the district directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th. Your application for a detachment of twenty men to be stationed at Shelter Cove cannot be acceded with at present. The policy the colonel commanding has found it necessary to adopt throughout the district has compelled him to refuse all similar applications. As soon as practicable he will make a tour of inspection and reconnaissance in your section of the country, and now thinks it highly probable that a new post of an entire company on or near Eel River at no great distance from Shelter Cove. When this is done you may rely on receiving such protection as you may need.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, February 24, 1862.

Col. THOMAS R. CORNELIUS,

First Regiment Cavalry:

COLONEL: I have received authority from the War Department, dated 18th ultimo, to modify the instructions given to you on the 24th of September last, so as to include only four companies, should I deem the best interests of the service to require it. Under the authority thus conferred on me, you will please to perfect the organization of six companies of your regiment, according to the plan indicated. The remaining four companies will not be organized until further orders. The music for your regiment will be confined to two buglers for each company. The organization of bands for volunteer regiments is suspended for the present. I have given orders for the manufacture of clothing for your regiment, which, with the necessary camp and garrison equipage, will be forwarded as soon as practicable. Please forward immediately to department headquarters a complete return of your regiment, embracing the names of all officers, whether appointed by the War Department or yourself, and hereafter furnish a similar return on the 10th and 20th and last days of each month.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 25, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Camp Wright, Cal.:

COLONEL: Lieutenant Cutler has sent you some blank muster-rolls and will send you some blank monthly company returns. The other blanks you will be obliged to rule. He sends you six blank post returns, to be used monthly. The returns for every ten days you must rule, as we do. I shall send you a traveling forge and some shoeing tools to-morrow. Major Fergusson has been ordered to furnish you with some horse and mule shoes and some horseshoe nails. Have good supply of coal burned by some men on extra duty, quartermaster's department laborers, so that you can do whatever blacksmith work may be required now or within four weeks. I have ordered that all your wagons be returned to you, so that you can move your camp where grass is to be found. The condition of the roads forbids sending barley from New San Pedro. You were fortunate in getting food from that point. If you have no use for Mead's company, and the horses of that company are likely to become poor from lack of good grazing (cavalry cannot always get grain—I have been six months at a time without it for my company), send that company to report to the headquarters First Cavalry California Volunteers. By having the horses graze all day, and by cutting and hauling hay by fatigue parties to feed at night, your animals will not fall off much if you intermit the mounted drills. Have all your troops together where you can find grass at some point on the road hence to Fort Yuma, and at the same time within thirty miles of Oak Grove. You are left to the exercise of a sound discretion on this point, so you keep in view what is best for your horses and mules. The men having yourself for a commander will do as well in one place as in another. My time is so much occupied by my public duties here, it is necessary for you to rely upon your acknowledged resources to keep your command in the most efficient condition practicable, having at the same time an eye to economy, as well as to all things which may advance the enterprise.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 25, 1862.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have directed Major Fergusson to send, via Warner's ranch, to Fort Yuma the remainder of McCleave's cavalry. Major Fergusson will inform you how many men and how many horses and mules will be in the detachment. As the major has not means of transportation to move supplies of food and grain for this detachment all the way through, you will send as much as he may require for four days out upon the road toward San Felipe to meet the detachment. The major will write to you just when the supplies should leave Fort Yuma. There must be no mistake made in this matter. Neither the men nor animals must suffer for want of food the last four days of their journey before they arrive at your post. Be careful of the hay already cut. Try and have cut by the troops, and hauled out upon the road near or

above where the other was stacked which was washed away, as much hay as can be got for the next four weeks. McCleave has many resources, and he will manage to keep his horses fat if you will give him the tools. I am glad you found so much grass. I was fearful the flood had ruined all the grazing. Have you heard any rumors of Judge Terry? I hope ere this the guns have reached you.

In haste, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First Cavalry Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—Have made at once by your carpenters two water-wagon beds to go on the running-gear of wagons, such as are used at military posts. McCleave knows what they are. I believe the one here holds, say, 600 gallons. They should be as light as practicable, considering the weight they have to carry, and should not leak one drop. Each should have a hose to let off the water as needed. I shall need them between Carriso Creek and Yuma.

J. H. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 25, 1862.

Maj. DAVID FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers,
Commanding at Camp Carleton, San Bernardino:

MAJOR: If you cannot get forage at San Bernardino you are at liberty to move your command to the point on the San Gabriel alluded to in your letter of the 22d instant. I want the remainder of Captain McCleave's company sent to Fort Yuma. The captain thinks the men had better come via Warner's ranch. If you can, so arrange it that those men can go with the amount of transportation and forage afforded by the four teams ordered to your camp from Los Angeles yesterday. See that the mules are well shod and the detachment started at once. You cannot get forage at Camp Wright for the horses of Company A, but can get rations for the men thence to Yuma. Send 10,000 rounds of Sharps carbine ball cartridges and 5,000 rounds Colt pistol cartridges, navy size, with the detachment. You will have to do some close figuring to get this detachment safely to Yuma, with your limited means, but I leave to your own resources the best manner of doing it. Company property and the private effects of the men not needed in the field can be shipped, carefully boxed up and marked, to San Pedro. Other articles, save the ammunition alluded to and food and forage which the men can get along temporarily without, but which they will need at Yuma, or when marching up the Colorado to the Mojave Villages, you can send to Camp Wright by some subsequent opportunity after the detachment leaves and when you can get wagons. If the officers who go with the men are enterprising, and the men good, enterprising soldiers, willing to walk to spare their horses, you can have forage sacks filled, so that each horse will carry his own food for several days. Order Capt. Thomas Cox, of the First Infantry California Volunteers, to accompany, but not to command, this party. You can give him a mule for transportation if he has not got one, and room for a valise on the wagons. To help you out I inclose a note* which you can send by the trail through the San Gorgonio Pass to Major Rigg to send out some forage and rations to meet the detachment, say four days'

* See next, *ante*.

march from Fort Yuma, upon the desert on the stage road which leads from San Felipe to Fort Yuma. You can write to him a note telling him how many men and animals there will be en route which will be in need of those supplies, and just when to start the supplies. This will diminish your command to two companies. You will then have more provisions than you will want. Haul none of this away, except enough to last until you can replenish your supply from San Pedro, but send it all to Camp Wright. If you have not wagons to do this let me know. This will require some nice figuring also. Send Calvin M. Chriswell and Samuel Kelsey (if you have him) to Fort Yuma by the detachment of McCleave's cavalry. You may be able to move a part of your command at a time. This is left to your discretion. I count on your good judgment in executing this matter to the best interests of the service. As long as you can stay in your present camp without detriment to your animals you are at liberty to remain. I am anxious to get the horses and mules in the most serviceable order in the least possible time.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—I have written to West that if he cannot provide for Mead's company to send it to you.

J. H. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 26, 1862.

His Excellency LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of State of California, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have this day received from Lieutenant-Colonel De Russy, chief of engineers on this coast, his report and recommendation for defensive works to guard the approaches to this city both by land and sea.* Colonel De Russy's report embraces many facts which ought not to be made public at this time, and I do not feel at liberty to place it in the hands of the military committees of the Legislature for publication. It will afford me much pleasure to communicate personally with Your Excellency and the military committees at such time and place as may be agreeable, when I can communicate all the information desired.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 26, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: You will see by my letter to Major Fergusson, commanding at Camp Carleton, that I ordered the arrest of a noted secessionist in that vicinity named Calvin M. Chriswell, the man whom the soldier knocked down last fall for proposing the health of Jefferson Davis, &c. With the general's approval I will send him to Fort Yuma. His arrest

* See De Russy to Wright, February 13, p. 863.

seems to have had a salutary effect on other secessionists at San Bernardino (see Major Fergusson's letter of the 20th instant). I inclose herewith invoices of the effects transferred to Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre by the different members of Showalter's party. As the Government is responsible for these animals and arms, and is obliged to feed the animals, I am now using and shall continue to use them in the public service. You will see by Major Rigg's letter of the 20th of February that he has in confinement one John Kilbride, who would not take the oath of allegiance. I beg to know the general's wishes as regards this man. You will see by my letters to Major Rigg, to Colonel West, to Major Fergusson what I have directed those officers to do. We have just experienced another long rain-storm, which has made the country a quagmire again. The strong secession force in Arizona having dwindled down from 1,200 to 12, I have but little anxiety about the southeastern frontier. No barley can be bought here, so that I am obliged to depend on San Francisco for all the animals of the First Cavalry, the artillery, and the quartermaster's mules. To be sure that some will be sent down at once, not only to meet the great demands here, but to be on hand for a forward movement, I beg you will give the necessary orders to have it sent at once. As long as the country remains in its present miry condition, if we had all the transportation needed we could not move. You can form no conception about the horrible condition of the roads. You see what Major Rigg says of those guns. Either Holladay and Flint, or Robinson, or all of them should themselves be sent to Yuma. Captain Cremony informs me that four of his best men, *i. e.*, Privates Swan, Carroll, Wilson, and Haskins, of Company B, Second Cavalry, were taken out of his company by Colonel Sims' order for the band. The captain says they are fine soldiers, and as his company is now small, and will perhaps be required for immediate field service, he desires to get them back. Pray order them down on the next boat, as you know it is more important to have those men here than to have them at Camp Alert. Other musicians can doubtless be enlisted at San Francisco. I send inclosed herewith my action on letter from Colonel West, stating that Company A, First Infantry California Volunteers, had refused to drill with knapsacks.* I think it would be a good example if the general would order all the men at Camp Wright who refuse to obey this order forthwith discharged the service. You will see by the correspondence that Colonel West still has some of them in confinement.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 15. } *Los Angeles, Cal., February 26, 1862.*

I. Lieut. Col. George S. Evans, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, commanding at Camp Drum, will order Captain Jones' company of that regiment to Camp Latham.

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By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

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* See Carleton to West, February 21, p. 886.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Colonel Bowie, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, with staff and remaining company of his regiment, sailed this morning on the steamer for San Pedro. I have now sent all the troops south which I proposed to station in that quarter. Colonel Carleton is at Los Angeles preparing to move on Fort Yuma as soon as the roads are passable and his means of transportation are perfected. The supplies for the expedition, except those to be sent by land, have nearly all reached Fort Yuma by water. The steamer from the Columbia River arrived here this morning, bringing Company D, Third Artillery, from San Juan Island. Captain Bissell, with his company (C, Ninth Infantry), is now stationed on San Juan. Quiet prevails throughout the District of Oregon. Some time since I desired Lieutenant-Colonel De Russy, the chief engineer on this coast, to prepare a plan for defensive works to guard the approaches to this city both by sea and land. Yesterday I received the colonel's report, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.* The Governor of this State and the military committees of the Legislature, now in session, have evinced much anxiety on this subject, and seem disposed to afford all the aid in their power to place strong defensive works around the city. As the report of Colonel De Russy embraces much which should not be made public at this moment, I have declined furnishing it to the military committees, as in that event it would be published at large, but I shall personally communicate with the Governor and committees all the facts to enable them to act understandingly in the matter. We shall want some 200 heavy guns for the works proposed, as well as a supply of projectiles. I have had a conversation with Captain McAllister, of the ordnance department, and he assures me that the castings can be made here. If the department will authorize this, I hope to receive instructions at an early date. I telegraphed (in cipher) you yesterday on this subject. At this moment we are in the greatest embarrassment on account of the want of funds, more especially in the quartermaster's department. Lieutenant-Colonel Babbitt has received many advices that the Treasury Department has been requested to supply the funds, but as yet nothing further has been heard. Inclosed herewith is a copy of my communication to S. H. Parker, esq., postmaster of this city, and acting postal agent for this coast, dated on the 24th, and his reply, dated on the 25th [26th] instant. I think it is high time that all these treasonable papers should not only be excluded from the mails and post-offices, but that they should be suppressed entirely.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 24, 1862.

S. H. PARKER, Esq.,
Postmaster at San Francisco and
Acting Postal Agent for the Pacific Coast, San Francisco:

SIR: There is a paper published at Jacksonville, Oreg., called the Southern Oregon Gazette, incendiary in its character, abusive of the

* See De Russy to Wright, February 13, p. 863.

Government of the United States, and treason, open or lurking, in its leading articles. Under these circumstances I deem it my duty to request that you will give orders prohibiting the transmission of the above-named paper in the United States mails or their being received at any post-office for distribution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *February 26, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding U. S. Army of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that your order in relation to the Southern Oregon Gazette, a treasonable newspaper printed at Jacksonville, Oreg., has been received at this office, and the postmasters and mail contractors in the vicinity of its publication have been notified to prevent its transmission through the U. S. mails.

I remain, yours, very truly,

S. H. PARKER,
Postmaster.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 16. } *Los Angeles, Cal., February 27, 1862.*

I. Lieut. Col. George S. Evans, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, commanding at Camp Drum, will order Capt. T. T. Tidball, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to report with his company without delay to Lieut. Col. M. D. Dobbins, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, commanding at Camp Kellogg.

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By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut. and Adjt., California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 28, 1862.

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant. My instructions to Captain Moore have been, in my opinion, both necessary and warranted by what I considered the good of the service required, and they have been such as were needful, and such as I would have given any officer under similar circumstances. It is difficult to conceive what representations may have been made by Captain Moore in relation to this subject, but I believe it is due to me that I be informed what those representations were, and in all cases where anything is sent to department headquarters affecting my command or myself I think the military rule is that all such communications should go through me in the ascending line of correspondence. I trust I shall not be disappointed in my expectations of having such a rule observed. If Captain Moore or any other officer under my command does what I conceive to be his duty, I can feel no dissatisfaction

toward him. If he disobeys my orders or neglects his duty I shall arrest him. I do not consider your letter in the light of a rebuke, but it is respectfully suggested (the door being open for Captain Moore to be assigned to district headquarters and left behind, a post he may desire), whether it is not possible he may endeavor so to comport himself as to produce dissatisfaction. It is probable he will shortly proceed to Fort Yuma, there to attend to important matters connected with my movements.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—Major Woods will inform you of my cipher. Write to me a note in cipher, that I may see whether or not you understand it.

J. H. C.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., February 28, 1862.

I. Lieut. Col. George S. Evans, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will order Captain Winne's cavalry company to Camp Latham from Camp Drum.

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By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 28, 1862.

Lieut. Col. ALBEMARLE CADY, U. S. Army,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

COLONEL: There are several newspapers published within this department which are filled with abuse of the President and Government of the United States. It is quite enough that these libelers should be permitted to print their traitorous sheets without receiving the aid of the U. S. mails to send them abroad. I will thank you to scrutinize the papers published within your district, and if you find them disloyal and treasonable send me copies, and I will have their circulation through the mails and post-offices prohibited.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: When the order was received by Brigadier-General Sumner to send all the regular troops in this department East, excepting four companies of artillery, instructions were immediately sent for the escort of 100 men of the Ninth Infantry, with Lieut. John Mullan, on

the Fort Benton and Walla Walla wagon road, to be withdrawn and join their companies. The order reached Lieutenant Mullan in the Bitter Root Valley, but too late for the detachment to cross the mountains. The order is still in force, and the escort will be withdrawn as soon as the road over the mountains is passable. The Ninth Infantry now requires some 300 recruits, and although active measures are being taken to enlist men, yet we have thus far progressed but slowly, the volunteer service having absorbed the large mass of men disposed to join the Army for service on this coast. Under these circumstances it is submitted to the consideration of the General-in-Chief whether it would not be advisable to suspend the operations on the wagon road until a more favorable opportunity. The great excitement throughout this entire country, caused by the late discovery of gold mines in the north, has drawn off a large number of men who might otherwise join the Army. However, should any real danger threaten this coast, whether from enemies without or traitors within, a large force of men, loyal and true to their country's flag, would be found ready to rush to arms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 18. } *Camp Latham, Cal., March 1, 1862.*

I. Colonel Bowie and the company of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers which arrived at San Pedro this morning will proceed without delay to Camp Latham.

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JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, March 1, 1862.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Dist., Los Angeles, Cal.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the colonel commanding district, statement and copy of letter addressed to myself, dated this day, from William Walker; also copy of letter received this day from Ammi M. White, dated Pima Villages, February 21, 1862.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Statement of Walker.

When I left Tucson I had heard that Don Antonio Perez had written to his wife (he being at the time with Colonel Baylor) that he could not come on because Baylor's forces were routed by the troops at Fort Craig. He did not say whether Baylor had attacked Fort Craig or whether the

Federal troops had gone out to meet him. The impression was at Tucson that the fight occurred at the fort, or near there. An Indian guided the Union forces to Baylor's camp and surprised him. His baggage and camp equipage fell into the hands of the Union troops. Baylor was routed—horse, foot, and dragoons. This news cheered up the Union men in Eastern Arizona. White, at the Pima Villages, was on the look-out, having spies out to report to him any movement. I met a Mr. Jones within thirty miles of the Pima Villages, going that way. He told me that he was going to the Pimas, and to say so to Major Rigg, at Fort Yuma. There is plenty of water from Tucson to Fort Yuma, but no grass. Any amount of wheat at White's. He is taking in from 140 to 180 sacks per day from the Pimas, costing him from about 2 cents. I know the country well from Guaymas to the Rio Grande and speak the Spanish language well enough to get along with the people. Plenty of grain now at Tucson (wheat), but little barley. Wheat when I left Tucson could be bought for cash at $2 per fanega and, I think, in quantity for less. Grama grass can be found in any quantity between Tucson and the Pimas, and in a month more it will be better and much more abundant. In my opinion all that the people want in Eastern Arizona is protection and they will flock to the Union flag. At present business is entirely prostrated. It is unsafe for anyone to travel through that country on account of the Apaches. I have lived in Tucson nearly six months. It is unsafe to ride out any distance from the city. Mr. Warner will be down to the river in about one month. I am anxious to go on to Los Angeles, Cal.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

FORT YUMA, *March 1, 1862.*

Left Tucson the 18th of February. Heard a letter read from Colonel Baylor, El Paso, addressed to Colonel Robinson, Tucson. Colonel Baylor says in his letter:

Hold on to the willows a little while longer. General Sibley's command is in a few days' march of this place, and as soon as he arrives I will march for Tucson. I want you to talk to the chiefs of the Papagos and Pima Indians to help me clean out the Apache Indians. I will hang White for his unlawful trading with the Indians.

I heard a few days before leaving Tucson that Colonel Baylor's command had been driven back by the U. S. troops at Fort Craig. The majority of the people at Tucson are in favor of the Union. There are three deserters in or about Tucson from Fort Yuma. I heard also that Fort Fillmore had been retaken.

WM. WALKER.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

[PIMA VILLAGES, *February 21, 1862.*]

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
Commanding at Fort Yuma:

DEAR SIR: I send by the bearer, Mr. Walker, a bridle which I promised, and hope you will accept it with my best regards. Mr. Walker and the party are good reliable men. They will give you the latest intelligence from the Rio Grande and Eastern Arizona. I learned it on my return, but did not think it of sufficient importance to send you by express. Thank God, Arizona is in the United States once more. Since my return I have bought 500 sacks of wheat, and by a little

alteration that I have made in my mill can now grind a barrel or 200 pounds of flour every hour. You can rely upon what I told you—a full load.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMMI M. WHITE.

Please inquire of Walker as to contents of Baylor's letter to Robinson. I think he saw it.

HDQRS. FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORY INFANTRY,
San Francisco, Cal., March 1, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with directions of the commanding general, under date of 8th of February, the headquarters of my regiment were established in this city, and on that day company officers were selected for four companies, and authority given to recruit in this city. Since that time I have authorized a detachment of forty men to be recruited, also have an applicant for a first lieutenancy, and have given authority for one company to be raised in the counties of Alameda, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz, in this State. From the companies authorized to be raised, one on Puget Sound, Washington Territory, by R. V. Peabody, and two east of the Cascade Mountains, by I. W. Cannady and F. Moore, I have received no intelligence since my last communication with your headquarters. The depot for recruits directed by the commanding general at Fort Alcatraz has been established, and subordinate to the commanding officer at that post is in charge of First Lieut. W. F. Mason, mustered into service with the first detachment of forty men. Accompanying is transmitted monthly return of officers and men already received and mustered into service. As permitted by the general commanding, Maj. C. H. Rumrill has been mustered into service, and is now on duty at these headquarters. Lieut. Col. James Tilton, appointed since my last communication, I have requested to repair to this city to be mustered into service and assist in the organization of the regiment. The regimental staff officers have not yet been appointed, although I am in treaty with applicants for all the positions. Their services are much needed, even now, in the commencement of the formation of the regiment, and the appointments are only deferred to insure the acquirement of proper persons for these important places. The plan adopted for the organization of the companies authorized in this State is to receive the recruits as they are presented by the different captains, have them examined by the medical officer, mustered into service, and at once sent to the depot. They are there formed into skeleton companies, each set of company officers credited with their own men enlisted, and awaiting the completion of company organization. It is an express stipulation in all the authorizations given in this State that the minimum standard of eighty men be reached by the 1st day of April next. The men of company organizations not completed by that time become forfeited to the Government, and may be assigned as the interests of the regiment demand. Application is made by numerous persons in different parts of the State for authority to raise men for this regiment, and unless the next mail steamer from the north brings intelligence that would show

prospects of procuring men in the District of Oregon beyond the requirements of the three companies now forming there, it is my intention to provide here for the remaining two and a half companies.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Translation.]

ALTAR, *March 2, 1862.*

Señor Don ANDRES PICO,
Los Angeles, Cal.:

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: To-day is the fourth day since I received, at the mines of Lowrie, your appreciated favor of February 13, having been sent forward by an express which Don Diego dispatched from Fort Yuma. I could have answered it immediately, but as I had to be absent some days from this town, I concluded to delay it until my return, hoping by the delay to gather some information on the points you desire, but nothing new has occurred since then. There was a rumor in some places that a force of Texans, numbering 100, had arrived for the purpose of joining with the force now in Arizona, and that they had hostile views toward Sonora. In consequence of this the Governor took precautions and ordered the National Guard at ——— as well as those at San ——— and likewise those on the frontiers, that they should keep a strict watch upon all persons, so as to avoid a surprise. Since that date up to the present time no such attempt has been made by the force referred to. Nevertheless we will remain at Alaya, notwithstanding that in my judgment their attempts will be merely intentional. By letters not long since received from Mesilla it is announced that a force had arrived from the Southern United States with the object of occupying the Territory of Arizona and protecting it from the incursions of the Apaches, but I repeat that nothing has occurred up to date. We know positively that the small force which I said was on the march was attacked and totally destroyed by another of New Mexico belonging to the North. No other news have we received which merits credence. A small force halted at the Point San Pedro for some days, but, as I said, they returned without advancing a step farther, and even without entering Tucson or other populated places. This is all of which I can inform you with any certainty. If anything should occur hereafter I will communicate it to you as soon as I can find means. We feel deeply the interest which yourself and friends entertain for the well-being of our Sonora, and trust that occasion will not fail to give some proof of our gratitude. I could say something relative to the war waged by foreigners upon Mexico, and also about Sonora, but I omit doing so because by the time you receive this you will receive information from Señor Don Francisco P. Ramirez, who has set out for your city, and he will instruct you fully upon the true condition of this country. Do me the favor to salute affectionately Don Francisco Valle and all my friends in your city, and all of you I hold in the affection of your friend,

JOSÉ M. REDONDO.

I inclose two papers.*

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*Not found.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 19 } *Los Angeles, Cal., March 2, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

IV. Lieutenant-Colonel Dobbins, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will detach from his battalion Company E, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, and order it to report to Major Coult, of that regiment.

V. Company E, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will be prepared immediately for active field service. All articles not absolutely required by the men will be carefully packed and sent to Camp Drum, near New San Pedro, Cal., for storage.

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Hoskins, Oreg., March 3, 1862.

COLONEL COMMANDING DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

COLONEL: In conformity to instructions received from the headquarters District of Oregon of February 15, 1862, I will as soon as the roads admit re-enforce the command at the block-house to twenty-six men, which is all the available force that I can spare of my company, retaining the detachment from Yamhill at this post per former instructions. Inclosed please find a return of the troops at this place, block-house, and Fort Umpqua, Oreg. This will better enable you to dispose of the several commands as to you may seem best. The return exhibits the distribution after I have re-enforced the block-house, the three extra men of my command at Fort Umpqua, Oreg., one corporal (in charge of) and two teamsters, who left with the commandant, Lieutenant Watson, intending to return with the command of Lieutenant Rives. You will perceive that of the number of privates a large number is required for extra and daily duty, as much so as if there were 100 men at this post. The intensely severe and inclement weather has deterred me as yet from again visiting the reservation. I learn, however, that at present the Indians are rather quiet. The agent informs me that there is a large number of arms in their hands; also from him and through other reliable sources I am told that in some of their wigwams there are as much as eight or ten shooting irons of all descriptions, that their quivers are full of new arrows, and that they intend to make a break early in the summer, if not before. This they all admit, and the agent and farmers on the reservation have told me of it. To disarm those Indians and prevent their escape will require a larger command than is available at present without strategy is used. I would therefore recommend that a subaltern and a detachment of about forty men be kept at the block-house, Oregon, until such times as the agent can procure them, either by planting or purchasing, the necessary subsistence required for their use. About sixty men would be required at this post, as all the necessary supplies for their use must be packed from this post, as there is no wagon road from here to the Siletz block-house. This post is not situated in the right place. The supposition that it guards the only pass to or from the reservation is incorrect. There are at least ten passes. If this post was intended to guard the reservation it is a fallacy, and should be moved for more reasons than

one, and in this connection permit me to inclose you a letter received from the Indian agent in that respect after my last visit to the reservation. The distance, thirty-five miles, renders it inadequate to promptly render the assistance required in case of a sudden outbreak, as was the case last December. There is also a ground rent of $300 per year paid for this site. Again, it is environed by polluting tipplers, which occasions a great deal of trouble to the men at the post. There they would be free from that, as no intoxicating drinks could come near them on the reservation. This movement, however, could not be effected this coming year, but a start could be made toward it, for to repair this post properly would cost nearly as much as the building of a new one at that place. The water pipes have to be taken up and thoroughly repaired. The stable, being built on the river-bank, must be removed, as it has several times, even to-day, been endangered by the freshets. The foundations of the public buildings are fast going to decay, especially the store-house and men's quarters. Nor can the hospital be made comfortable unless a new one is built. In a former communication you mentioned about turning the ringleaders of the Indians over to the civil law. I am at a loss to know how they can be punished by that law. Will you please enlighten me on that subject, as I have no U. S. laws for my guidance? I had supposed that they might be sent to the Presidio, as was Old John. To confine them here and feed them is all that they wish, and to prevent that I prefer to chastise them and let them go, as I did three who passed out to the settlements without a pass. I have directed Lieutenant Campbell to proceed to Vancouver with Sergeant Miltenberger, whom I would respectfully recommend to the clemency of the colonel commanding the district, as he has conducted himself remarkably well since his confinement on the 8th of December, 1861. In this recommendation I am also joined by the lieutenant aforesaid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. SCHMIDT,

Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, *December 24, 1861.*

Captain SCHMIDT,

Commanding Fort Hoskins:

SIR: I avail myself of a few leisure moments to again address you on such points as I deem of essential interest to the welfare and peace of this reservation. But before doing so permit me to thank you sincerely for the promptness with which you rushed to my assistance when I made a call on your command on the 15th instant. At the time the messenger started off I anticipated from the appearance of things that serious troubles might arise at any hour, and over which I was powerless to act, as the force at the block-house was only sufficient for the protection of that place. Your timely arrival here undoubtedly cowed the disaffected and prevented bloodshed. Aside from this it showed the Indians that there was still a Government and a power dangerous to resist, stories of secessionists to the contrary notwithstanding. Although the object of your mission was in part a failure, yet the effect has been a good one, and may lead to many good results. Your visit here has some connection with the proposition and suggestions which I will here make to you. In your march from Fort Hoskins to this place you were not insensible and unobservant of the many difficulties under which a military force accomplishes the task of reaching this

point, the only road to which is a mule trail over barren and rugged mountains, through deep and rocky cañons, crossing bridgeless swamps and swift mountain streams, and the trail itself worn out and filled with the fallen timber. Your military eye undoubtedly saw how easy a few hostile Indians could have guarded the passes and cut off your entire command, but you reached here in safety, though much fatigued. I will not further speculate upon what was visible to your own vision, but will come at once to the main proposition, and that is that Fort Hoskins should be abandoned and a similar post established here. In support of this proposition it might be shown that said fort as now located affords no protection to this agency, and much less to the white settlements in the Willamette Valley. It is a well-known fact that there are numerous ways of passing and repassing the fort by other trails than the one spoken of, so that Indians so disposed could commit depredations on the settlements with comparative safety, so far as the military is concerned. The fort, therefore, as now located is a failure. It is not there, but here, that protection is needed. Again, it can be shown that a military force can be subsisted and supplied at a much cheaper rate here than at Hoskins. Eight miles from this place is a broad and deep body of water named Yaquina Bay, connected with the ocean by a comparatively deep and wide channel, with sufficient water at low tide to admit the largest class of vessels called schooners. Supplies can be landed here through said channel either from Portland or San Francisco at not to exceed $30 per ton during winter months, and not more than $25 per ton in summer months; whereas, via Portland, Corvallis, and Hoskins it cannot be carried for less than $150 per ton. It is through this channel that this agency has been supplied for the last five years. It can also be shown that the cost of repair for the buildings at Hoskins will be equal, if it does not exceed, in amount the construction of new ones here. There is a saw-mill now here in operation of sufficient capacity to supply any demand for the purposes proposed. Timber is plentiful and convenient and land rent nothing. Indian labor could be procured in any amount at very cheap rates. The post once established here would insure peace and tranquillity among these Indians and would obviate the necessity of land communication, and of maintaining two posts, as is now the case. At any rate, if this is not done the force here must be largely augmented. I have the most convincing proofs that the Indians intend so soon as the winter is over to make an outbreak, leave this reservation, and make their way down the coast to Rogue River, their former country. If these suggestions are heeded in time a bloody, savage, and expensive Indian war may be obviated.

Hoping that you will immediately communicate the proposition and suggestions to your superiors, and take such other measures as you may deem best to further the ends proposed above, I remain, yours, truly,

B. R. BIDDLE,
Indian Agent.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 4, 1862.

Maj. D. FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. at Camp Carleton:

MAJOR: I send you some blank post returns and a few company monthly returns, all that can be spared from these headquarters. Make your applications for such blanks as you may require to the proper

authorities above these headquarters direct. The colonel commanding approves of your confidential instructions to Lieutenant Barrett and of your letter to Major Rigg. An ambulance leaves Camp Latham for your post this day under charge of Sergeant Latimer, of Company B, First Cavalry California Volunteers. The sick and wounded of your camp who cannot take the field you can send by it to Camp Latham. You will doubtless have soon opportunities of sending in the articles not required in your camp by wagons to New San Pedro (say McDonald's). Of course you are availing yourselves of the grazing reported as being good within five miles of your camp. It is to be regretted that you allowed Kelsey to slip through your fingers. Keep the four wagons sent to you by Lieutenant Hammond until further orders. The colonel says that as soon as possible some pork will be sent to you. If the men get good beef they will not suffer. In the interior economy of your camp, and in all matters pertaining to its discipline, you are to exercise a sound discretion, and, under the Sixty-second Article of War, will give orders needful to the service. This will remove the necessity of having many details acted upon at these headquarters.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,

First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 5, 1862.

General WILLIAM C. KIBBE,
Adjutant-General of California, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your letter of yesterday, that the companies of the Fifth Regiment of Infantry California Volunteers are located as follows: One company at Fort Yuma; two companies at New San Diego; seven companies and regimental headquarters at Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, Cal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 5, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
First Infty. California Vols., Comdg. at Camp Wright, Cal.:

COLONEL: Order Captain Mead's company to report to the headquarters First Cavalry California Volunteers, San Bernardino, Cal. You are at liberty to reduce your post teams to four. As you yourself suggest, direct the remainder to New San Pedro; let them bring as far as San Bernardino the baggage of Captain Mead's company, with subsistence enough to last his company to that point. You will thus be relieved of many of your embarrassments as regards forage. It was supposed that you desired to have some cavalry at your post, and that it was important that the Camp Wright wagons should be returned to you, from the following paragraph in your letter of January 31, 1862, written from Chino Ranch:

> The result is, that if there should be any real necessity for a quick movement from Camp Wright to support Fort Yuma, I am deprived of the needed transportation, while that little detachment of cavalry might have been of incalculable service.

After Mead's cavalry had been sent to you it appears you were obliged to send it to Temecula. It was supposed that when your wagons were sent to you, you would be enabled to move to that point, or to any other point where there was grass, and then in case you could not get grain for Mead's company you were authorized to send it back, provided you had no use for it. (See letter February 25.) The point whence supplies have hitherto been drawn for Camp Wright (up to the commencement of the stormy weather) has been San Diego. It was supposed that you were aware of that fact. This is in answer to your letter of February 26. On the 21st of February you were authorized to send five of your teams to New San Pedro, and being authorized on the 25th to send Mead's cavalry back to San Bernardino, it was hoped by the colonel commanding that you would be able to supply the remainder of your animals with forage. As you think you can get along with four teams and still be able to move Roberts' company to your camp, this letter gives you authority to reduce your animals down even to that number. After you have moved Roberts, if you can do so, move up Ffrench. If you cannot do so, report the fact. From the information of which you are possessed in regard to the state of the roads, cannot subsistence supplies be hauled to your post from San Diego? If the road needs repairing to make it practicable for wagons, will you be able to repair it?

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,

First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 5, 1862.

Maj. D. FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers,
Commanding at Camp Carleton, San Bernardino, Cal.:

MAJOR: Captain Mead's cavalry company has been ordered to report to the headquarters First Cavalry, San Bernardino, Cal., on account of the scarcity of forage at Camp Wright. In case you cannot furnish it with forage, you are authorized to send it (or any other one company of your command) to New San Pedro.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,

First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, March 5, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

MAJOR: In my recent ten days' tour of reconnaissance I traveled over 175 miles from Van Dusen's Fork, on the south, to Fort Gaston, on the north. From a point near the Van Dusen I saw the whole country to the south to within twenty miles of Fort Seward, and to the southwest the coast as far down as fifteen miles below Cape Mendocino. The country is more alpine than Switzerland itself, and in its physical conformation perhaps the most extraordinary on the face of the globe,

presenting nothing but abrupt mountain ridges from 1,000 to 2,000 feet high. For hundreds of miles around you will scarcely find a level spot twenty yards square. The rivers are narrow streams, with rocky beds, gliding swiftly along the bottom of deep and precipitous cañons; confined between almost perpendicular walls, a few hours of rain or snow thawing suffice to render them impassable. The freshet which carried away the bridge over the Klamath filled the river to the height of 150 feet above its natural level. Three-fourths of the country is covered with dense forests of redwood, pine, and spruce. The open spaces are all on the southerly slopes of the ridges, which are less abrupt than the northerly ones. These openings are all excellent pasture land, sufficient to graze immense numbers of cattle, in which the entire wealth of the inhabitants appears to consist. Indian depredations and murders have caused most of them to be abandoned. The half dozen or so stock owners that have the courage to remain on their ranches lie down with their arms by their sides, and dare not go from their house to their barn without their rifles in hand. Every few miles we came to the ruins of ranch buildings which had been burned by the Indians. But a week before we arrived at Minor's, on Redwood Creek, his next neighbor had been driven away from his ranch, four miles above, by the Indians, who burned his house and improvements. Thousands of cattle are roaming wild over the hills, their terrified owners not daring to return to look after them. At Angel Camp (only twelve miles from Arcata) we found the settlers in the neighborhood in the greatest alarm. One of them had been shot at the day before by an Indian, and on the very day of our arrival large numbers of Indians were seen all around them. We camped there after dark. At the kindling of our camp-fire a signal gun of alarm was fired by a settler, who took us for Indians. The trail we were upon, which was the direct and principal route from Arcata to Weaverville, had been for some time entirely deserted by the whites for fear of the Indians. You may readily imagine that in this state of things no Indian can show his head anywhere without being shot down like a wild beast. The women and children, even, are considered good game, not only in the mountains but here all around us, where familes who have brought up Indian children (whose parents have been massacred) have to exercise constant watchfulness to prevent their being murdered. The horrible massacre some time since on Indian Island, in this harbor, of some 150 peaceable and friendly Indians, mostly squaws and children, you have no doubt heard of. Public opinion here excused and almost justified the act. Beyond all question, the two proximate causes of the present deplorable state of things are, first, the escape of all the bad and turbulent Indians that were captured some years since by General Kibbe (by a breach of faith, I am assured), and sent down to the Mendocino Reservation. The squaws and children of these Indians were either left behind them or killed or captured from them by the hostile tribes through which they passed on their return. These men, having no longer any domestic ties, have become desperate, and take the lead in all expeditions against the whites. Secondly, the State volunteers' campaign of last year, which was a mere series of Indian hunts, whose only object was to slaughter, of course. The last act in that bloody drama, the fight at the head of Redwood Creek, did not much tend to prepare the Indians for subjection. The company under Captain Werk was there defeated and driven back with loss. In view of the limited number of troops that can be spared for service in this district, making any combined and extensive movement impossible, the policy I have thought

it best to adopt is the establishment of posts, consisting of a single company each, at such points as have the most need of protection, combined with a system of unremitting active operations in the field, the purpose of which will be to capture (without bloodshed, if possible), all the Indians that can be found and bring them into this post, where they will be guarded and subsisted until some disposition of them is made by the department commander. One-half of the effective strength of each company will be constantly in the field with a competent guide, each detachment to be relieved after fifteen days' duty.

I have selected three sites for posts: One at Neil's ranch, on the hither side of Van Dusen Fork, nine miles eastward of the head of the South Fork of Yager Creek, and about twenty-eight miles to the eastward of Hydesville. The Indians burned all the buildings on it last year, since which it has been abandoned. The second at Bremer's ranch, on the northerly side of Mad River, about twenty miles east of Arcata. The third on the north bank of Redwood Creek, a mile or two below Minor's, about twenty-seven miles northeast of Arcata. Each one of these locations is healthy, has sufficient level ground for buildings and a parade, and plenty of good water, grass, and wood all the year round. In selecting these sites I have had reference to their suitableness for purposes of protection for pivots of operations and to their prompt and easy communication with this post and with each other. On receiving (on the 22d of February) your letter per last steamer, I immediately sent Lieutenant Ustick, Third California Volunteer Infantry, to Fort Seward with a small pack-train of provisions (the post being then entirely out of everything) for the purpose of withdrawing the garrison and the public property, and enabling Lieutenant Davis and the other witnesses for the court-martial to come here. He was delayed several days on the route by the swelling of the streams, but he probably arrived at Fort Seward on the 3d or 4th instant. I should have also immediately dispatched the three companies to establish the new posts but for the want of transportation. I refer you to Regimental Quartermaster Swasey's report as to the proceedings that have been taken to overcome this difficulty. Suffice it to say, that since my return from my reconnaissance on the 21st of February not one hour has been lost unnecessarily in putting the troops into the field, and that they will be dispatched as fast as the necessary transportation for their supplies can be obtained. Judging from information received two more posts will probably, or rather, may, perhaps, be required; one in the neighborhood of Larrabee Creek, south of the Van Dusen, and another on the coast in the neighborhood of Shelter Cove. I cannot speak positively on this point till I have visited these localities in person. I shall pass through that section of country when I visit Fort Bragg, which will be as soon as the court-martial is over; but I have no hesitation in stating that one more company, at all events, will be needed at this post, where in a few days there will be but one company left. There should be always two companies here. First, that there may be a reserve ready to be thrown into the field in case of a sudden emergency, which would be by no means improbable if the Indians should band together in large numbers; secondly, because the Indians to be sent in here will require a very strong guard, not so much to keep them from escaping as to protect them from the Indian-killing whites that are but too numerous about here. I therefore respectfully recommend that one more company may be sent here as soon as the convenience of the public service will admit. The location of Fort Gaston, in Hoopa Valley, is such as to render it the most important post in this district,

overawing and holding in check, as it does, the warlike and influential Hoopa tribe, which can turn out its 400 warriors in the valley, and in forty-eight hours 400 more from its allies on the Klamath, and holding in check also, indirectly, through this tribe the thousands of Indians in Del Norte and Klamath Counties. Captain Johns has but forty-six men in his company. This number might suffice as long as no change takes place in the existing state of things; but if anything should occur which should incite the Indians there to hostilities, the present garrison would be entirely too small. I therefore recommend, as a measure of prudence, that Captain Johns' company should be recruited up to its maximum standard as soon as possible. Since my arrival here I have had no report from Fort Ter-Waw, and, in fact, have had no news concerning the garrison there whatever. Captain May's replies to my official communications to him, forwarded by the way of Crescent City, have probably miscarried. The direct route from here to Fort Ter-Waw, which is along the coast, has been impassable the whole winter. I had intended to visit it on my late tour, by descending the Trinity and Klamath Rivers from Fort Gaston, but owing to unexpected difficulties in the route, I arrived at Fort Gaston three days later than I had expected, and unless I returned here immediately I should have been too late to receive and answer the dispatches from your headquarters.

March 10, the steamer has just returned from San Francisco and brought a number of dispatches from department headquarters. By the last steamer I had the honor to solicit another or a further detail for the general court-martial already ordered at this post. If the court is to sit with its present detail it would cause great inconvenience to the service. Of the six members of the court in the district three are the three company officers of Company F, Second California Volunteer Infantry (Captain Douglas, Lieutenants Flynn and Johnson), which company is now just commencing military operations against the Indians in the field, and the judge-advocate, Lieutenant Hubbard, of Company K, Second California Volunteer Infantry, is with his company, which is also in the field. Meanwhile the state of discipline in Captain Akey's company, and which alone I have retained at this post on account of the court-martial, is such as to require the mutineers to be tried as soon as possible. The witnesses are now expected down from Fort Seward every day. Rather than call in officers from active duty in the field I shall wait two weeks longer till the arrival of the next steamer from below, hoping that it will bring another detail for the court. The three members of the court remaining at this post are Lieutenants Swasey and Hanna and myself. The three officers of Captain Akey's company are Captain Akey, First Lieutenant Daley (now in arrest under charges), and Lieutenant Davis, now on his way from Fort Seward and the principal witness for the prosecution. At Fort Gaston the officers are Captain Johns, First Lieutenant Anderson, and Second Lieutenant Myers (Company D, Third California Volunteer Infantry). The order convening the court directed that no other charges than those already presented should be tried by the court. I respectfully request that some action be taken in regard to the charges subsequently forwarded, including those against Private Janson, Company K, Second California Volunteer Infantry, herewith inclosed. Captain Stuart, with Company G, of my regiment, has arrived here in the steamer en route for Fort Ter-Waw to relieve, he informs me, the company already there. This change in my command is, of course, perfectly agreeable to me, but it has caused me some surprise, having received no official notice of it.

Captain Stuart not having brought with him any provisions or ammunition, and not knowing whether any supplies will be found at Crescent City or Fort Ter-Waw, I have caused a supply of thirty days' rations to be issued to him by Acting Commissary of Subsistence Swasey, and 1,000 rounds of ball cartridge to be turned over to him by Captain Ketcham, Third California Volunteer Infantry, whose command is expected to leave here every hour.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Col. Second California Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

P. S.—I have the honor to inclose a copy of my instructions to Captain Heffernan, which will fully show the policy I have adopted. The instructions to the two other post commanders are precisely similar.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a communication addressed to these headquarters by Col. J. Steinberger, First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers.* Colonel Steinberger is indefatigable in his exertions to fill his regiment; his success here has been very fair; he has now upward of 100 good men under instruction at Alcatraz Island. His officers have been selected with great care and judgment. Since Colonel Steinberger's communication of the 1st instant, he has been informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Tilton that his health will not permit him to accept the position offered him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 6, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I inclose herewith a special estimate† for horses for the First Cavalry made on the 4th instant by Major Fergusson, commanding that regiment. You will wish to call the general's attention especially, I have no doubt, to Major Fergusson's remarks about the horses of the First Cavalry, their value, and in relation to their having been bought and delivered in some manner which imposed upon the Government. I also inclose a letter† from Governor Gaudara and suite. The Governor asks for passports to cross the Colorado into Sonora. It would be well to give the passports, but to delay sending them until after I have moved, and then to send them through me. It would not be well for Governor Gaudara to cross the Colorado or reach his destination, Tucson, Ariz., in advance of the troops. I inclose inventories† (in triplicate) of three horses in Company B, First Cavalry California Volunteers, condemned as unfit for service. Please have the general's orders indorsed upon them and inclose two of them to Capt. Emil Fritz, Company B, First Cavalry California Volunteers. I send them to you as chief of staff. I also inclose a letter† from Lieut. Col. George S. Evans,

* See March 1, p. 900. † Omitted.

Second Cavalry California Volunteers, dated March 6, 1862, asking for a general court-martial. I beg to recommend that the court be ordered to meet at Camp Latham at an early day if practicable. If the general will give me authority to send other charges for trial before the court it may promote the good of the service.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, *Fort Yuma, March 6, 1862.*

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Southern District, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit for your information a copy of a letter received this day from Mr. P. R. Brady, at present a resident of Sonora, which I deem of importance. I would also state that Mr. Brady is indorsed to me by every one here of standing for honesty and truthfulness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

COLORADO FERRY, *March 4, 1862.*

Maj. EDWIN A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Yuma, Cal.:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries of yesterday I beg leave to submit the following: I was stationed at Fort Mojave, N. Mex., in the employment of the Government as post interpreter from the 19th of April, 1859, until the 27th of May, 1861, when the post was abandoned, and during that time I had ample opportunities for satisfying myself of the practicability of the route of the thirty-fifth parallel, as it is called. The road from Los Angeles to Fort Mojave as far as Lane's ranch, on the Mojave River, is tolerably good for wagons, being over a rolling country, hard and gravelly. There is plenty of water and tolerable grazing. From Lane's on to Fort Mojave it is over a sandy desert, very scarce of water and destitute of grass. The price of freight paid by the sutler at Fort Mojave was never less than 15 cents per pound, and Government paid Banning, of Los Angeles, as high as 53 cents per pound for freight delivered at the post; distance 285 miles. This fact speaks for itself. From Fort Mojave to Albuquerque, N. Mex., 550 miles, the route was pronounced impracticable by every one who has ever traveled over it, except Mr. Beale. Lieut. J. C. Ives, astronomer to the boundary survey, told me that the route was impracticable for various reasons. First, on account of the very high mountains that you are compelled to cross, and second, on account of the scarcity of water, and that he did not consider it practicable for pack trains more than three months in the year, March, April, and May. Then there was plenty of grass and water. The mail party who were carrying the mail from Saint Joseph, in Missouri, to Stockton, Cal., over this route in the winter and spring of 1859, pronounced it impracticable for wagons. They never made a single trip during the time they were running within schedule time. In company with Maj. G. O. Haller, U. S. Army, then commanding officer at Fort Mojave, I went out on the route about forty miles over

the first chain of mountains east of Fort Mojave and he examined the road to see if it was really as bad as had been represented. He pronounced it impracticable for empty wagons even to be hauled over it. We were compelled to return on account of not being able to haul a lightly loaded Government wagon containing forage for nine animals, blankets and provisions for thirteen men for ten days, in all not more than 1,500 pounds. It was more than we could do to ride over the mountain, but had to dismount and lead. For the truth and correctness of the above statement I beg leave to refer to Major Haller, Fourth Infantry, U. S. Army. Any route north of Fort Mojave and east from Las Vegas is utterly impracticable, and pronounced by every one who has ever seen it the roughest country on the continent. Miners from Potosi, in New Mexico, have found it impossible to penetrate any distance east from the Colorado River. In company with Major Haller, Capt. George A. Johnson, of Fort Yuma, and others, we visited that country last April, and every one came to the conclusion that it is impossible to travel through it. How far north this rough and broken country extends I don't know, but trappers and Indians say for some distance above the forks of the Green and Grand Rivers. In fact, until you arrive at the old Spanish trail at Los Angeles to Albuquerque, N. Mex. This is my unprejudiced opinion in regard to any route near the thirty-fifth parallel or north of it. In regard to the object of my journey to Fort Yuma at present I beg leave to state that I have come here for the purpose of procuring some tools to repair a flouring mill in the town of Oquito, district of Altar, Sonora, where I am at present engaged in the flour trade, and in the event of Government giving protection to loyal American citizens in Arizona I should again take up my residence in that Territory.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. BRADY.

FORT YUMA, CAL., *March 6, 1862.*

Maj. EDWIN A. RIGG,

First Regiment of Infantry California Volunteers:

DEAR SIR: I was present at the ranch of Mr. James Caruthers on the 13th of last month, when an American passed there on his way into Sonora, who informed us of the arrival of an American (who had been sent through from the Mesilla Valley) at San Xavier, near Tucson, by Col. John R. Baylor, of the Confederate Army, and military governor of the Territory, to inform the secessionists of Arizona that they must take care of themselves for the present, as all the Confederate troops had been recalled from the Rio Grande and Mesilla Valley into Texas. The American who gave the information was a stanger to me, but well known to Mr. Caruthers, who told me that he was a truthful man and reliable. Mr. Caruthers' ranch is about thirty miles south of the boundary line, and he was compelled to flee from Arizona, and stay where he is at present until Government gives him protection, when he expects to return and occupy his old place.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. BRADY.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
No. 22. } *Fort Humboldt, March 6, 1862.*

1. Three new military posts will be immediately established in this district, one at Neil's ranch, on the right bank of Van Dusen's Fork,

about twenty-eight miles east of Hydesville; one at Bremer's ranch, on the right bank of Mad River, opposite the Blue Slide, and the third on the right bank of Redwood Creek, about one mile below Minor's ranch, subject to the approval of the War Department. The first of the posts will be named Fort Baker, the second Fort Lyon, and the third Fort Anderson.

2. Fort Baker will be garrisoned by Company A, Third Infantry California Volunteers, under command of Captain Ketcham; Fort Lyon by Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, under command of Captain Heffernan, and Fort Anderson by Company F, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Lieutenant Flynn commanding. The three commands will proceed to their respective destinations on the 10th of March at an early hour in the morning.

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By order of Col. F. J. Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 21. } *Los Angeles, Cal., March 7, 1862.*

I. The battalion of the First and Fifth Regiments Infantry California Volunteers, consisting of four companies, viz, McMullen's, Davis', Hinds', and Ford's, and commanded by Major Coult, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will at 12 o'clock to-day take up its line of march with ten days' rations of subsistence and 5,000 rounds of ammunition to each company. The commander of the battalion will receive especial instructions from the commander of the district.

II. Lieut. Lafayette Hammond, regimental quartermaster First Infantry California Volunteers, will furnish the necessary transportation, and see that wood is supplied for the first night's encampment. He will send along or buy en route for the use of the train 5,000 pounds of barley or corn, and will so arrange it with the beef contractor that these troops shall be supplied with the fresh beef necessary for their subsistence while on the march.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 7, 1862.

Maj. THEODORE A. COULT,
Fifth Infty. California Vols., encamped near Los Angeles, Cal.:

MAJOR: You will proceed by easy marches, so as gradually to inure your men to fatigue, to Camp Wright, San Diego County, Cal., and report with your battalion of four companies of infantry to the commanding officer of that camp.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, *Los Angeles, Cal., March 7, 1862.*

I. Lieutenant-Colonel Dobbins, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed on the next trip of the Senator to New San Diego, Cal., and assume command of that post.

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JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., March 8, 1862.*

I. The public interest requires that all officers and soldiers should be at their posts. Accordingly, all leaves of absence or furloughs for a longer period than seven days are prohibited.

II. At the posts and camps in the vicinity of San Francisco commanders will not grant leaves of absence or furloughs for a longer period than forty-eight hours, without previous reference to department headquarters.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
March 8, 1862.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
Commanding Camp Wright, Cal.:

COLONEL: You will not order Captain Ffrench's company from San Diego to Camp Wright until further instructions on this point from these headquarters. If after the arrival of Captain Roberts' company at Camp Wright you can spare your teams for that purpose, it is important that they return to San Diego for subsistence stores for your command. Every pound you can get from there will save hauling from San Pedro. If one of the San Diego post teams can be spared for this purpose, and Captain Roberts will know, press it into service by my authority. The new knapsacks (for the First Infantry California Volunteers only) are on Winston's train en route to Camp Wright. Have as many issued to the companies of the First at your camp as may be required, and have the remainder carefully packed and sent by the first convenient opportunity to Fort Yuma. Have the old knapsacks now in the hands of the men turned in on the receipt of the new ones and transferred by Winston's train to Lieutenant French, acting assistant quartermaster, Camp Drum, near New San Pedro, Cal. If there is an abundance of subsistence stores at New San Diego (and Captain Roberts will know), and if it is possible to get forage in that neighborhood, or from the public stores already on hand at New San Diego, you are at liberty to send Winston's train for one load of those stores before you order it to return to Camp Drum. If I can avoid hauling subsistence from San Pedro, the expedition need not wait so long for mules from above. Four companies of infantry left Camp Latham yesterday under Major Coult, with orders to report to the commanding officer at

Camp Wright. If the men of Captain Willis' company who decided not to drill with the knapsacks on are still in confinement, you can exercise your discretion whether to keep them there and have them tried, or whether, in the event that they will now obey the order, you will release them. In case you decide to have them tried, forward without delay the charges against them. Notify your beef contractor of the prospective increase of the strength of your command.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, March 8, 1862.

Capt. THOMAS E. KETCHAM,
Comdg. Company A, Third Infantry California Volunteers:

CAPTAIN: You are charged by the colonel commanding the Military District of Humboldt with the establishment of a new post on the northerly side of Van Dusen's Fork, at Neil's ranch, about twenty-eight miles to the eastward of Hydesville, to be called, subject to the approval of the proper authority, Fort Baker. Your command is designed specially for the protection of the district of country lying between Van Dusen's Fork and Eel River from the north of Van Dusen's to the coast on the south and Mad River on the north, and your military operations will be confined to that district. This is not intended to prevent a temporary crossing of either of these rivers whenever you may have strong reason to believe that some important object may be subserved by so doing.

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By order of Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, March 8, 1862.

Capt. C. D. DOUGLAS,
Comdg. Company F, Second Infantry California Volunteers:

You are charged by the colonel commanding the Military District of Humboldt with the establishment of a new post on the northerly side of Redwood Creek about a mile below Minor's ranch, to be called, subject to the approval of the proper authority, Fort Anderson. Your command is designed specially for the protection of the district of country lying between Redwood Creek on the south and Klamath River on the north, and your military operations will be confined to that district. This is not intended to prevent a temporary crossing of Redwood Creek whenever you may have strong reason to believe that some important object may be subserved by so doing.

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By order of Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, March 8, 1862.

Capt. CHARLES HEFFERNAN,
Comdg. Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers:

CAPTAIN: You are charged by the colonel commanding the Military District of Humboldt with the establishment of a new post on the northerly side of Mad River, at Bremer's ranch, opposite the Blue Slide, about twenty miles to the eastward of Arcata, to be called, subject to the approval of the proper authority, Fort Lyon. The ground selected for the post, consisting of eight acres or more, will be pointed out to you by Mr. Bremer. Your command is designed specially for the protection of the district of country lying between Mad River and Redwood Creek, and your military operations will be confined to that district. This is not intended to prevent a temporary crossing of Mad River or of Redwood Creek whenever you may have a strong reason to believe that some important object may be subserved by so doing. On the first of every month one-half of the men of your command who are for duty will take the field under a company officer for the purpose of capturing and bringing in all the Indians that can be found, whether men, women, or children. The detachment will be kept fifteen days in the field, and on its return the remaining half of all the effective men at the post will be sent out, also under the command of a company officer, and will return at the end of the month. In other words, it is intended that one-half of your entire effective force shall be kept constantly in the field. For these expeditions a reliable guide will be furnished you from these headquarters. The men's provisions and necessary camp equipage will be packed on mules. If at any time there should not be enough of public mules for this purpose you are authorized to hire private ones, provided that they can be had at reasonable rates, but you will hire no citizen packers. As great celerity of movement will be often required the mules should be packed very lightly, not exceeding, it is recommended, 150 pounds for each mule. Fresh mules will be sent with each expedition. The purpose for which the military force in this district is to be employed is not to make war upon the Indians, nor to punish them for any murders or depredations hitherto committed, but to bring them in and place them permanently on some reservation where they can be protected against all outrages from hostile whites. The end in view in all your expeditions will be, therefore, a friendly one. You will avail yourself of every opportunity to impress this truth upon all the Indians with whom you can communicate, directly or indirectly, and to assure them that from the moment they surrender themselves at your post, or at any other in the district, they will have entire protection for themselves and their families; that if they do not come in voluntarily they will be brought in by force, and that in the meantime any outrage or depredation that may hereafter be committed on the whites by Indians will be promptly and severely punished. The officer in charge of each expedition will have strict orders to effect the capture of such Indians as he may find without bloodshed whenever it is possible to do so. You will make and publish an order without delay, prohibiting any man of your command from killing or wounding an Indian, unless in self-defense, in action, or by orders of a superior officer. For any disobedience to this order you will cause the offender to be immediately arrested and sent to Fort Humboldt for trial by a court-martial, which has power in such case to sentence the guilty man to death. The guides employed must be made to understand that under the Articles of War they will be subject to

this order equally with your own men, and will be equally amenable to trial by a court martial. For any depredation upon stock or other private property by men of your command you will immediately bring the offender before a garrison court for trial and punishment. From the moment any Indians are captured, or give themselves up, you will take measures for their protection from outrage from any quarter whatsoever, and you will send them as soon as practicable to Fort Humboldt under an escort strong enough to insure their complete protection on the way. You will discourage by all means in your power the hunting of Indians by parties of whites in the district specially under your charge, and you will not permit any such parties or any individual citizens to accompany an expedition sent from your post under any pretext whatsoever. Within five days after the return of an expedition its commander will make to you a written report of his operations, which you will forward to these headquarters without delay.

By order of Col. F. J. Lippitt, commanding district:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Lieutenant, Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Since my communications forwarded to you by the last steamer March 1, nothing special has transpired on this coast. The Union feeling is greatly in the ascendant; nevertheless there is a strong disloyal element in this country, which will be dealt with in a summary manner should any acts be committed demanding the interposition of the strong arm of the Government. My troops in the southern district, under Colonel Carleton, are in position to advance, but at this moment the roads are not in a condition to pass loaded wagons. I expect that by the 1st of April we shall be able to make a forward movement. Confidential agents have returned from Arizona, and I am fully satisfied that the rebel force reported as in the neighborhood of Tucson has been greatly exaggerated. My information from New Mexico is meager. The strength of Sibley's force of rebels on the Rio Grande, as rumored forth in the papers, I regard as fabulous. With Canby in his front and Carleton on his flank I cannot doubt the result. The health of my troops is good, and although their instruction has been somewhat retarded by the unprecedented severity of the winter, yet they have been steadily improving in a knowledge of their duties. From the districts of Oregon and Humboldt I have nothing special to report. The large number of persons going to the Nez Percés and Salmon River mines will make it necessary to send a command through that country to preserve peace and good order between the Indians and our people. Colonel Lippitt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, commanding the District of Humboldt, will, as soon as the waters subside and the trails become passable, make expeditions throughout his district for the purpose of gathering up those Indians and placing them on the reservations. We are still excessively embarrassed for the want of funds. Our credit is well nigh exhausted; not that any doubt exists as to the ability of the Government to meet all demands, but our large creditors are absolutely in want of money to enable them to go

on furnishing the supplies which we must have. I have had a conference with the Governor of this State and the military committees of the Legislature now in session on the subject of coast defenses, and a bill has already been introduced making an appropriation for temporary fortifications for the protection of this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have this day received from your office a copy of a letter from William Danford to the Hon. W. H. Seward, dated December 23, 1861, Oroville, Butte County, Cal., also copy of communication from the Secretary of State to Secretary of War, dated 28th of January, 1862, and from the Assistant Secretary of War to Adjutant-General of the Army, dated on the 31st January, 1862, with your indorsement thereon of February 4, 1862. I have no information of the organization of such a body of men as Mr. Danford speaks of. I shall take immediate measures to ascertain the facts in the case, and take such action in the premises as the public safety may require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SALEM, OREG., *March 10, 1862.*

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: Your communication of January 4, 1862, in which you request me to forward to your office a "return of the two and three years' regiments and independent companies of volunteers furnished up to this date under the authority of" the State of Oregon, setting forth their strength and the arm of the service to which they belonged when transferred to the General Government, and in which you also desire "a similar return of all two or three years' volunteer troops raised within this State upon what has been called 'independent acceptances,'" and in which you further request a report of the number of regiments or independent companies now organizing in this State, their present strength, and the time at which they will probably be completed and ready to take the field, is received, and without delay I make the following reply: The authorities of this State have never been called upon for any troops by the President. In September last Colonel Wright made a requisition upon the Governor of this State for one company of mounted volunteers for the Indian service on the frontiers of this State, but before the company was mustered into the service of the United States the order was countermanded and the company disbanded. There has been no two or three years' volunteers either by regiments or independent companies furnished the General Government by the authorities of this State; nor has this State furnished

any volunteers upon what you call "independent acceptances," unless it is meant by this to cover those cases where officers for the command of a regiment have been appointed directly from your office, and authorized to raise such troops within a State without calling upon the local authorities for them. As you must be aware, there is one such case in this State, but as to its present strength I am entirely uninformed.

I am not aware that there are any independent companies now forming in this State.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITEAKER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., March 10, 1862.*

1. As soon as the weather will permit, Maj. Charles McDermit, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.

2. Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, is assigned to duty at Camp Alert, to the commanding officer of which he will report without delay.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, *San Pedro, Cal., March 10, 1862.*

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will order Captain McLaughlin's company (D), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, to Camp Latham without delay. The horses in this company which were exchanged for horses in Company B, Second Cavalry, will be transferred back to that company as soon as Company D arrives at Camp Latham. When this is done, Colonel Bowie, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will order Captain Cremony's company to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, at Camp Drum.

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By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Drum, near San Pedro, Cal., March 11, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Inclosed herewith please find a copy of a letter from Major Rigg, commanding at Fort Yuma, stating he has at length received the two guns the general ordered to that post. I have ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Dobbins to New San Diego to assume command of that post. He has at present Captains Ffrench and Soper with their companies of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers. I have ordered Colonel Bowie to Camp Latham, where he has five companies of the

Fifth Infantry California Volunteers (one of them will be detached at Fort Yuma), and has Lieutenant-Colonel Evans and McLaughlin's, Jones', and Winne's companies, of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers. Soper's company will march to Camp Latham at the earliest practicable moment. This will leave one company at San Diego, Ffrench's. Major Coult, with two companies of the First Infantry (McMullen's and Davis') and two companies of the Fifth Infantry (Ford's and Hinds'), are en route to Camp Wright. The mules that now come down are said to be of the first class. I feel under great obligations to the general for having sustained me in my action in relation to the insubordinate men at Camp Wright. I learn the most of those men are heartily ashamed of themselves. The companies en route to Camp Wright march with knapsacks and all the effects carefully packed. It is important that a general court-martial be ordered at Camp Latham at the earliest practicable day. The discipline of the service requires that a large number of general prisoners at that camp be tried at once. Please send down the order by return of boat. Please send down to San Diego by return boat a plenty of subsistence stores, if they have not a plenty already on hand there; and if you will send 100,000 pounds of barley there I can get it to Camp Wright much easier than from here. If I have it in my power I will do all I can for the gentleman recently from Texas about whom you wrote.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, *Camp Drum, near New San Pedro, Cal., March 11, 1862.*

I. Lieut. Col. George S. Evans and First Lieut. W. G. Morris, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed this day to Camp Latham and report for duty to Colonel Bowie, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, commanding that camp.

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By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
1st Lieut. and Adjt. 1st Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HEADQUARTERS, *Camp Drum, near New San Pedro, Cal., March 11, 1862.*

I. The undersigned hereby assumes command of this camp.

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JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT, *Fort Humboldt, March 11, 1862.*

All Indians who shall be taken or shall surrender themselves up at the following posts are to be sent as soon as practicable with sufficient

escort to Fort Humboldt, and are to be protected and subsisted until delivered over: Forts Baker, Gaston, Anderson, and Lyon.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
1st Lieut. and Adjt. 2d Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 12, 1862.

Capt. WILLIAM H. GARDNER, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: A reconnaissance has been made by the chief engineer of the army on this coast, and a plan for defensive works submitted to guard the approaches to this city either by land or water. To guard against the possibility of a hostile fleet passing our first and second lines, and forcing its way up Raccoon Straits, and aiming a blow at the navy-yard and the arsenal at Benicia, it is proposed to erect batteries on points San Pablo and San Pedro to command the entrance of San Pablo Bay. We have no difficulty in throwing up the batteries, but one great embarrassment is the want of heavy guns. I can get none from the East, and have to rely upon the resources of this country. Under these circumstances I shall be glad to ascertain from you if there are any heavy guns and suitable ammunition at the navy-yard which we could obtain for the batteries. I propose to issue instructions to Captain McAllister, chief of the ordnance department on this coast, to take immediate steps to obtain materials and establish a foundry for casting guns and projectiles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 12, 1862.

Capt. JULIAN MCALLISTER,
Ordnance Corps, Chief of Ordnance, Department Pacific, Commanding Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: The chief engineer of the army on this coast has completed his reconnaissance and submitted to me a plan for defensive works to guard the approaches to this city either by land or water. Our great embarrassment is from the scarcity of heavy guns. I have just addressed a communication to Captain Gardner, commandant of the navy-yard at Mare Island, to ascertain if he could let us have some heavy guns, projectiles, &c., in case of emergency. I regret to hear of your indisposition. When you have quite recovered I shall be glad to see you here. From information I have received from Washington, I am satisfied that we can get no guns from the East, and that we must rely upon our own resources. We must establish a foundry, cast our own guns, projectiles, &c., and be prepared to meet any emergency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 12, 1862.

Maj. EDWIN A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MAJOR: The colonel commanding has been informed that some sixty or seventy Indians are encamped at or near Indian Well; that they have some fifteen or twenty horses; that when trains are approaching the well they exhaust the water so that it is difficult to get enough. As there is no necessity for these Indians to be there, the colonel commanding directs that you send word for them to move away, and be sure they move. It is understood here that the horses of Company A, First Cavalry, are kept at Fort Yuma, where they are fed on the hay which has been procured for another purpose. It was a condition that Captain McCleave's horses should not be sent to Yuma, unless grass could be found for them. Not only must those horses not be fed any more of the hay at Fort Yuma, but you must take measures immediately to replace all the hay which has been consumed by those horses, and an additional twenty tons, if it be possible for you to cut it by men on extra duty. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 2, relating to the escape of Chum and Edwards, political prisoners. The colonel commanding also directs that you put ten tons of baled hay at the Alamo Station, and replace it at Fort Yuma from the hay camp. The colonel wishes twenty tons more (or even more, if possible) of hay procured at the place where the last was cut, and hauled out on the road and carefully stacked. In reply to your communication of March 2 I am directed to instruct you to use no more leather for the repair of pack-saddles. Your action in relation to the men who refused to carry knapsacks is highly approved by the district commander. The resignation of Capt. Hugh A. Gorley has been forwarded to department headquarters. He himself is here and wishes to recall it. The hay taken away from Pilot Knob by Mr. Veck must be replaced, and as much again more put there, if possible. If you can send baled hay from Fort Yuma for this purpose, the hay taken from Fort Yuma must be replaced by hay from the hay camp. The colonel commanding also directs that you have fifteen tons of hay hauled to Gila City. If you can have thirty tons of hay at Mission Camp and twenty tons at Antelope Peak, it would be well. It is important that Mr. Yager should have a large number of fat cattle on hand, as your garrison will be largely increased. This should be done without delay. Remember this: The brig W. D. Rice left San Francisco February 24, 1862, laden with Government stores for Fort Yuma. The colonel commanding directs that as soon as you hear of the arrival of that vessel at the mouth of the Colorado River, you will send an express to these headquarters, via Camp Wright, with the intelligence. Recapitulation of forage required: Twelve tons of hay at Pilot Knob; 12 tons of hay one day's march west of Pilot Knob; 12 tons of hay two days' march west of Pilot Knob; 12 tons of hay three days' march west of Pilot Knob (15 tons at these points, if possible); 15 tons of hay in Arizona City; 15 tons of hay at Gila City; 15 tons of hay at Mission Creek; 15 tons of hay one day's march beyond Mission Creek toward Pima Villages. You will send a party at once under an efficient officer to clean out the wells thoroughly on the desert to Carriso Creek. There must be no mistake about this, and it must be done without delay. If this express reaches Fort Yuma in time to stop the teams which took over McCleave's company and the clothing, use those and every other team you can spare from your post, and haul at once 100,000 pounds of barley to Mr. Grinnel's, where it will be covered with tarpaulins, or

otherwise protected from rains, and guarded by one cavalry officer and ten men, which ten men must cut or otherwise procure all the hay their horses may need, so as not to consume any hay placed at that point. The general has ordered an expedition against the Tontos, and the barley is to be used for that expedition when organized. McCleave's company will form a portion of that expedition. If Colonel West commands the expedition against the Mojaves, you will command the one against the Tontos. What has become of Rhodes' cattle; what is their condition at present; what can they be bought for; have you ever seen them yourself? If so, are they mostly calves or good-sized beeves? It is possible that you may not be able to procure hay at all the points named. Try and do the best you can, and let the colonel commanding know the result at the earliest practicable moment. In moving barley to Grinnel's you will have to figure closely as to which will be the most efficient method, whether to have the teams go on to Gila City and unload and come back and reload and go on again, whether to go to some point still farther on and unload, or whether to go through at once to Grinnel's. These matters are left for your consideration. The colonel commanding desires, however, that it should be done at once.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,

First Lieut., First Infantry California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

NOTE.—The colonel commanding desires that for the next four or five weeks every officer and man at your post shall exert himself to the utmost in all matters pertaining to the efficiency of the service.

B. C. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 13, 1862.

Capt. WILLIAM H. GARDNER, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: Understanding (unofficially) that the company of marines now on the flag-ship Lancaster will be posted at the navy-yard for some time to come, I have thought it probable that you would not, in that event, require the presence of the detachment of U. S. soldiers. We are much in want of all our regular troops to man the forts in this harbor, and if you can dispense with the services of those men I shall be glad to have them returned to Alcatraz Island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, Cal., March 13, 1862.

Captain Soper's company, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, now at San Diego, will march without delay to Camp Wright, and thence to Camp Latham, Cal. The tents and heavy baggage of the company will be turned over to the quartermaster at New San Diego, to be shipped by the next Senator to San Pedro, whence it will be at once transported to Camp Latham.

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,

First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, March 13, 1862.

Capt. D. B. AKEY,
Comdg. Co. E, Second Cavalry California Vols., Fort Humboldt:

CAPTAIN: The design of Special Orders, No. 33, is to charge you with the protection of the district of country therein defined, although your military operations will be habitually restricted within the limits defined. There will be no objection to your crossing either of the streams or trails mentioned in any case where you may have strong reasons to believe that some important purpose will be subserved by so doing. In order to accomplish the object in view you will send in the field every fifteen days a detachment of twenty, or as many men as can be safely spared in your judgment from the service of the post, under a commissioned officer, or when this is impossible under a non-commissioned officer of the highest trustworthiness, for the purpose of capturing and bringing in to Fort Humboldt all the Indians that can be found, whether men, women, or children, the detachments relieving each other on the 1st and 15th of every month. For these expeditions, whenever necessary, a reliable guide will be furnished by the officer in charge of the quartermaster's department at Fort Humboldt. The purpose for which the military force in the district is to be employed is not to make war upon the Indians nor to punish them for any murders or depredations hitherto committed, but to bring them in and place them permanently on some reservation where they can be protected from all outrage from hostile whites. The end in view, therefore, in all your expeditions will be a friendly one. You will avail yourself of every opportunity to impress this truth upon all the Indians with whom you can communicate, directly or indirectly, and to assure them that from the moment they surrender themselves at your post or any other in the district they will have entire protection for themselves and their families. That if they do not come in voluntarily they will be brought in by force, and that in the meantime any outrage or depredation that may hereafter be committed on the whites by the Indians will be promptly and severely punished. The officer in charge of each expedition will have strict orders to effect the capture of such Indians as he may find without bloodshed whenever it is possible to do so. You will make and publish an order without delay prohibiting any man of your command from killing or wounding an Indian unless in self-defense, in action, or by orders of a superior officer. For any disobedience to this order you will cause the offender to be immediately arrested and brought for trial before a court-martial, which has power in such case to sentence the guilty man to death. The guides employed must be made to understand that under the Articles of War they will be subject to this order equally with your own men, and will be equally amenable to trial by a court-martial. For any depredation upon live stock or any other private property by men of your command you will immediately bring the offender before a garrison court for trial and punishment. From the moment any Indians are captured or give themselves up, you will take measures for their protection from outrage from any quarter whatever, and you will send them as soon as practible to Fort Humboldt under an escort strong enough to insure their complete protection on the way. You will discourage by all means in your power the hunting of Indians by parties of whites in the district, especially under your command, and will not permit any such parties or any individual citizens to accompany an expedition sent from your post under any pretext whatsoever. Within five days after the

return of an expedition its commander will make to you a written report of his operations, which you will send to district headquarters without delay.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *March 13, 1862.*

The SENATE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES:

I herewith transmit the following nominations, as recommended by the Attorney-General, viz: John R. Baylor, of Arizona, to be Governor of the Territory of Arizona; Robert Josselyn, of Mississippi, to be secretary of the Territory of Arizona; Alexander M. Jackson, of New Mexico, to be chief justice of the Territory of Arizona; Columbus Upson, of Texas, to be associate justice of the Territory of Arizona; Russel Howard, of Arizona, to be attorney for Arizona Territory; Samuel J. Jones, of Arizona, to be marshal of the Territory of Arizona.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
Mare Island, March 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 13th instant is at hand. Ere receiving your communication owing to the arrival of the U. S. flag-ship Lancaster having placed a large force of marines at my disposal, I had contemplated returning the detachment of the U. S. soldiers stationed at this yard. I have ordered the sergeant in command to return by the steamer C. M. Webber this day, and to report to the commanding officer at Alcatraz Island immediately upon arrival.

With many thanks for the services of the detachment, I have the honor to be, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. H. GARDNER,
Commandant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 14, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: Your disposition of the forces in the southern district is approved by the general commanding the department. The general court-martial requested in your letter of the 11th instant will be convened at as early a day as practicable. The general desires you to submit to the judge-advocate such charges of a capital nature as are in your possession. The activity and zeal displayed by Major Rigg at Fort Yuma are highly commendable, and show a knowledge of his business rarely to be found in an officer whose experience is so limited.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, Cal., March 14, 1862.

Maj. D. FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers,
Comdg. at Camp Carleton, near San Bernardino, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant. The colonel commanding directs that you send in one company at a time to encamp on the San Gabriel River, just below Dalton's Mill, where there is good grazing. Supply them with ten days' rations from Camp Carleton. Send the remainder of your provisions to Temescal under a guard of ten dismounted picked men, under the charge of Lieutenant Coleman. This guard can remain at your present camp until the wagons have returned from the San Gabriel, after they have moved in your last company. The result of this will be that all of the supplies that the colonel commanding has hitherto ordered you to send to Camp Wright will be at Temescal, under the charge of Lieutenant Coleman, a sergeant, and fourteen men (see letter from these headquarters under date of yesterday); that three cavalry companies will be encamped on the San Gabriel River, viz, Mead's, Fritz's, and Pishon's, with ten days' rations drawn from Camp Carleton. Lieutenant Hammond, regimental quartermaster First Infantry California Volunteers, will be on the San Gabriel River to stop Captain Mead's company at that point and provide for it. These movements must be accomplished by your own means of transportation, in connection with the three wagons which took arms and equipments to you yesterday. Let the wagons which return from the San Gabriel River take corn from El Monte and distribute it along the road for the use of the next company as it comes in. So figure all this out that there may be no delays, no missing of cogs, and no mistakes.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

NOTE.—The clothing of Lieutenant Wellman's detachment may be sent to Camp Drum, and the tarpaulins which have been in use at Camp Carleton to Temescal. Your present beef contractor can supply these troops at their new camp, provided he chooses to do so at the same price paid to him at present.

B. C. C.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
Mare Island, March 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 12th instant is received, informing me that a reconnaissance has been made by the chief engineer of the army on this coast, and a plan of defensive works submitted to guard the approaches to the city of San Francisco either by land or water. In answer I have to say that it will afford me great pleasure to contribute all the means at my command to assist in fortifying such batteries as you may deem proper to construct. I inclose herewith a list of such ordnance as we have on Mare Island. These guns have none other than the common ship carriage, and it may be necessary to construct carriages to suit them in the batteries.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. GARDNER,
Commandant.

[Inclosure.]

Number of great guns on hand in the ordnance department, U. S. navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 15th March, 1862.

8-inch guns of 63 cwt	10
32-pounder guns of 57 cwt	24
32-pounder guns of 42 cwt	21
32-pounder guns of 33 cwt	2
32-pounder guns of 27 cwt	12
24-pounder guns of 32 cwt	20
Total number of guns	89

W. H. GARDNER,
Commandant.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Drum, Cal., March 15, 1862.

Maj. D. FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg. at Camp Carleton:

MAJOR: Order Captain Pishon and his company, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to proceed without delay to Fort Yuma, Cal. See that every man of his company who is fit to take the field is furnished with a good horse, a good Sharps carbine, a good revolver (navy size), and a good saber (ground sharp). To do this you will be obliged to take some of these articles from other companies. Those companies will have all such articles replaced here. Give the company 10,000 rounds of Sharps carbine ball cartridges, and 5,000 rounds navy-revolver cartridges. You can replenish your supply from New San Pedro. This company need not take tents, so Captain Mead can receipt for them. No one but Captain Pishon need know to what point the company is ordered. As it passes Temescal you will give Captain Pishon orders to arrest one Mr. Greenwade, who lives there, and without fail to take him to Fort Yuma and turn him over to Major Rigg or the commander of that post, as a political prisoner. Give Captain Pishon detailed instructions how best to accomplish this duty. To-morrow I shall send from New San Pedro fifteen wagons laden with provisions and ammunition and forage en route to Fort Yuma. Captain Pishon's company may accompany this train. You can give such orders as will insure his meeting it at some point between Chino Ranch and Temecula. When he joins this train the wagons he has used up to that point he will send back to you; two of the fifteen wagons above alluded to will be his means of transportation on from that point. Perhaps Temescal would be the best place where to intersect this train. I hope all this will be done without any mistakes or delays. It is important that Pishon's cavalry be at Yuma at the earliest possible moment, and if you and he can figure out any way in which this can be done without injuring his horses, more expeditiously than the manner indicated by myself, act on such plan and report his departure to me. Keep the condemned horses until the general's orders are known. It may be well for Pishon to know he will surely have a fight. If he could go direct and not break down, it would be better. I shall send carbine and pistol ammunition from here by the fifteen wagons, but if Pishon goes on in advance he must take his ammunition from your camp, as he will need it long before the wagons come. I hope this time the whole public need not know to what point these troops are destined. I have great confidence in Pishon's resources and energy, and I feel sure that if any one can get a cavalry company

to Fort Yuma quickly and without breaking down he can. Have the rest of your force moved as heretofore ordered, and hold it in hand for field service.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

SUNDAY EVENING, *March 16, 1862—8.30 p. m.*

Since writing the foregoing I have received an express from Major Rigg. It is important that Pishon go by the new route if possible, having reference to keeping his horses in fighting condition. Fill up his company from Fritz's. Be sure he has ninety sabers. If it is not possible for him to go through direct, send him out upon the other road, so that he can avail himself of wagons and forage now en route to Carriso Creek. He must travel light. The men need have but the clothes they wear and food and powder and ball. All other articles will afterward be sent to Camp Wright and forwarded from there. I send Lieutenant Wellman with this. He is to go with Captain Pishon's company. Let there be not one moment lost.

I am, major, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 15, 1862.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have ordered Major Fergusson to send Pishon's company of the First Cavalry California Volunteers to report to you. Two wagons left here to-day with plank for the repairs of Indian Well. These will proceed on directly to Fort Yuma to be used in transporting supplies up to where McCleave and Calloway and Pishon are to operate. Get the cavalry and mules up the river on grass without delay, so that not a straw of hay or kernel of corn more than absolutely necessary may be consumed this side of the Pima Villages. If McCleave is successful in the demonstration which he may make on Tucson, he can get a plenty of forage and beef there and from Sonora. To-morrow fifteen wagons laden with ammunition, provisions, &c., will leave San Pedro for Fort Yuma. These also you will retain to haul barley, &c., up to Grinnel's. Have every string drawn to the utmost and you will accomplish wonders. But again, keep your own counsels.

I am, major, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 15, 1862.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MAJOR: In answer to your letter of March 4, 1862, the colonel commanding directs me to say that you are authorized to pay Mr. Doten what is just for the services already performed by him in repairing

wagons, &c., and for any services of a similar nature that he may render in future. The new ambulance should be repaired at once. Andrew J. Keene is to be borne upon your papers. The colonel commanding will send him to Fort Yuma when the public service will admit of his going there. You are at liberty to let Mr. Brady and Mr. Martin return to Sonora for their flour. Say to them that the colonel commanding has great confidence in their fidelity to the United States Government and to the Stars and Stripes, and while he will be glad for any information they may give for the cause, he will do all he can for them. You will have Mr. Kilbride take the oath of allegiance, and then, without his having any further communication with the other prisoners, set him across the river and release him, being first certain that he takes no letters with him. The colonel commanding supposes that Mr. Kilbride knows what the fate of a spy would be, or if he should give aid, intelligence, or comfort to the enemy. Say to Mr. Brady that the district commander is much obliged to him for his information in relation to the Beale route. You will send word to Mr. Grinnel to increase the amount of hay placed by him at the points named in your letter of the 6th instant to fifteen tons at each point, but in no event is this hay to be used without an especial order from the colonel commanding. As there will be an abundance of grass for ten miles up and down from Grinnel's Station, you can send McCleave's company to that point. His horses will keep fat by grazing, if they have not too much to do. The colonel commanding will shortly send another company of cavalry to join him. If the Tontos are hostile he is to shoot or hang every one he sees. This will be order enough for Captain McCleave; he will do the work effectually. If there is any danger of Hunter's company coming over to the Pima Villages to destroy or consume Mr. White's flour, push on the best company of infantry you have to that point, with McCleave's and forty of his best men, the remainder of his company to remain at Grinnel's to protect the barley, and not to eat up the hay or the barley. This company of infantry and McCleave's men must select a site capable of defense, accessible to permanent water, even if invested by an enemy. This must be carefully and speedily intrenched, the men working if necessary night and day. Indians may be gotten to help at this work. All of White's wheat and flour must be put inside of it, and such other subsistence stores as can be procured in that neighborhood, such as beans, peas, dried pumpkins, salted or dried meat, &c. By having a good understanding with the Pimas and Papagos this work cannot be surprised. If attacked it must be defended to the last extremity. Let McCleave have two mountain howitzers and a reasonable supply of ammunition for the defense of the work. The colonel has great confidence in Captain Calloway and his company. The site should be in the neighborhood of good and permanent grazing, if such a point can be found. It is represented here that the Sacaton is a good point for grass, but great pains must be taken in exploring the neighborhood to find the best place before breaking ground. In case this force goes there, as suggested, another company of cavalry will be added to it as soon as possible. It is therefore important that at least fifty tons of hay be at once put up under the guns of the fort on the leeward side, having reference to the prevailing winds, but so stacked as not to afford shelter to an enemy. There should be a good supply of wood corded up within or near the work; this having been done, it would take a large force and a long time to drive McCleave out of it. Send with him all the empty sacks you have at the fort, and be sure that from this time every

sack, and pork, molasses, and vinegar barrel shall be preserved for use as water barrels. Twenty of these must be carefully hooped and sent to Alamo Station, there to be filled with water to keep them from dropping to pieces until they are needed. By McCleave's moving up, say to Fort Breckinridge (after he has been re-enforced by a cavalry company), and taking Tucson in reverse, say in the night, having first had the town carefully reconnoitered by Indian spies, he will be able to capture or destroy Mr. Hunter and his band of renegades and traitors. And again, there must be trails and by-paths off the great traveled road known to the Indians, through which such a force as McCleave's could be piloted so as to fall upon the town unawares of a single person in it. Of course no one must be permitted to pass on to that point, and no one coming out from Tucson to the Pima Villages must be permitted to return; so that the Texans will not know of McCleave's being at the Pima Villages, or of any force in advance of Fort Yuma until they are attacked. You can say (confidentially) to all the officers at your post (except McCleave) that this force is going up to whip the Tontos, now so troublesome. By taking nothing but flour, sugar, and coffee, and beef on the hoof (the flour and beef to be replenished at Grinnel's and the Pima Villages) the troops can travel light, carrying nothing else save ammunition and intrenching tools. The colonel commanding directs that you send Assistant Surgeon McKee with McCleave's command. If the company of cavalry from here does not arrive in time, and McCleave through his spies finds that with the company of infantry and his own company he can capture or kill Hunter and his men, he need not leave any of his own men at Grinnel's. These two companies must have at least 100 rounds of ammunition per man. Hunter and his men must not be underrated. They will fight well. They are armed with the cavalry musketoon and one or two revolvers per man. They are mounted on American horses and have no sabers. They have three wagons for transportation. If they are captured, they are to be sent on foot to California, the horses being retained at Grinnel's for the use of the First Cavalry. Tell Captain McCleave that a copy of these instructions will be sent to General Wright, and that much will be expected of him and Captain Calloway whether they are attacking the Tontos, fortifying themselves at the Pimas, or making a demonstration on Hunter. In relation to water wagons, the colonel commanding directs me to say to you that he has not time to send to San Francisco for zinc; they must be made tight with wood or lined with tin from ammunition boxes. You are authorized to employ the two citizen mechanics of whom you speak in your communication of March 4 to complete this work. You cannot cut too much hay, and you must imagine the points where it will be most needed, counting from Carriso Creek eastward to the Pima Villages, but you must keep your own counsel about this. All that is put on the road beyond Fort Yuma, it can be said, will be needed for the expedition against the Tontos. The colonel commanding directs that you say to Captain McCleave that if it should happen that he should go to Tucson, and should be successful, he must try to catch one Elias Brevoort, a spy and traitor, let him be where he may, in that vicinity, and when caught, let him be tried by a military commission; and if he be found guilty of playing the spy or traitor, let him be hung as speedily as possible. You must make some arrangements with Mr. Yager to pay the small debts contracted by order of the colonel commanding, and amounting to about $50. We will soon be in funds to liquidate all our debts. The colonel commanding gives you authority to permit parties to bring

in flour from Sonora, provided that every pound of it is brought on to our side of the river under guns of the fort. It must not be left on the opposite side, perhaps to feed an enemy. The 1,000 Sonorans you speak of must not go up to the gold mines without the authority of the general commanding the department. When they cross at all they must cross at Fort Yuma and leave their arms at the fort. The provisions and stores they bring for sale must be deposited on this side of the river under the guns of the fort. There need be no further correspondence on this point. One thing in this letter must be clear to you, that Brady, Martin, and Kilbride are the only persons you are authorized to cross over the river without a passport from General Wright (see his order in the case) and these three men must take the oath of allegiance. Upon the receipt of this letter the political prisoners, Edwards and Chum, are to be securely ironed, and are to be kept in irons until further orders. Their irons must be carefully inspected by the officer of the guard every time the relief is changed. The colonel commanding directs you to say to all the political prisoners that, although he is unwilling to do so, yet, if another one of them even attempts to escape, the entire party will be at once placed in irons. Last of all, the district commander directs me to say to you that when expresses come this way you are not to inform the commanding officer of any other post, or any person whatever, either officially or privately, of what is going on at your post. The colonel commanding cautions you in this respect, and expects you to caution your officers and men. You are to communicate directly with these headquarters, and the colonel commanding will be the judge of what shall be told to others. Two wagons which leave here to-day with lumber to curb up Indian Well have been ordered to proceed on to report to you. These may proceed on as a part of the transportation for McCleave. The colonel commanding has directed Colonel West to clean out and repair all the wells east of Carriso Creek, to and including Indian Well. Inclosed are the charges against Private Jones of Company D, First Infantry California Volunteers. Your court should try these, conclude its labors, and adjourn *sine die*, and forward the proceedings at once to department headquarters. McCleave can make a contract with Mr. Grinnel for what beef he requires; but it is expected that Mr. Grinnel will not fill this contract by beeves which he may be able to purchase of Rhodes or others near Fort Yuma. These cattle will be needed for other troops which are to move up the Colorado, so it would be better, if possible, for Mr. Grinnel to furnish McCleave with beeves from Sonora, or from this side of the desert. Send word to him that if he has on hand, say, 100 head of beeves capable of yielding 500 pounds per head, the colonel commanding thinks he will be able to sell them, if he will sell them at a fair price. The campaign against the Tontos will doubtless last all summer. He must send word at once what he will do in this respect.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,

First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CAMP DRUM, *March 15, 1862.*

Capt. WILLIAM MCCLEAVE,

First Cavalry California Volunteers, Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: You will see by an official letter to Major Rigg, marked confidential, that I have marked out some work for you.* If

* See next, *ante*.

by forced marches you can follow trails, and unawares fall on Hunter at Tucson with his 100 mounted Texans, you having your company of infantry, it would be a coup that would last you all your life. It will require great resolution, great labor, great privations, and first-rate dash and good pluck—every man determined never to give up from the word go, and success is yours. You should have spies ahead to keep you warned of danger of ambushes, &c., en route, and to let you know all about the enemy. What you do must be done at once. If the men take only the clothes they stand in, no greatcoat, one blanket, and only provisions and ammunition, you can haul some forage until you come within striking distance. The Pimas will make good spies and auxiliaries; get as many as you need. Sacrifice everything to gain success. I shall send Pishon, for whom I got a commission as captain, vice Singer, to report for duty in advance of Fort Yuma in connection with yourself. But it will be a week before he can start from here, so that time, which is precious now, will be lost. If yourself and Calloway can make a dash, so much the more glory for both of you. Rigg, Calloway, and yourself may be in the secret, but no other man until you have passed the Pima Villages. When you leave Fort Yuma you are to say you go on a campaign against the Tontos. These Indians are to be whipped, but if you can catch Hunter before commencing on them, so much the better. I am told that by going to the copper mines you can take a road via Tinaja Alta and a trail through to Tucson, which has now got water along it. On this road you will have one distance of sixty and one of forty miles without water, but no one will expect a force by that trail. If you go up the Gila to White's you will keep your animals in heart, have grain, and the help of White and the Indians. Take your choice. If Hunter has been re-enforced, all of which you will learn at the Pimas, then of course you will make the redoubt and prepare a sub-depot at the Pimas as set forth in my letter to Rigg; so that if you move up the Gila you must go prepared to do the work chalked out in that letter. Infantry are much better than your uninstructed cavalry on horseback. Once they get Hunter's men under fire they will make them howl. If I were you I should depend on all my men on foot. Hunter's are mounted on strong American horses and can ride you down; but if you can get at them in the night, I doubt if ever a man of them gets into the saddle. I am anxious for you to have this duty; but you are not to leave anything to chance, not go to Tucson unless you are certain you can succeed. Matters are progressing slowly here, but I shall soon take the field—say in three weeks.

In great haste, sincerely, your friend,

JAMES H. CARLETON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 16, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Camp Wright, Cal.:

COLONEL: The hill five miles this side of Vallecito must be repaired by a party of men from your camp under the charge of some practical lieutenant. The first lieutenant of Captain Hinds' company, of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, is a thoroughgoing young man, and such a one as I should select for this business. Wagon-master Veck says that the right-hand road going down the above-named hill

is by far the best road if it is put in repair. This road is washed out along the track of the nigh wheels. The gully thus formed should be filled with stones, and these should be covered with earth. The left-hand road has one short turn that cannot be straightened. Here the coupling poles and tongues of wagons are liable to become broken, thus rendering it indispensably necessary that the right-hand road should be fixed at once. The working party may be mustered "on extra duty, quartermaster's department laborers." Two or three wells should at once be dug at Sackett's Wells. Have this done by the same party. The curbing of the well at Indian Well is broken near the top. The pieces of plank of which this curbing is formed, each piece being about four or five feet in length, are decayed, and some of them have fallen in. I have ordered Captain Moore, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, to forward to you 600 feet of plank for the repair of this well. Two wagons with this plank and some barley leave Camp Drum to-day. They are to deliver the plank at Indian Well, and then proceed on to Fort Yuma. The before-mentioned party had better proceed with them as far as the scene of its labors. Send the necessary tools, nails, buckets, and ropes, &c., for repairing and cleaning out the wells from Carriso Creek to that point, inclusive. Major Rigg will cause all wells beyond Indian Well to be repaired and cleaned out. Send ten empty barrels to Indian Well, to be left there as water barrels. Order all troops and parties which pass your post to cross the desert to send on ahead to have these filled, if it should be necessary that this should be done, from the number of men and animals in such party, and when that party leaves those wells to have some water left in each barrel that it may not fall to pieces. I understand that Mr. George Williams, who lives at San Felipe, says he will deliver at Carriso Creek, and at Sackett's Wells, and at Indian Well some hay, if required. I wish you to contract with him, or any other responsible party, to put at once fifteen tons of hay at each of those places, if it can be done at what the Overland Mail Company last paid for hay delivered at those points.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP WRIGHT,
Oak Grove, San Diego County, Cal., March 16, 1862.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Dist. of California, Los Angeles:

I have the honor to report the receipt of a letter (no date) from Maj. E. A. Rigg, First Infantry California Volunteers, commanding at Fort Yuma, in which, after referring to certain movements of the enemy which he has no doubt communicated to the colonel commanding the district, he says: "I wish you would forward on without delay Captain Mead's company of cavalry. I will have barley and rations for them at Indian Well on the 16th instant, four days from this post, to meet his command. What I now require is cavalry." The colonel commanding will not fail to notice that this must have been written after Major Rigg was apprised that the balance of Company A, First Cavalry California Volunteers, was en route to his post. I have kept here the ambulance and three of the teams that accompanied the battalion under Major Coult, the first presuming that it was intended to remain here and the

teams until the three belonging to this post return from San Diego, in case I should be required to re-enforce Fort Yuma at short notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Drum, near New San Pedro, Cal.,
Sunday Evening, March 16, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Camp Wright, Cal.:

COLONEL: Order Captain Greene's company to march to Fort Yuma without delay. It will not take tents, but will take 10,000 rounds of ammunition and rations only sufficient for the march. The transportation can be the transportation of your camp, if none of the wagons recently sent hence with forage and subsistence have reached you. It they have come to hand, send only enough of the latter to get the company through. All of the wagons are much needed here, and great reductions must be made in everything except ammunition and food and forage, so as to have as few move with the troops as possible. Look closely to this.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—No one but Captain Greene need know the destination of this company.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Drum, near New San Pedro, Cal., March 16, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have just received your note and Mr. Jones' statement. Mead's company for lack of forage had been ordered to Camp Carleton. It is fortunate you did not get it—the horses are so miserable forty-five of them have since been condemned. I have just sent word to Fergusson to send Captain Pishon's company to you, and if possible to get it through the San Gorgonio Pass. It is possible, though hardly probable, that Hunter may not have destroyed White's wheat and mill. If White could have gotten together the Pimas, Hunter with such a force would have had a warm reception. McCleave is too good a soldier to have been taken. I think you will find him all right. Now, if Hunter has come over and destroyed that flour and any of the hay, there is the greater reason why McCleave and Pishon and Calloway take the trail by Tinaja Alta, and falling suddenly upon Hunter destroy him. Troops will not be expected by that route. Do this if possible, but keep spies at least 100 miles in advance. If you find that the Texans at Gila City have been playing the spy, hang them. I do not believe that Sibley will send any 2,000 men to Tucson. I would not be surprised if he had been whipped at Craig. It was right, in case he moved on Craig, to send Hunter out toward California to give notice of any advance from this quarter which would cut him off from Texas. You are on the

ground, and can make any demonstration on Hunter which can be done with the three companies I have named, but no more troops must go in advance of Fort Yuma until further orders. I have just ordered West to send you Greene's company (G), First Infantry California Volunteers. Keep me advised of everything of importance which transpires around you. All this will not prevent you from carrying out my orders about the desert this side of Yuma. Of what you do in advance you must be the judge. But you must make no doubtful demonstration; you must be sure of success.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—You yourself must not leave Fort Yuma. Do not be stampeded. Let everything you do be the result of deliberate calculation. Keep your own counsel.

J. H. C.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY OREGON VOLS.,
Portland, Oreg., March 16, 1862.

[Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT:]

GENERAL: Yours of the 24th ultimo, notifying me of your authority to modify instructions given to me by the War Department, under date 24th September last, is received, and, as you have ordered, I have directed the organization of the six companies only which you mention. To do so two companies, which are being recruited, will be transferred to others not yet filled. Lieutenant-Colonel Maury has two full companies at Jacksonville and two more in process of organization in that part of the State. I have another full company at Salem. The others are being recruited at Oregon City, The Dalles, and these headquarters. I think a sufficient number of men are recruited to complete the organization of the six companies allowed, and have therefore ordered recruiting to be stopped until complete returns are rendered. As soon as these returns can be obtained I will forward them as you have directed. I hope to be able to do so by the first of next month.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. R. CORNELIUS,
Colonel First Regiment Cavalry Oregon Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 17, 1862.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Fifth Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Camp Latham, Cal.:

COLONEL: I inclose herewith one copy of a letter which Mr. S. A. Bishop, of Fort Tejon, informs me he received from a Mr. W. A. Greenly, at Owen's Lake Valley. This letter represents that some serious difficulties may be apprehended between the white people and the Indians of that valley. You will at once order Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, to proceed via Fort Tejon, the Tejon Reservation, and Walker's Basin to Owen's Lake to inquire into the truth of all the matters set forth in this letter which relate to the difficulties just named. Lieutenant-Colonel Evans will have for an escort Captain

Winne, Lieutenant French, and Lieutenant Oliver, and forty men picked from the three companies of cavalry at Camp Latham, and he will leave Camp Latham for the scene of these apprehended difficulties Wednesday morning, the 19th instant. The party will have forty days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man. Beef can be bought upon the road, and barley at Fort Tejon and at Walker's Basin. I have heard that the white men went into Owen's Lake Valley and took their stock onto the fields of grass which is cultivated by those Indians, the root of the grass being used by them as an article of food, and that, on the Indians remonstrating with them, they persisted in keeping their stock in these fields. The Indians in Owen's Lake Valley are known to be an inoffensive, gentle race. Up to this time they have never been hostile to the whites. They live mostly on the larvæ of a fly which lays its eggs upon the water of the lake. These are driven ashore by the winds and gathered in large quantities for food. The Indians there depend on this article and on the grass roots for their subsistence. So you can judge that a people who require the use of no other weapons than such as are necessary to procure these supplies are not very dangerous as an enemy. It was the intention of the Government at one time to make that region of country a reservation for all the Indians in Southern California. Since the Washoe and Coso mines have been discovered, people have gone into this valley with stock, to be convenient to the mines for the sale of beef, &c., and the poor Indians are doubtless at a loss to know how to live, having their fields turned into pastures whether they are willing or not willing. It is very possible, therefore, that the whites are to blame, and it is also probable that in strict justice they should be compelled to move away and leave the valley to its rightful owners. Another consideration must be taken into account. The whites there may desire to have a military post in that vicinity, as well to protect them as to be a market for their beef. The question will be as to the necessity for such a post. If it shall prove on inquiry that a military post should be established there, as Lieutenant-Colonel Evans is now the only available cavalry field officer in the district who could be sent to establish it, it would be well for him to have an eye to a site, say for a two-company cavalry post, while he is on the duty ordered in this letter. Lieutenant Frink will furnish Colonel Evans with three of the wagons and teams which he has just received at San Pedro for transportation. Lieutenant-Colonel Evans will make a written report of his labors, to be sent to General Wright, to whom I forward a copy of this letter.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,

Camp Drum, Cal., March 17, 1862.

Maj. D. FERGUSSON,

First Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. at Camp Carleton, Cal.:

MAJOR: This will be handed to you by Mr. J. W. Jones. Mr. Jones will inform you of the reasons why it is necessary for Captain Pishon to move as quickly as possible; to carry rations in the haversacks of the men, to carry barley in sacks, to use pack-mules if they can be had, and to go the route through the San Gorgonio Pass, if possible. Mr.

Jones will pilot him over the road. No one must know of the intelligence which Mr. Jones communicates to you except Captain Pishon and yourself.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,

First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,

Camp Drum, Cal., March 17, 1862.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,

First Infantry California Vols., Commanding at Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MAJOR: This letter will be handed to you by Mr. J. W. Jones, who will make known to you the views of the colonel commanding in relation to the disposition of McCleave's and Pishon's companies of cavalry, and Calloway's company of infantry, increased to 100 strong. This movement has for its object the capture of the secession forces in and about Tucson, Ariz. Ter., and the colonel directs me to remind you that time is now everything; that a bold and rapid movement is the only thing which will accomplish the object had in view, and that whatever is done, must be done without delay. The colonel commanding is informed that Mr. J. W. Jones, of Fort Yuma, has about 5,000 pounds of good corn which he will sell at 5 cents per pound. You are at liberty to buy it, and 20,000 pounds more of corn or barley, if you can get it. You are also at liberty to buy Mr. Jones' mules, say not to exceed twenty, at a fair price. He says that some six of them are worth $200 apiece; the remainder $125 apiece. You may need these mules for McCleave's expedition against Tucson. Work quick, night and day, and you are bound, all of you, to get immense credit. If you can, destroy or capture Hunter and his men and send me their flag. The colonel commanding desires that you have as little barley consumed at your post as possible. If Hunter is taken, his horses should be brought down as far as Grinnel's on that good grass. McCleave's and Pishon's horses, in this event, will be kept at the Pima Villages, the troops having intrenched themselves, and the prisoners marched down to Fort Yuma by a guard of infantry and but few mounted men. This will get the horses fat and in good condition for any work which you may hereafter turn up east of the Pima Villages, and prevent your barley from being eaten up. The colonel commanding directs that Assistant Surgeon McKee accompany the command on the trail. Since writing to you about the pemmican, it is decided by the colonel commanding that you cannot wait for it. Mr. Jones will tell you about taking rations, and about getting supplies at Tucson, if the party is successful; if not successful, and they cannot purchase beef, they will not starve as long as they have horses and mules. But above all things, do not break everything down by carrying unnecessary baggage and prisoners. On all of these points consult with Mr. Jones, who has been over the country; figure closely, but figure quick. Be sure that every mounted man has an empty sack for barley, and that the infantry company take intrenching tools.

In conclusion, the colonel commanding directs me to say to you that if the infantry pass up the road by where the copper-mine road turns off, a day in advance of the time when the cavalry turns off to go toward the copper mine, the enemy's spies will report on the advance of the infantry and not wait to report on the advance of the cavalry.

In order to trap these spies, a small party should be in ambush ahead of the infantry to stop every soul going that way. The cavalry should then march half a day apart until they get near Tucson, so that if they have spies on the trail they will run and tell half the strength of the command, not waiting to see the other half. If our force is shrewd, and knows the strength of the enemy in advance of them, which they ought, and doubtless will know from the Indians themselves, it would seem that it would be impossible for them to fail in taking Tucson. In case of success, every secession man in that town must be brought to Fort Yuma. The party, besides, must endeavor to catch Colonel Reily, if possible. He has gone down toward Hermosilla with twenty men. The instructions in relation to Brevoort are still in force. There must be no surrender. If the party is obliged to retreat, from falling in with an overwhelming force, they must fall back, fighting inch by inch until they get back.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: On the 14th instant I had the honor to acknowledge (by telegraph) the receipt of your dispatch of the 12th* relieving Major-General McClellan from the command of the military departments, excepting that of the Potomac, and directing that hereafter reports be made direct to the Secretary of War. A company of marines having been landed at the navy-yard, Mare Island, from the U. S. flag-ship Lancaster, the presence there of the thirty soldiers of the Third Artillery, as a guard, was no longer required. The detachment has accordingly been withdrawn to its proper station on Alcatraz Island. With the view of placing the city and harbor of San Francisco in the best possible state of defense in case of a foreign war, I have, as you are already advised, caused reconnaissance to be made and sites selected for the erection of field-works. I found that our greatest embarrassment was likely to proceed from the want of heavy guns, and I accordingly addressed a communication to Capt. W. H. Gardner, U. S. Navy, commanding the navy-yard at Mare Island, on the subject. My letter to Captain Gardner and his reply are both herewith inclosed.† The eighty-nine guns which are placed at my disposal will materially aid us in making up the armament for the batteries. I propose to use every heavy gun I can command for the defense of this city and harbor. Although there are several points on the Pacific Coast that are exposed to capture by a hostile fleet, yet, in case of a war, San Francisco would first attract the enemy's attention. The loss of San Francisco and harbor involves also the loss of our navy-yard and our military arsenal at Benicia. In fact, it destroys for the time all our commerce on the Pacific. Hence this place should be made impregnable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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* See President's war order, No. 3, March 11, Vol. V, p. 54.
† See Wright to Gardner, March 12, p. 921, and Gardner to Wright, March 15, p. 926.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. FIFTH INFTY. CALIFORNIA VOLS., *Camp Latham, March 18, 1862.*

Lieut. Col. George S. Evans, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed at once via Fort Tejon and Tejon Reservation, Walker's Basin, to Owen's Lake, and inquire into the truth of the matter set forth in the letter of W. A. Greenly to Mr. Bishop (a copy of which is herewith inclosed).* Lieutenant-Colonel Evans will have for an escort Captain Winne, Second Lieutenant Oliver, and First Lieutenant French, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, and forty men picked from the three companies of cavalry California volunteers at this camp, and will leave Camp Latham for Owen's Lake Wednesday morning, the 19th instant. The party will take forty days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition. Lieutenant Frink, acting regimental quartermaster, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will furnish them wagons and teams for the transportation of Lieutenant-Colonel Evans' command. For the guidance of Lieutenant-Colonel Evans in the premises, I herewith inclose a copy of letter of instructions to me March 17, 1862, by Colonel Carleton, commanding the District of Southern California.†

G. W. BOWIE,
Colonel Fifth Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Camp Latham.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, March 20, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Southern District, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the district commander, letter received this morning from Lieut. James Barrett, commanding detachment First Cavalry at Stanwix Ranch (Grinnel's). The colonel will find that my fears expressed in a former communication have been realized. Captain McCleave is a prisoner with his detachment of eight men; also Mr. White, of the Pimas, and his mill burned, and grain, it is reasonable to suppose, destroyed. I have ordered Lieutenant Barrett to keep a good lookout on the road, and if they should approach his post in any numbers to fall back on the reserve. I have also ordered Lieutenant Nichols, who has relieved Lieutenant Harvey, at Mission Camp, on account of the ill health of the latter, to throw his detachment forward, so that he will be near to support Lieutenant Barrett if required. Detachment of First Infantry, under Lieutenant Taylor, at Mission Camp, is near enough to render them assistance if required. The detachments of cavalry are now so quartered at the different stations between Gila City and Grinnel's that I receive dispatches from there in eight hours. I have instructed Lieutenants Barrett and Nichols that in the case of an equal number of their cavalry coming against them, to give them a fight and dispatch an express at once to me, in which case I can throw forward a howitzer to their assistance. My opinion is that they will approach in this direction very carefully, knowing, from the fact of meeting with Captain McCleave, that troops are on the road. I have employed the messenger I sent to Tucson. He is the Spaniard alluded to in Lieutenant Barrett's dispatch, and can be depended upon. He is intelligent and faithful. The post is in a very good state of defense, and I have no fears of being able to hold it against any odds that may approach it. I have understood since I made the requisition on Lieu-

*Not found. †See p. 935.

tenant-Colonel West, at Camp Wright, that Captain Mead's company of cavalry had been ordered back to Camp Carleton, which is to be regretted, as I could use him to good advantage now. Rations and forage have been at Cooke's Wells, Alamo, and Indian Well since the 16th for seventy-five men and animals. Indian Well will require repairing. There should be one-half-inch lumber sent there, and a new well dug. The lumber we have not at the post. I will, however, try and get some here, and send a few men out to fix it up. The water beds will be ready for use on the 26th. Their capacity will be nearly 600 gallons each. Lieutenant Harvey has just arrived and reports the hay party getting along swimmingly. They are getting in fine hay. Mr. Noyes, partner of Mr. White, arrived last evening and thinks he will not go forward, having learned here of the destruction of their mill and other property at the Pimas. He has written to you by this express. Another company of cavalry will effectually block up the road between this post and Grinnel's, or beyond it, and will enable us in return to reciprocate. Although a whole staff would not compensate us for the loss of Captain McCleave, his anxiety about the safety of Mr. Jones, as represented by Mr. Grinnel, induced him to advance so far forward, and the result has been his capture. I have just learned from Captain Johnson that we can get lumber enough from the steam-boat company to fix the well at Indian Well. I will have the frame made here and sent out with men enough to dig a new one, which will furnish an abundance of water for any ordinary purposes or number of animals. Captain Johnson arrived last evening with his mechanics to build a new boat. He looks for it about the 1st of April, and expects to have it running in six weeks from that time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,

Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

STANWIX STATION, *March 19, 1862.*

Maj. E. A. RIGG,

First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Fort Yuma:

MAJOR: The man King and the Spaniard just arrived here from the Pimas. They were at White's place. It was all burned. The captain and his party were captured by a party of about thirty some twenty miles this side of the villages, and tied hand and foot. White is also carried off. He was served in like manner. There was no fighting. The rebels returned to Tucson, and were not seen for ten days previous to the arrival of King and the Mexican, but while they were there the chief ran in and told them that the rebels were coming from Tucson. They started immediately, closely followed by the secessionists. They cannot tell how many, but they avoided them by taking the cut off. King knows the country well, and executed his mission well and faithfully. He made the trip there and back in sixty-four hours. There was a haystack burned up about twenty-three miles this side of the Pima Villages, which he supposes was furnished by White. There was no sign of any party having been any nearer this way.

JAMES BARRETT,

Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 20, 1862.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Fifth Infty. California Vols., Comdg. at Camp Latham, Cal.:

COLONEL: Have Captain Smith's company (B), Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, prepared for active field service according to the requirements of General Orders, No. 3, current series, from these headquarters. The articles of company property not needed on the march should be boxed up and turned in to the depot at San Pedro for storage. The company will be furnished with twenty rounds of ammunition per man and ten days' rations of subsistence. Orders for the movement of Company B will be sent to you in two days. Circumstances connected with the movement of troops in and from this district render it necessary that you should hold your whole regiment ready to take the field at an hour's notice. The companies remaining with you should be taught the skirmish drill, and be proficient in their target practice in the shortest time practicable. I shall not feel surprised to get an order for your whole regiment to go with me on an expedition now organizing under the general's direction.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 20, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Camp Wright, Cal.:

COLONEL: Soper's company may come via Temecula, and not go to Camp Wright. No cavalry will for the present move by the way of Camp Wright to Yuma. All wagons not absolutely necessary at Camp Wright must be sent at once to San Pedro. You were right in retaining the ambulance. The shoes which you have are all we have in store. I have written for 400 pairs of sevens, eights, and nines for Camp Wright.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 7. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 20, 1862.*

As soon as steam-boat communication with The Dalles is re-established Company B (Fitch's), Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Dalles and relieve the present garrison, Company A (Smith's), Second Infantry California Volunteers. When relieved Captain Smith with his company will proceed to and take post at Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter. The detachment at the Warm Springs Reservation will be relieved as soon as possible and join its company at this place. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation for these movements.

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT TEXAS MOUNTED RIFLES,
Mesilla, March 20, 1862.

Captain HELM,
Commanding Arizona Guards:

SIR: I learn from Lieut. J. J. Jackson that the Indians have been in to your post for the purpose of making a treaty. The Congress of the Confederate States has passed a law declaring extermination to all hostile Indians. You will therefore use all means to persuade the Apaches or any tribe to come in for the purpose of making peace, and when you get them together kill all the grown Indians and take the children prisoners and sell them to defray the expense of killing the Indians. Buy whisky and such other goods as may be necessary for the Indians and I will order vouchers given to cover the amount expended. Leave nothing undone to insure success, and have a sufficient number of men around to allow no Indian to escape. Say nothing of your orders until the time arrives, and be cautious how you let the Mexicans know it. If you can't trust them send to Captain Aycock, at this place, and he will send thirty men from his company—but use the Mexicans if they can be trusted, as bringing troops from here might excite suspicion with the Indians. To your judgment I intrust this important matter and look to you for success against these cursed pests who have already murdered over 100 men in this Territory.

I am, &c., yours, with great respect,

JOHN R. BAYLOR,
Colonel Commanding Second Regiment Texas Mounted Rifles.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War directs you to make the necessary preparations and disposition of your troops to protect emigrants and the Overland Mail Route from Indian hostilities and depredations. Report what you can do. Can Colonel Carleton have the immediate direction?

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, March 21, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Southern District, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: The express for district headquarters had been made up and gone when your express arrived bringing communications from the colonel commanding. I have the honor to report that a party under the command of First Lieutenant Benson, First Infantry California Volunteers, started early this morning to put the wells on the desert in good repair as far as Carriso Creek. I gave instructions to Lieutenant Benson to have a new well dug at Indian Well, and forwarded lumber for that purpose. I had already four barrels sunk and filled with water at Indian Well and the Alamo (each four). I have also the honor to report that the Indians alluded to at Indian Well have not been seen there, or in the neighborhood, for several weeks. I will see that they do not use the wells in future. But three horses of Company A, First Cavalry, are at this post. These are kept for express purposes between this post and Mission Camp. The hay which has been con-

sumed by them will be replaced as fast as I can find transportation for it. I would respectfully state to the colonel commanding that we are sadly deficient in tools for getting in a large quantity of hay, and also in transportation for it, having had but three wagons at the post until the arrival of the clothing with three more, which I have been using for that purpose. The teams which arrived with Captain McCleave's company returned to Camp Wright on the 13th, carrying rations and forage to the Alamo and Indian Well. If the post was supplied with more transportation I could comply with very nearly all that the district commander requires, except perhaps Pilot Knob. The district commander will find from Mr. Grinnel's report that with the exception of Antelope Peak there have been ten tons of hay furnished at all the stations between Mission Camp and Grinnel's. There are now at Mission Camp ten tons of hay, and the party under Lieutenant Taylor is busily engaged in hauling to that post. I have the honor to report, also, that one team left this morning with baled hay for the Alamo. It is only for want of transportation that any failure can occur. Mr. Yager reports for the information of the district commander that he will have 200 head of beef-cattle here in a very short time, and can furnish as many more as may be required by sending word to his agent, B. Weld, San Felipe. He can concentrate any number at that point, where good grazing can be procured. He suggests that from that point he can forward in six days in good order as many as will be required from him. I have the honor to report that the brig Rice sailed on the 4th of March, instead of the 24th of February, for the mouth of the river. His instructions in reference to her will be complied with. Captain Johnson, who has just arrived here, assures me that there is no mistake about the date of sailing. I have also the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding district, that Mr. Rhodes lost a large number of his cattle during the overflow. I have sent to him to know how many he has and his price for them delivered on this side of the river, or at Gila City, and their age and probable weight (average). In conclusion, acting assistant quartermaster's tri-monthly report shows the means of transportation at this post, which is increased by three teams from Camp Wright, and which I have detained.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,

Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, March 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is a communication which I have received from Col. Thomas R. Cornelius, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers.* So soon as Colonel Cornelius shall have perfected the organization of the six companies he will be ordered to the eastern frontier of Oregon and Washington to maintain peace between the Indians and a very large number of our own people now there or en route for the gold mines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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* See March 16, p. 935.

CAMP DRUM, *March 22, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: You will have seen by copies of my correspondence sent on the Wright that 100 Confederate cavalry, commanded by a Captain Hunter, C. S. Army, entered Tucson, Ariz. Ter., on the 28th day of February. The next day a Colonel Reily and two subalterns and twenty rank and file, C. S. Army, as escort, arrived there. Two days afterward this latter party went to Colt's mine, where Colonel Lally has charge, and thence proceeded to Hermosillo, Sonora, where Colonel Reily expected to meet Governor Pesqueira. Before this Reily left Tucson the Confederate flag was raised in that town with some ceremony, Reily making a speech on the occasion on the public plaza. After Reily had departed toward Hermosillo, Hunter was to proceed to Pima Villages to destroy some 300,000 pounds of wheat there, the property of a Mr. White. This Mr. White was grinding some of this wheat into flour for the use of our troops. Captain Hunter is said to have threatened to hang White. He was to have arrived at the Pima Villages on the 7th instant. Captain McCleave, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with some eight men, had left Fort Yuma to scout in that direction, and was doubtless in the neighborhood of or at the Pima Villages about the time that Hunter said he would be there. So it is possible that McCleave has been captured, though in my opinion not probable. As Sibley moved on Fort Craig I imagine he sent Hunter to Tucson to give notice of any advance from California of troops liable to jeopardize his return to El Paso. I fear he overcame the forces sent against him by Canby. If so, perhaps he is already master of New Mexico. If not, he may have fallen back on Mesilla, which is below the Jornado del Muerto. From thence he may make a demonstration westward, having in view the secession of Sonora from Mexico and its accession to the Confederate States; else why this mission of this full Colonel Reily. Sibley had four regiments of infantry, so my spies were informed by Hunter, a large body of cavalry, and a battery of howitzers. He now has Mr. McRae's battery, captured from Canby, so that if he remains below the Jornado he is quite formidable. I do not think if he is beaten that his forces can recover from the shock in time to help Captain Hunter, so that the cavalry which goes from Yuma to Tucson by a trail, or the 100 infantry which go to the Pima Villages, may beat up the quarters of Hunter and make them a little warm for him. By forced marches the cavalry will be at Tucson by the 1st of April. If this force is successful, it will try to catch Reily and his escort. I did not think it advisable to let Captain [Hunter] and Colonel Reily come so near to us without giving them an intimation that we are aware of what they are doing, to say the least. If Sibley has fallen back on Mesilla, and the handful of men which I have pushed forward to Tucson captures that town, he may move that way to recover it. Our cavalry, if successful, will fall back on the Pima Villages, and there, in conjunction with the 100 infantry, will intrench themselves. In case they are menaced they can be re-enforced from Yuma or fall back on that fort, according to the strength sent out against them. I cannot afford to have so much cavalry at Yuma unless it is driven there, as it would eat up all the barley at that place. I hope all this will meet with your approval. Sibley's presence on the Rio Grande makes the recapture of Fillmore, Bliss, and Thorn not so easy a task as when those places were held by Baylor and his 900 men. Therefore, as it is your purpose to have the force under my command make a demonstration in that direction, I submit if it would not be well

to have Bowie's regiment ready to assist me in case it should be necessary for it to do so. When I move, if I take and hold Tucson, I can doubtless supply myself in a great measure from Sonora, and send back my train for Bowie, who can be at Yuma, so that we should need no additional transportation, but should need additional supplies of provisions and barley sent around by steam to the mouth of the Colorado to be there in time. Could not the Active bring their supplies around? It is even yet impossible, from the miry condition of the roads, to haul any supplies from San Diego to Camp Wright. An empty train cannot go from Temecula to San Diego. I am getting supplies out upon the road from here as fast as possible. As soon as I hear that the brig Rice is at the mouth of the Colorado I desire to move. The weather upon the desert is getting to be very hot, even now. I trust the funds will be down on the Senator. It will be well to have a good supply of subsistence stores and barley at Yuma. It will be a very important anchor to the windward in case you should wish to re-enforce me. I do not ask for another man now, because before any more expenses are incurred I wish to know more certainly what I am to encounter. You have seen that Major Davidson and a score of others junior to myself are brigadier-generals. I feel that I am not thought to be worthy of advancement by those in authority, yet I shall do my best to carry out your wishes, and honestly and faithfully to discharge my duties to the country.

Sincerely, yours,

JAMES H. CARLETON.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP CARLETON,
On San Gabriel River, near El Monte, Cal., March 22, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: In compliance with the requirements of paragraph 467 of the Revised Regulations of the Army, I have the honor to report the following changes in the location of the troops under my command, viz: First. On the 16th instant Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, which arrived at Camp Carleton, near San Bernardino, from Camp Wright, left for this present camp and arrived here on the 17th instant, per instructions from district headquarters, dated the 14th instant. Second. Company D, First Cavalry California Volunteers, was transferred to Fort Yuma on the 18th instant, per instructions from district headquarters dated the 16th instant. Third. On the 20th instant the headquarters and Company B, First Cavalry California Volunteers, left Camp Carleton, near San Bernardino, Cal., and marched to this present camp, arriving here on the 21st instant, per instructions from district headquarters, dated the 14th instant. The tri-monthly return of this command of this date, and this day transmitted to you, is an exact return as required by the paragraph of regulations above quoted. This camp is situated on the right bank of the San Gabriel River, four miles northeast from El Monte, the nearest post-office, and which is distant thirteen miles from Los Angeles. Wood, water, and grass are abundant. Supplies of grain and fresh beef, the former at from 2 to 2¾ cents per pound, and the latter at $12 per head on the hoof, can be obtained as required. No other military resources.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP CARLETON,
On San Gabriel River, near El Monte, Cal., March 22, 1862.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Camp Drum, near San Pedro, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived here with headquarters First Cavalry and Company B, First Cavalry California Volunteers, yesterday afternoon, having left old Camp Carleton on the morning of the 20th instant. The camp is situated at the point where Captain Mead was placed by Lieut. L. Hammond, about four miles northeast from the Monte, which is the nearest post-office. I have respectfully to request instructions on the point touched upon in my letter of the 19th instant, in regard to the disposition to be made of subsistence, forage, lumber (a trifling quantity), and property of Companies A and D, First Cavalry California Volunteers, left at Camp Carleton, near San Bernardino. I have had instructions to send such subsistence as was left after moving camp to Temescal under charge of Lieutenant Coleman and fourteen men, but as the entire amount does not exceed 6,000 pounds, I deemed it for the interest of the service to await further instructions before sending it to Temescal. The property of Companies A and D I had not transportation to send to Camp Wright with. It will require, I fear, three wagons. Two might possibly take it; then two wagons would bring the subsistence here, or take it to Temescal, and it will require five wagons to remove the forage. This morning I returned five wagons to old Camp Carleton; two of them belong to this camp. Three are in charge of Mr. Miller, who brought the arms from San Pedro, and were sent back to bring the rifles and all pertaining to rifles here, en route to San Pedro, as directed. One was sent belonging to Lieutenant Hammond's train at his request. I instructed Lieutenant Coleman to send back Miller's wagons with the rifles, &c., at once, and keep the rest until further orders. I had to leave two foundered horses at the camp also. One belonged to the Second Cavalry California Volunteers, and was ridden by Sergeant Roberts, of Company B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, when he brought the detachment of Company D, First Cavalry California Volunteers. An express just arrived here with some printed department orders, but no instructions on the point above referred to, as I expected. The wagons will arrive at old Camp Carleton to-morrow night, and I am anxious to have no delay occur for want of instructions. The two wagons that left with Captain Pishon's company on the 18th instant are there now also, and the four wagons sent with Lieutenant Barrett's detachment on the 2d instant will probably be there in a day or two. I have to report that the estimate sent for stationery a month ago has not been complied with, and my facilities for writing are execrable.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 22, 1862.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MAJOR: Inclosed is a list of some tools for cutting hay, some rope for baling hay, some boxes of Sharps carbine ammunition, some carbines, some navy revolvers, and twelve long-handled shovels for intrenching

I also send 5,000 pounds of pemmican, to be used by men in making forced marches where it is necessary for every man to carry several days' rations of food in his haversack, and to be used where parties are liable to be besieged. This lot of tools, &c., goes on a train of fifteen wagons. If the force is successful which has gone to Tucson, I want a company of infantry, one of your best—say Captain Smith's, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers—to proceed to the fine grazing near Grinnel's and there intrench itself, working night and day if necessary, being careful to have permanent water close by, with no position, say, within 800 yards that commands it. All the wagons you can spare, including these fifteen, are to take barley to that point, and rations for the company for sixty days. I wish to have 150,000 pounds of barley put there at the earliest practicable moment, to be guarded by the infantry company until needed by the troops who are to operate against the Tontos. In case of necessity the sacks of barley would make a good breast-work, but if the company is what I have heard it is in the way of excellence, it can make itself perfectly secure from any force that can be sent against it. There is to be no surrender when once they have gotten there. As these teams return for more barley they can deposit hay at points this side of Grinnel's, where it may be needed. The troops can get beef of Grinnel. All this is to be done in case our troops at Tucson have been successful, and in case it can be done without too much risk. In case, in your judgment, it would not be safe to send this company, from causes known to you, but not known to me, you are to keep it at your post, and return all the wagons you can spare to report to me.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers. Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *March 22, 1862.*

ORION CLEMENS,
Acting Governor, Carson City, Nev. Ter.:

The general will not consent to send any troops to Owen's River.

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *March 22, 1862.*

Capt. E. A. ROWE,
Commanding Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

No troops will be sent to Owen's River.

By order:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Anderson, March 22, 1862.

The Fort Anderson Military District comprises all that region of country lying between Redwood Creek on the south and Klamath River on the north.

By order of C. D. Douglas, captain commanding:

P. B. JOHNSON,
Second Lieutenant and Post Adjutant.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. HEADQUARTERS, *Fort Anderson, March 22, 1862.*

All officers, guides, and men of this command are strictly prohibited from killing or wounding any Indian unless in self-defense, in action, or by order of a superior officer. Any disobedience of this order will subject the offender to immediate arrest and trial by court-martial at Fort Humboldt, the penalty being death. All whites residing in the Fort Anderson Military District who shall wantonly kill or maim any Indian will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, military and civil.

By order of C. D. Douglas, captain commanding:

P. B. JOHNSON,
Second Lieutenant and Post Adjutant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31. HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, *Los Angeles, Cal., March 23, 1862.*

I. Colonel Bowie, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will order Company B, of his regiment, to take up its line of march for Camp Wright, Cal., on Monday, the 24th instant. The company will be prepared for field service, agreeably to General Orders, No. 3, current series, and to a letter of instructions dated the 20th instant, both from these headquarters. The transportation will be two of the wagons sent yesterday by Captain Moore, assistant quartermaster, to Camp Latham. The third wagon sent there by Captain Moore will be laden with barley and accompany the other two.

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By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 23, 1862.

Maj. D. FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers,
Commanding at Camp Carleton, near El Monte, Cal.:

MAJOR: If you have Boland in confinement on other charges than those for escaping from the guard you can send him for trial to Camp Latham, if the charges are of a capital offense. The subsistence stores and barley now at old Camp Carleton will be moved to Temescal, as directed in my letter of the 14th instant. The lumber you can send to the depot quartermaster at New San Pedro. This done, I desire that every wagon and team pertaining to your camp except one, and the ambulance and team, be sent without delay to Captain Moore, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, at New San Pedro, Cal. Have the three foundered horses taken to Temescal. The office furniture and all other property pertaining to your command not required for field service, agreeably with what is set forth in Orders, No. 3, current series, from these headquarters, had better be transferred without delay to the depot quartermaster at New San Pedro, Cal., for storage. Give Lieutenant James a leave for four days after Lieutenant Wardwell returns. You will doubtless receive a few horses from Oregon by next Senator. The general will not order any to be bought to replace those condemned, for the present. So you must put those into the best condition possible for the immediate field service. Have all your horses

carefully shod, commencing with the best horses, and forbid any horse being ridden faster than a trot except by order. Have as few expressmen upon the road as possible, and as few men on detached service, mounted, as possible. I doubt if you remain in your present camp over ten days at furthest, so that you can make all your arrangements about forage, subsistence stores, &c., accordingly. Forbid any mounted passes.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—Have your men drill at target practice with the carbine, commencing at seventy yards and progressing upward ten yards per day to 150 yards, three shots each distance.

J. H. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 24, 1862.

Col. THOMAS R. CORNELIUS,
Oregon Volunteers, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: The commissary of subsistence has been directed by the general commanding the department to forward to Jacksonville subsistence for twenty days for four companies of your battalion. The general desires you to concentrate your battalion preparatory to marching to the Walla Walla country. As it is very expensive in consequence of the many difficulties of sending supplies to Jacksonville, you will draw the companies to the Willamette Valley as soon as the roads are passable. Supplies for your command will be forwarded from San Francisco.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, Cal., March 25, 1862.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Fifth Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Camp Latham, Cal.:

COLONEL: The colonel commanding directs that you turn over to First Lieutenant Shinn, Third U. S. Artillery, such quantity of canister shot for 12-pounder mountain howitzers as you may have on hand; also twenty-nine rounds of spherical-case shot for 12-pounder mountain howitzers, and sufficient powder from your blank cartridges to enable these rounds of howitzer ammunition to be fired from field pieces. Lieutenant Shinn will receipt to you for these articles, and you can replace them by making a requisition on the ordnance officer at Benicia. Lieutenant Shinn goes to Camp Latham on an experimental trip with his battery. He will not attach himself to your camp, but you can furnish him with the fuel, forage, and subsistence stores he may require, for which Lieutenant Hammond will receipt to your quartermaster. The colonel commanding also directs that you at once send all of your teams to Los Angeles to haul to Camp Latham all of the barley stored in the depot at Los Angeles, as the depot is to be given up by the Government on the 31st instant.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, Cal., March 25, 1862.

First Lieut. JOHN B. SHINN,
Commanding Light Company A, Third Artillery, U. S. Army:

LIEUTENANT: The colonel commanding directs that you leave this camp at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning with your battery complete, with one day's forage secured and arranged as for service, with the detachments in marching order, and having their blankets and all their effects properly fixed, and that you march to Camp Latham, Cal., where you will encamp for two nights and return to this camp on the 28th instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, Cal., March 25, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding District of Southern California:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you that Captain Calloway's company (I), First Infantry California Volunteers, moved from this post on the evening of the 22d, and will reach Grinnel's on the 28th, having laid over one day at Mission Camp to allow for rations to move up, employing his whole force there at cutting hay. He left Mission Camp on the morning of the 25th. Captain McCleave's company are at Grinnel's to-day. I have forwarded as expeditiously as possible forage and rations at that point. They will have on the 29th forage and rations for the command, including Captain Pishon's company of cavalry, for twelve days; also 9,000 rounds of ammunition for the cavalry, carbine and pistol, and 7,000 rounds of ball cartridge for the infantry. Captain Pishon arrived at this post on the morning of the 24th. His horses have all been shod, and a detachment of thirty-five of his company left this evening for Gila City en route to Grinnel's. The balance of his company will leave to-morrow; also a detachment under the command of Second Lieutenant Phelan of Company K, in charge of two 12-pounder howitzers. I have temporarily attached the unattached recruits to Captain Calloway's company to work the howitzers. They are good men and up in their drill, and go under the immediate command of their officer. This will make Captain Calloway's infantry force 97 men; Captain Pishon's command is 92, rank and file, Captain McCleave's company 83, making the fighting force 272. As fast as the limited transportation on hand will permit I have thrown them forward, and have now, or will have by the 29th, rations and forage sufficient for their immediate use. I have, after mature reflection and calculation, concluded to order them forward thus: As soon as Captain Calloway's company of infantry arrives at Grinnel's, Captain McCleave's company will extend up as far as they can find forage, keeping a sharp lookout; as soon as Captain Pishon's company arrives, Captain Calloway will march his company direct for the Pimas to attract their attention, and if possible draw them out, whilst the cavalry will make a rapid march around to the south of them and fall on their rear, not leaving any possible chance for their escape. To prevent, however, making rapid marches at the wrong places, I have sent old man Weaver and his companion, Moore, who know the whole country well, and are

well known to the Indians, to strike across from Sutton's into the Maricopa country, and through them obtain positive information of the enemy being at the Pimas. He knows every foot of ground through that whole country, and is almost an Indian himself, having assisted the Maricopas against the Apaches. He will be able to have the information at Grinnel's in nine days from this date. If they have left there, the whole company will move on directly to the Pimas, and he will go forward in the direction of Tucson, keeping the command posted through Indians of the locality of the enemy. But as no time is to be lost to prevent Captain McCleave being carried off to Mesilla, a dash direct will be made at Tucson, taking it in the rear, or as may be considered best, after obtaining information. I have so instructed Captain Calloway, and after whipping them, to fall back on the Pimas and intrench as well as they can with their limited means, having but a very few intrenching tools to send with them, and also very limited means of transportation. From all the information that I could obtain in reference to the Tinaja Alta route, it is impracticable, unless every necessary were placed in the advance. For want of water neither horses nor the infantry could march it without breaking down, in which case when most required for hard work they would be the least able to stand up to it. The route suggested by the district commander by way of the copper mines has the same objection. It would be necessary to prospect it and provide in advance for everything necessary to put the troops through in good fighting order. After consulting, as the colonel desired, Mr. Jones and others, who know the country well, particularly Mr. Weaver (an old trapper and scout), I came to the conclusion that the above plan was the best, and adopted it. They should only show face enough to keep them near them, whilst the others are getting in their rear; and if Weaver is successful, which I have every confidence that he will be, Hunter must be caught. McCleave's company is pawing for the advance. Captain Pishon's men are full of fight, and Calloway writes from on the road to Antelope Peak that his men are in fine order. They are well up in the skirmish drill and bayonet exercise, in very good state of discipline, and composed of good material. Everything now depends upon their handling. I send at daylight the programme to Calloway, who, since the capture of McCleave, will be the ranking officer. The cavalry, of course, will be handled by Captain Pishon. His horses will be in tolerably good condition by the time he reaches Grinnel's, which he will, making easy marches, on the 31st. Mr. Jones goes up to-morrow to go with them, and all they have now to do is to go to work. As soon as the mules come in Lieutenant Phelan will start with the howitzers. The men understand tolerably well how to handle them. They have been practiced in unlimbering and packing the pieces, &c., and will, I think, give a good account of themselves. If the pemmican were here it would be just the article to carry along. I have put everything in the way of transportation moving, but at this particular time feel the want of more of it. Two teams have left, loaded with baled hay, for the Alamo, one of which has returned from there and started back to-night with more. I would also respectfully submit, for the information of the colonel commanding, that the forage and rations sent on to Cooke's Wells, Indian Well, and Alamo, for the use of Captain Mead's company of cavalry, is still there in charge of men from this post. Lieutenant Wood relieved Lieutenant Benson, sent out to put in order the wells on the desert. Lieutenant Benson, Company I, with detachment of that company, marched from this post to join his company yesterday, and will reach Grinnel's on the 29th. I have thus, I believe, informed the district commander of

everything done toward shoving the detachment off to the Pimas that could be done with the means at hand, and have but one regret in reference to it—I would like to be with it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,

Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—I would respectfully suggest to the district commander that some means should at once be provided to pay promptly for anything purchased from the Indians, Pimas and Maricopas, going among them, as our troops are, strangers. I would also respectfully report that I have instructed the officers to be careful of their men among the Pimas. They are, I understand, very sensitive about their squaws, and any outrage upon them would injure the command and might operate very much against them. They are now very much frightened, and until they are satisfied that we have the power to protect them, may not be disposed to be useful. Nothing would be so well calculated to obtain their confidence as prompt payments for everything purchased from them. Doctor McKee informs me that the post is very deficient in the necessary hospital stores. Mr. Jones has told me that I was authorized to borrow money for the use of the expedition, but there are no means of doing it here. There is not any money on the river.

E. A. RIGG,

Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Ter-Waw, Cal., March 25, 1862.

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the result of a reconnaissance made by me from the fort to Crescent City to ascertain the practicability of opening a trail passable for pack-animals, and until the trail is in fit condition for travel I shall be under the necessity of paying 6 cents per pound for freight. The Klamath will be impassable for anything larger than a canoe for some time. From the fort to the Halfway House a large amount of labor will be required to open the trail, and until the invoice of quartermaster's property, &c. (supposed to be en route), shall have arrived, but little can be done. As there is but about twenty days' subsistence on hand, the stores will have to be purchased in Crescent City until a supply arrives. The post is at the present time a very expensive one, and it will require an immense amount of labor and material to rebuild. Nothing can be done, even should authority be given, until orders are given to purchase material or they are received from the deputy quartermaster-general in San Francisco.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. STUART,

Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,

Fort Humboldt, March 25, 1862.

Capt. C. D. DOUGLAS,

Commanding Fort Anderson:

SIR: You are directed by the colonel commanding to march with as many men as you can spare (on the reception of this letter) in time

to arrive at Riley's, on Liscombe's Hill, on the evening of the 27th instant. You will leave Riley's at 7 a. m. of the 28th instant, timing your march so as to arrive at Mr. Zetner's (Angel Ranch) precisely at 12 m. The object of this movement is for you to co-operate with detachments from Captains Akey's and Heffernan's commands, who are to arrive there (Angel Ranch) the same hour for the purpose of capturing a band of hostile Indians in that vicinity, supposed to be lurking in the woods between Angel Ranch and the crossing of the North Fork of Mad River, two or three miles to the northward of it. As it is intended to take the Indians by surprise, you will use every precaution, especially after passing Bates', to prevent their having notice of your approach. You will take such an amount of rations and ammunition as you may deem necessary. On being joined by the other detachments you will assume command of the whole and direct such other operations as you may deem advisable to effect the object in view. For the hiring of transportation for your supplies you have full authority to make the best arrangement possible.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, March 25, 1862.

Captain HEFFERNAN,
Commanding Fort Lyon:

SIR: You are directed by the colonel commanding to march with as many men as you can spare on the morning of the 28th of March, instant, for Angel Ranch (Zetner's), timing your march so as to arrive there precisely at 12 m. The object of this movement is to co-operate with detachments from Captains Douglas' and Akey's commands, who are to arrive at Angel Ranch at the same hour for the purpose of capturing a band of hostile Indians in that vicinity. As it is intended to take the Indians by surprise, you will use every precaution to prevent their having notice of your approach. On joining the other detachments you will act under the command of Captain Douglas or other senior officer present. You will take with you such an amount of rations and ammunition as you may deem necessary. If it is necessary to hire transportation for your supplies, you are authorized to do so on the best terms in your power. If you deem proper you can send the detachment under the command of a company officer instead of accompanying it yourself.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *March 26, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington City:

Your dispatch of 21st received. I had previously ordered Colonel Cornelius to prepare his regiment, six companies of Oregon cavalry, to move into the Walla Walla country, and thence to the mining districts; and as the season advances to move toward Fort Hall, to protect the emigrants. I conferred with Mr. Crawford on the subject. I can give protection to the Overland Mail Route as far as Salt Lake or Fort

Bridger. I have two companies of cavalry now at Fort Churchill, and I have three companies of cavalry and six of volunteer infantry available and ready to move as soon as the roads are passable. I have an active and reliable colonel of volunteers, well suited for this service. Colonel Carleton is in Southern California, and moving as fast as the miry roads will permit toward Fort Yuma, with his expeditionary forces. He cannot be spared from that command.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY,
San Francisco, March 26, 1862.

General WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

DEAR SIR: Your note of this a. m. at hand. I have no advices indicating the necessity of the immediate movement of troops on to the overland route. In the present condition of the roads you would find great difficulty in moving troops over the Sierras, and an impossibility to haul wagons. The Overland Company expect that troops will be permanently stationed on the mail route for the protection of the mails and treasure, especially the latter. I cannot leave my office to-day, but will call on you to-morrow a. m.

Respectfully, yours,

LOUIS McLANE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, March 26, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Southern District:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report a man from up the river has just arrived here, and reports that up the Colorado River near 200 miles he met some Mexicans, who told him that they traveled in company with 1,700 men between Taos and Fort Massachusetts. They told him that they were from New Mexico, and were going to Tucson; 400 of them were New Mexicans. What dependence can be placed in the rumor I know not, but one thing is certain, if it is true and they were Confederate troops, Colonel Canby must be whipped. If they were Union troops Sibley has been whipped, and they are going through the mountains to fall on Tucson. They had, according to this man's account, a large train of pack-mules. I will endeavor to get at the facts. Mr. Weaver reports the wagons having been seen near the Negas to be on the Salt Lake road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, March 26, 1862.

Capt. D. B. AKEY,
Commanding Fort Humboldt:

SIR: You are directed by the colonel commanding to march with as many men as you can spare from Fort Humboldt to Arcata in time to

arrive at the latter place on the evening of the 27th instant. You will leave Arcata early on the morning following for Angel Ranch by the Arcata and Weaverville trail, timing your march so as to arrive at Zetner's (Angel Ranch) precisely at 12 m. The object of this movement is to co-operate with detachments from Captains Douglas' and Heffernan's commands, which are to arrive at Angel Ranch at the same hour for the purpose of capturing a band of hostile Indians in that vicinity, supposed to be lurking in the woods between Mad River and the crossing of the North Fork of Mad River, two or three miles to the northward of Angel Ranch. As it is intended to take the Indians by surprise, you will use every precaution to prevent their having notice of your approach. You will take with you such an amount of subsistence and ammunition as you may deem necessary. On being joined by the other detachments, Captain Douglas being the senior officer will assume command of the whole, and direct such further operations as he may deem advisable to effect the object in view. In the event of Captain Douglas not being present, this duty will devolve upon yourself.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, March 26, 1862—7.30 p. m.

A. JACOBY, Esq., *Arcata:*

DEAR SIR: Your note announcing the attack on Bates is just received. Before you receive this all the troops that can be spared will be on their march to find and chastise the Indians who have committed the outrages of the last few days. The citizens may rely upon my promptly taking all the steps for their protection that the circumstances call for. Last evening, as you know, immediately on receiving your report of the state of things, I ordered a combined movement of three companies, which if successful will corral the whole band of Indians who have committed the recent outrages by day after to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 12 m. If there are any persons who wish to prevent the success of this movement there will be no surer way than to anticipate the action of the troops by going themselves or sending out parties to the scene of the outrage, the necessary effect of which will be to cause the Indians to scatter before the troops can arrive. I beg you, therefore, if any such movement should be contemplated to use your influence to prevent it. Captain Akey will arrive at Arcata to-morrow (Thursday) with a detachment.

Very respectfully, yours,

F. J. LIPPITT,
Colonel Second Infty. Cal. Vols., Comdg. Humboldt District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, March 26, 1862.

Capt. C. D. DOUGLAS, or

OFFICER IN COMMAND OF THE DETACHMENT UNDER ORDERS FOR ANGEL RANCH:

CAPTAIN: It is now certain that the Mad River Indians, by their murderous attack and outrages of the last few days, mean nothing else

than an open declaration of war. Unfortunately there is no effectual way of teaching these ignorant savages the folly of such conduct but by inflicting upon them a terrible punishment. The colonel commanding the district, therefore, directs that in the present expedition against these Indians no quarter will be given, except to the women and children.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Captain Akey, commanding Fort Humboldt.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a telegraphic dispatch which I had the honor to transmit to you yesterday in reply to yours of the 21st instant.* The propriety of my making arrangements for the protection of the emigrants as they approach my department had already received my careful consideration. The organization of the six companies of Oregon cavalry, under the command of Colonel Cornelius, it is expected, will be completed early in April. Two of those companies have been raised in the northern section of that State and four in the southern. The latter I have directed the colonel to order north as soon as the roads are passable, and then to prepare his whole command to march to Fort Walla Walla. The presence of troops in the mining districts of the Nez Percé and Salmon River countries will be absolutely necessary to preserve peace between our people and the Indians. The extravagant reports of the richness of those mines has created the wildest enthusiasm, and already a large number of men have gone from here to the Columbia River to be in readiness to move to the mines as soon as the route is practicable. As the emigrants approach this department it is certain that a large portion of them will be attracted to the mines in Oregon and Territory of Washington, and I propose, as the summer advances, to throw forward to the vicinity of Fort Hall, or farther, if necessary, a squadron or two of cavalry to afford them protection through the Snake River country. I have conferred with Mr. Crawford, the gentleman appointed to conduct the overland emigration. He is well acquainted with the route and fully understands the arrangements to be made for his safe passage through the Indian country. The protection of the Overland Mail Route will be provided for at the earliest moment practicable. At this moment neither troops nor supplies can cross the mountains without subjecting the Government to an enormous expense, which I do not deem it proper to incur unless an emergency should arise making it necessary. I have conferred with Mr. Louis McLane on this subject, and copy of a note he addressed me yesterday, and herewith inclosed,† will show you that no immediate danger is apprehended. The instructions of the Secretary of War will be carried out as soon as practicable. I believe that ample protection can be given to the overland mail as far east as Salt Lake by the force I have reported as available at once for that purpose, viz, five companies of cavalry and six of infantry; should it, however,

* See Wright to Thomas, March 26, p. 953.
† See p. 954.

be found insufficient, it can be increased. In the present aspect of our foreign relations, prudential considerations require that a strong force should be kept at or near this city. I have now three companies of artillery and one of the Ninth Infantry in the two permanent forts. I have seven companies of the Ninth Infantry at the Presidio, but they are very much reduced, one of them having just returned from the East, with only its non-commissioned officers, and 100 of our best men being on the escort of Lieutenant Mullan's wagon-road expedition. The three companies of cavalry near this city and the six companies of the Third Infantry California Volunteers, now at Benicia Barracks, I design for the overland mail protection. I have the headquarters and five companies of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, encamped at Sacramento. I shall soon move them down to Benicia or in the neighborhood of this city, according to circumstances. In the southern district Colonel Carleton is advancing on Fort Yuma with his own regiment (First Infantry) and First Cavalry (five companies), and the Light Battery Company A, Third Artillery. The roads are still in a bad condition, and loaded wagons cannot move. I have also now in the southern district the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Colonel Bowie, and four companies of the Second Cavalry. Colonel Bowie will be left in command of that district after the advance of Carleton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 36. } *New San Pedro, Cal., March 27, 1862.*

Lieutenant-Colonel West, First Infantry California Volunteers, commanding at Camp Wright, San Diego County, Cal., will order Company A, First Infantry California Volunteers, to proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., with Assistant Wagon-Master Bosha's train of fifteen wagons, now en route to that post from San Pedro. If Bosha's train has passed Camp Wright when this order reaches there, an express will be sent forward to delay it upon the road until Captain Willis' company overtakes it.

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, March 27, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Southern District, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: I had the honor to inform you in a hasty note that I had received information of a large force of troops passing through the mountains, ostensibly on their way to Tucson—seventeen companies, 100 strong, 400 of whom are New Mexicans. I have since had further conversation with the person who brought me the information, and find that 200 miles above here, on the Colorado River, he fell in with eight Americans and two Spaniards or Sonorans. The Americans were all Northern men leaving for California on account of their Union proclivities, knowing that troops were coming this way (this is their story).

The Spaniards intended to remain on the river to mine. Upon reflection, and believing that troops were seen in that direction coming from Santa Fé, or in that direction, they could only be Confederate troops, coming for one purpose, viz, Yuma. They could come through what is known as the Zuñi Pass, between the Sierra Blanca and Mogollon Mountains, striking the Salina River and following it down to the Pimas. On referring to the map of Arizona and Sonora and the adjoining territory known as German Ehrenberg's map (issued in 1858 from his private notes), and those of Colonel Gray, Major Heintzelman, Lieutenant Parke, and others, I find a trail laid down running through that pass by the Pimas to San Xavier, nine miles south of Tucson. If the troops are our own, they would, if successful at Craig, come that trail, perhaps, to cut off troops at Tucson. If Sibley has given battle at Craig, and was successful, he would, knowing that Hunter was at Tucson, follow up in that direction direct or take the trail mentioned above, to avoid being discovered, with a view of reaching Yuma before re-enforcements could reach here. From where he could strike the Gila, following the Salina to its mouth, he would not have over ten days' forced marches. They are provided with pack animals only. Mr. Weaver knows the country well, and assures me that they can not cross anywhere but at that point. He has gone up himself to follow in that direction for information for me, and I will hear from him in seven days. I have thought it best to inform you of this immediately. Should they be Confederate troops, we will give them a fight from Grinnel's all the way down. I respectfully submit this to the colonel commanding for what it is worth. I sent Mr. George Martin into Sonora last night. He will push his scouts through the Papagos toward Tucson and Pimas, and assures me that in five days he can give me positive information about troops being there and the number of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,

Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,

Fort Humboldt, March 27, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

MAJOR: Such was the state of the trails (being almost impassable) that the mule owners employed to transport the supplies for the three companies I was sending to the new posts found it impossiple to get their mules here and in readiness to start until the 10th instant. On that day Companies F and K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, commenced their march, and although every exertion was made to get on, it took them both about twelve days to arrive at their posts, distance from this post only thirty and thirty-five miles, respectively. Even this was accomplished by leaving behind the greater part of their supplies, which it will require one or two more trips to transport. The mules for Company A, Third Infantry California Volunteers, could not start till the 18th instant, on which day the company left here for their post, about fifty miles hence. Hearing that some of the men of Captain Heffernan's company (K, Second Infantry California) had assaulted their officers, I immediately followed them, accompanied by Lieutenant Hanna. I came up with them about five miles beyond Arcata. Two

men I found had assaulted Captain Heffernan and beaten him, although he finally mastered and secured them both. Another in resisting an order of Lieutenant Dobbins had drawn a pistol on him. Another in resisting an order of Lieutenant Hubbard to deliver up a bowie knife had attempted to use it upon him. I had these four men brought down with a guard to Arcata, from which place Lieutenant Hanna and I took charge of them and brought them to this post, where they are confined in cells awaiting their trial. I instructed Captain Heffernan on arriving at his post to have proper charges preferred and sent to me without delay. As soon as received I will forward them to you. Since my last letter fresh Indian outrages have made it necessary to establish a fourth scouting district, including the country between the mouths of Eel River and Mad River, with an average radius about this post of about thirty miles. This district will be constantly scoured by Captain Akey's company (E, Second Cavalry California Volunteers), the only one left at this post, which for this purpose will keep out as large a detachment as it can spare. As this company has now twenty general prisoners to guard, and as I shall have to be constantly drawing upon it for detachments for escort duty and other purposes, the number that it can keep constantly in the field will be very small, and if many Indian prisoners are brought in it will be impossible for it to keep out any men at all. I would therefore respectfully repeat the request made in my last letter, that one more company should be sent here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. LIPPITT,
Colonel, Commanding Humboldt Military District.

ARCATA, *March 27, 1862—6 p. m.*

Capt. C. D. DOUGLAS, or
OFFICER IN COMMAND OF U. S. TROOPS AT RILEY'S:

CAPTAIN: Colonel Lippitt directs you not to leave Riley's till 8 o'clock to-morrow morning (Friday), and instead of proceeding to Bates' to take the trail leading direct from Riley's to Zetner's, a distance of about six miles. The trail is said to be impassable for animals. If that is so, you will send them to Zetner's by way of Bates'. Four hours will be ample time for you to arrive at Zetner's. Be careful to time your march so as to arrive at Zetner's precisely at 12 o'clock. The Indians are between the two trails marked by ××× in the diagram. Captain Akey takes the trail from Bates' to Zetner's. The Indians will flee toward Zetner's, where Captain Heffernan should head them off.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 27, 1862.*

Col. A. CADY,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

MY DEAR SIR: Our city is jubilant over the good news constantly pouring in from the East. Everything is going on well there. In this department I am annoyed and worried to death by the irregularities reported of officers at remote posts. They seem to think that there is no responsibility resting on them; that the funds and public property

intrusted to them is for their personal benefit, and the difficulty is that they are so far off that a great injury is accomplished before I can apply the corrective. But all such may rest assured that a day of reckoning will surely come, when they will be dealt with without gloves. Carleton has been delayed long by the terrible roads, over which wagons cannot pass. He is advancing his expeditionary forces to Fort Yuma as fast as possible. I received a telegraphic dispatch yesterday from Secretary of War, directing me to make preparations to protect the Overland Mail Route, and also the emigrants expected over this season. I have reduced Cornelius to six companies of cavalry, and ordered him to collect them together in the Willamette Valley, with a view of moving into the Walla Walla country and thence to the mining districts, and as the season advances to throw forward troops toward Fort Hall to meet the emigrants. Steinberger has about 250 very good men on Alcatraz Island. He will organize four companies there, and in a few weeks proceed with them to Vancouver. I shall place him then in command of your district. I am very anxious to have thorough inspection made of the posts in your district, as well as those down this way. We want those staff departments critically examined by some officer who understands the business, and all evil doers suspended at once. I hope it will be agreeable to you, if you are well enough, to make these tours of inspection. If necessary, I will send an officer with you to assist. I intend to give the inspector extraordinary powers to relieve, arrest, remove, or do anything that will promptly arrest these depredations on public property. Do not hesitate now to take any measures you may deem advisable in this business, and I will sustain you. I am determined to put a stop to these rascalities, cost what it may.

With great regard, yours, very truly,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 28, 1862.

Col. P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Third Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Benicia Barracks, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander desires to have the companies and headquarters of your regiment at Benicia Barracks put in readiness for a movement at an early day. Requisitions for the necessary supplies of clothing and camp and garrison equipage will be sent in without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 29, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I shall send the two mountain howitzers now at Camp Latham to the sub-depot to be established at the Pima Villages. They are nearly destitute of ammunition of all kinds, save some forty-eight

rounds of spherical case-shot, and, say, ten rounds of canister. I need for them an adequate supply of fixed ammunition, consisting of shells, spherical case-shot, and canister, with fuses, friction-tubes, portfires, &c. Please order this ammunition down on the return Senator, and write to me that you have done so, that I may know it is on board when the boat comes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

CAMP DRUM, *March 29, 1862.*

Col. G. W. BOWIE,
Fifth Infty. California Volunteers, Comdg. at Camp Latham:

MY DEAR COLONEL: Please have one of your companies in readiness to leave your camp for Camp Wright the day after to-morrow morning. It will be equipped as ordered in General Orders, No. 3, current series, from these headquarters. Be prepared yourself to leave for Fort Yuma with another company and the headquarters of your regiment by the 3d proximo. I write you this to give you ample time to pack such articles as you may not need for storage at New San Pedro. All the companies of your regiment will doubtless follow you.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES H. CARLETON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 29, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
First Infty. California Vols., Comdg. at Camp Wright, Cal.:

COLONEL: Some days since I caused a supply of potatoes to be sent to Camp Wright for the use of your command. The soldiers at this season of the year should be directed to gather, cook, and eat for antiscorbutics a plenty of greens. Young nettles, young mustard, lamb's-quarters, and other varieties of plants make good greens, and can be found, doubtless, in your immediate vicinity, or, say, within twelve or fifteen miles. A liberal use of these articles will soon freshen the blood of the troops and remove any scorbutic taint. Have this matter attended to without delay. I cannot tell what the Overland Mail Company paid for hay at the points named in my letter, but it was doubtless a fair price, and would be a fair criterion of what the United States should pay at those places. Mr. Louis McLane has the data. Mr. Williams may be engaged to put twenty-five tons of hay at Carriso Creek at the price named in your note, and five tons at San Felipe at $50, and eight at Vallecito at $50, commencing with that at Carriso Creek, provided he does it at once; otherwise I do not want him to cut it at any price.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Salem, Oreg., March 29, 1862.

Colonel CADY,
Commanding Fourth Regiment California Volunteers and the U. S. Troops in Oregon and Washington Territory:

SIR: My attention has of late been repeatedly called to the position of settlers on and near the eastern and northeastern frontiers of this State by representations of their hazardous exposure to Indian depredations, and the danger existing at this time of Indian outbreaks in those localities. Urgent solicitations have been made recently by many intelligent and influential citizens of Oregon and of the United States, particularly since the receipt of intelligence of the murder of a party of white men who had established a mining camp on John Day's River last winter by a party of Indians, that some more efficient measures should be taken for the protection of the persons and property of the white people in such exposed sections of the country. Under these circumstances I have thought proper to communicate with you upon the subject for the purpose of obtaining information of the steps designed to be taken, if any, by the U. S. military authorities relative to the matter, of ascertaining the numerical strength of any force at your command that might be detailed for such duty, if in your judgment the exigencies of the case required, and also whether the nature of your instructions are such as to permit the sending a body of troops into the Indian country mentioned in the event of your considering it advisable or necessary to do so. An early reply would much oblige,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITEAKER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 30, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I inclose copies of letters written at the latest date from Fort Yuma. You will see that from reports of the Indians Captain McCleave and eight men, and Mr. White, at the Pima Villages, have been carried off by the secessionists now at Tucson. It may turn out to be a good thing that these men have been taken; it will make all others more vigilant. Pishon should reach Tucson by the 2d proximo at furthest, when there should be some results more gratifying than the capture of so fine an officer as Captain McCleave.

I am, major, very respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—It is not known generally, nor do I wish it known for the present, that Captain McCleave has been captured

J. H. C.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 30, 1862.

Capt. Sylvester Soper, Company H, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will report with his company without delay to Lieut. Col. Joseph

R. West, First Infantry California Volunteers, commanding at Camp Wright, San Diego County, Cal.

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 38. } *Los Angeles, Cal., March 30, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

II. Col. George W. Bowie, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will direct one of the companies of his regiment now serving at Camp Latham to march to Camp Drum, near New San Pedro, and there await further orders. The company will be equipped in all respects agreeably with General Orders, No. 3, from these headquarters (series for 1862). All tents and other property not needed for field service will be turned in to the depot quartermaster at New San Pedro. Each soldier will be furnished with one day's rations and twenty rounds of ammunition. The officers will be allowed to have only eighty pounds of baggage apiece, including their bedding, mess furniture, and clothing.

III. The acting regimental quartermaster Fifth Infantry California Volunteers will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, March 30, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Southern District, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the district commander, letter received this day, signed George Peters, and in explanation would respectfully state that the writer is Mr. Peter Brady, of Sonora, the same gentleman who gave me the information (forwarded to the district commander) about the Mojave country. I had anticipated his passport, and sent him in to obtain information, if possible, through to Mesilla. This communication was written on his way thither at Sonoita, and I have forwarded it for your consideration. If I am not deceived Mr. Brady is the best man the Government could have in that section of Sonora. He married there, and his family connection secures to him, with his intelligence, great influence with those people. Pesqueira visits his home and is intimate with his family, and if Colonel Reily has succeeded in making any arrangement with him I will soon be informed of it. Señor Guadalupe Orosco, alcalde of Sonoita, is also here. He is of the same opinion that Mr. Brady is, that Pesqueira will not grant any privileges to the rebels. Orosco brought me Mr. Brady's letter without knowing the contents of it, being absent at the time Brady was there; yet he thinks that the reward offered—protection from the Apaches—a strong inducement to grant them privileges, if he (Pesqueira) has confidence in their ability to carry them out. Mr. George Martin has returned by express to obtain information also through the Papagos. Mr. Martin is the Martin and Dorsey spoken of in Brady's letter. He will report by

the 2d of March [April?] on the road by the copper mines to San Serain or Tucson. Señor Orosco goes, to-night, home with Kilbride to do the same thing. He cannot act personally, being in an official position, but will have it done, so that what he reports can be depended on. He urges the district commander, or some one else clothed with the proper authority, to write to Pesqueira. Both he and Brady assure me that the Sonorans are, almost to a man, warm friends of our Government, and would not only cheerfully but faithfully perform any request made of them. Señor Orosco's integrity is indorsed by every one here, and all Sonorans speak of him in high terms. He has been at my service in several instances. He furnished fresh animals to Buckner and a guide (the Dutchman) mentioned by Brady, but sent me word that the messenger talked too much. It would not be safe for him to go in that direction again. I have written to Clymer to conceal his powder or haul it to Antelope Peak for safety (where it will be safer).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

SONOITA, *March 14, 1862.*

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
First Regiment California Volunteers, Comdg. Fort Yuma:

DEAR SIR: I write to inform you of the news here, according to promise. I saw a man a little while ago who has just come in from the Cababi mines. He informed me that three days ago he conversed with a man just through from Tucson, who came through with Captain Hunter's party from Mesilla, and this person seemed to be pretty well posted in regard to everything in Western Arizona. They are perfectly aware in Tucson of there being a large quantity of powder at the copper mines, and that the superintendent is a Union man, and there is some talk of their coming over and taking it. I am very much afraid they will, as it is a big inducement. I know that there is very near a ton of powder there. Fortunately an American came down to-day from the copper mines and goes back to-morrow. I have advised him to tell Frank Clymer to hide the powder somewhere about the mine, only leaving a keg or two in the magazine, and to tell the secessionists that he has sold the balance, for if he had none at all they might suspect that he had hidden it and resort to severe measures to make him disclose. The Mexicans are very much frightened here, and have plenty of reasons for being so. In the conversation that this man had with this man of Captain Hunter's party he seemed to be very well posted about the stock at this ranch, and as they are sadly in want of horses they may make an inroad on this place. However, pretty much everything depends on the result of Colonel Reily's mission to the Governor. As you have already learned, Colonel Reily has gone to Hermosillo to make some arrangements with the Governor. What they are, nobody knows, but they can be easily guessed at. I suppose Colonel Reily will promise to protect the frontier and keep the Apaches out of Sonora. It looks to me at present as if they would have a pretty lively time of it in protecting themselves. The Mexicans all feel confident that Pesqueira, the Governor, will enter into no arrangement whatever with them, and if he does not, why then they will certainly make a foray on this ranch, as there are a good many horses here and plenty of cattle. They also made inquiries about Juito

Racito, and wanted to know all about Martin and Dorsey, and said that Martin was a very strong Union man. Probably they contemplate a foray upon him, too. I look upon the party in Tucson, from all I can learn, as nothing more than a marauding party, who will help themselves to all they can find, do as much harm as possible, and retreat to Mesilla. Don Guadalupe Orosco is not here. The Indians have lately made a foray and carried off some horses and stolen cattle from Martin and Dorsey, and they are out after them, so you see between the Apaches and secessionists they are having plenty of excitement here. Hill is very much afraid to remain at Cababi, and intends leaving as soon as possible. They found out at Cababi all about the Dutchman, as he came back from Tucson that way, and they are awfully enraged. They did not know as yet about the other messenger, as he did not come back that way, and they did not know where he went to. They have undoubtedly destroyed White's mill, with all his grain, and have him and his partners prisoners. Some here seem to think that White's chance is a bad one. I can scarcely think it so bad. Some of the Tucson bravos would undoubtedly shoot him if they could get a chance, but I don't think Captain Hunter will allow it. You can write to the commanding general and tell him he need be under no apprehension about flour. I can furnish to the Government, if they need it, 60,000 pounds of flour, delivered in Tucson, or even 100,000, within two months, and any quantity of beef. The secessionists when they retreat will not leave a pound of any kind of provisions in the Territory, nor a single head of beef. If you should wish to see me at the river, Mr. Yager can dispatch a Mexican, and I will be at the river in four days from where I live.

I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

GEORGE PETERS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, March 30, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Southern District, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: Lieutenant Barrett, First Cavalry, stationed at Grinnel's, forwarded a prisoner who said that he was just from Tucson, and I am satisfied of the truth of it. He is of unsound mind, yet a close observer of things. I had him in confinement at the post in January. He had also been confined for several weeks at Camp Wright. It seems from his statement that after he left here he had worked for a time for Grinnel, and also for White. From there he went to Tucson. He is the man mentioned by Buckner who had arrived in Tucson nearly naked, and who told them there that the Union troops were near there, which caused their fright and subsequent stampede of many of them. He says that he worked at Jones' mill, at Tucson; that when Mr. Leonard arrived there (White's half brother) in company with another person whom he did not know, he was employed by Mr. Leonard to go back to White's, but Leonard was taken prisoner, and he kept himself concealed as much as possible to avoid being arrested. Being thought inoffensive he was, however, not molested, and upon several occasions went into town. He heard of the arrest of McCleave and White, and had their place or quarters pointed out to him. He heard that they offered to parole Captain McCleave, but he had refused to give it. Their animals were kept grazing in front of where he worked. He came to the Pimas and found that White's mill was not burned, but

that his flour had been carried off and his animals also. Not a chicken was left, and his hogs, of which White had a great many, were all gone. His mill had been much injured. The leather bands and running gear had all been removed or destroyed, but he thought by the Indians. The wheat which White had on hand had been given to the Indians, and everything else that was not of value to Captain Hunter's men. The burrs are all sound and uninjured, and a few hundred dollars will put the mill in operation again. In his rambling way he reasons that the Pimas have now a large quantity of wheat on hand; that White had but little flour ground and put up, and his stock of wheat had been returned to them to purchase their friendship with, and that he knows that they have it, and will sell it cheap to any one who will furnish them with manta, being much in want of that article. They have but little appreciation of money, but for manta all their wheat could be bought at a very low price. The Pima chief told him that Captain McCleave and his party were taken at White's. He also learned at Tucson that Captain McCleave had arrived at the station this side of White's before day, and that he had tried to get the occupants to open the door for him, but they refused, thinking that they were some of their own men. He then went on to White's, getting there at daylight. Knocking at the door, he found a person who answered and of him inquired if Mr. White lived there. Receiving an answer in the affirmative he desired to see Mr. White personally. He was told that he should be called, and Captain Hunter, who was sleeping in the house at the time, was awakened and informed of an officer and two men of the U. S. troops being there. He came out and represented himself as Mr. White, asking Captain McCleave if those were all the men he had with him, to which the captain replied, "No; I have six more at the next station." In the meantime more of Hunter's men had collected, and Hunter suddenly drew his pistol and announced his being a captain in the Confederate Army, at the same time informing McCleave that he was his prisoner. McCleave had, however, thinking that he was amongst friends (seeing no uniforms), taken off his arms, and his men were putting up their horses. His story bears upon its face plausibility, and I have no doubt it is true, every word of it. The prisoner's name is Samuel Phillips, born in Ohio. He was confined in the insane asylum in Stockton for some time. I will detain him here for the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,

Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, March 31, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: As the spring opens we have as usual the annually recurring reports of the difficulties with the Indians in the interior. From Fort Churchill I have just sent a detachment of 50 cavalry south about 100 miles to the town of Aurora and Owen's River to protect our people in that quarter, and to see that justice is done to the Indians. About two weeks ago a difficulty occurred between four white men and the same number of Indians; the latter were in the search of some horses which they had lost. The result was that the Indians were all

killed. Reports from that country represent that the whites were in the wrong; probably they were, but I cannot let the innocent suffer for the guilty. I am compelled to send troops to preserve the peace. The Mono Indians on Owen's River have always been considered a very harmless and quiet people, but they are numerous and highly excited at this time, and may possibly give us some trouble. I propose to send a squadron of cavalry from Southern California through the Owen's River district as soon as the mountains are passable. I have also reports of murders by Indians some 200 miles north of Carson City, Nev. Ter., and also east of Fort Dalles in the Snake River country but as yet nothing reliable. In the District of Humboldt, Colonel Lippitt, the commander, is in the field with most of his troops making every effort to collect all the Indians, and placing them on the reservations. Independent of our Indian disturbances the country is quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: I have perused with great care and much interest the pamphlet of Dr. Elijah White, embracing "testimonials and records, together with arguments in favor of special action for our Indian tribes." I fully concur in the reflections of Doctor White, as well as his suggestions as to "what can and should be done." I have served for nearly ten years on the Pacific Coast, and for six years past I have been in Oregon and Washington Territory, personally engaged in all the Indian wars during that period. My position and duties brought me in contact and made me acquainted with most of the chiefs, headmen, and tribes in that country, and my previous service of three years in Northern California and Southern Oregon enables me to speak understandingly on the subject of our Indian relations. A fruitful cause of our Indian wars has been the encroachment of the white people on their lands before the Indian title had been extinguished, and when treaties have been made for the purchase of Indian lands our people have at once proceeded to occupy them and dispossess the Indians before the treaties had ever been ratified. Such acts had, of course, a tendency to create a hostile feeling against the white people. Indians cannot understand how it is that one party to a bargain can avail themselves at once of all its benefits, while they themselves are left to await the ratification and tardy fulfillment of its stipulations by the Government at Washington. The foregoing remarks are specially applicable to the treaties with the Nez Percés and various other tribes made at Walla Walla in June, 1855, ratified some four years afterward, and as yet only very partially executed on our part. For ten years past the system of managing our Indian affairs on this coast has been a miserable failure. Vast sums of money have been appropriated by Congress and expended, but I have yet to see that any corresponding benefit has resulted from it, either to the Indians or the Government. Whatever plan may be adopted for the future, it should be of a permanent character, and the principal superintendents and officers should not be removed with every incoming administration. I have but a limited acquaintance with Doctor White,

but from the numerous testimonials in his favor, coming from amongst the most distinguished gentlemen of our country, taken in connection with his long residence in this country, and the zeal and devotion with which he has heretofore served the Government, points him out as eminently fitted for the position of general supervisor over all the Indians in this department.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Dist. of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to prepare a squadron of Second Cavalry to make an expedition through the Mono country. This force will move as soon as the roads in that direction are passable, and will be commanded by an active and reliable officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 31, 1862.

I. Lieutenant-Colonel Olney, Second Infantry California Volunteers, with the two companies of the Second Infantry California Volunteers, and all the public property pertaining to those companies, will embark at Santa Barbara, Cal., on the next return downward trip of the Senator for New San Diego, Cal., and there await further orders.

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JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 31, 1862.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. at Camp Latham:

COLONEL: The colonel commanding the district directs that yourself, your commissioned staff (with the exceptions hereinafter named), and non-commissioned staff, your band, and the three companies of your regiment now stationed at Camp Latham, proceed without delay by the way of New San Pedro, Cal., to Camp Wright, Cal. where you will receive further instructions. Your officers and men will be prepared for active field service, agreeably with General Orders, No. 3, current series, from these headquarters. Each company will have two days' rations and twenty rounds of ammunition per man. Other rations will be drawn at New San Pedro. You will take with you all the rifled-musket ammunition now in store at Camp Latham, Cal., and also the two mountain howitzers and all the ammunition and equipments

pertaining to them now in your possession. You will also take the new hospital tent, fly poles, and pins, which you yourself now occupy. All other tents used by the officers and men of your regiment, together with all desks, tables, and all other public property not needed on a march or for active field service, for which they are responsible, will be transferred to Lieutenant Morgan, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, depot quartermaster, New San Pedro, Cal. Private property may also be left with him for storage. Brigade Surg. Robert A. Christian, U. S. volunteer service, and Lieutenant Frink, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, acting regimental quartermaster, will remain at Camp Latham, and Lieutenant Morgan, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, depot quartermaster, and his party will remain at New San Pedro, Cal., until further orders. Captain Moore, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, and Lieutenant Frink, regimental quartermaster, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will furnish the necessary transportation to carry all this into effect. You will take with you all the clothing and also all the empty sacks which are now in store at Camp Latham. Colonel Bowie and the troops who are to take the field will leave Camp Latham on the 3d proximo.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,

First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 31, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
First Infty. California Vols., Comdg. at Camp Wright, Cal.:

COLONEL: The colonel commanding the district directs that you take Companies C and K, First Infantry California Volunteers, and Companies B and G, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, and Companies A, B, and D, First Cavalry California Volunteers, and proceed without delay to the Pima Villages, on the Gila River, in Arizona, and there establish an intrenched field-work, which is eventually to be garrisoned by two or three companies, and used as a sub-depot for supplies. This field-work must be made near permanent wholesome water; if possible, on a commanding site. You will take from Camp Wright as many intrenching tools as you may need, and you will be authorized to take from Fort Yuma as you pass by that post two mountain howitzers, with an adequate supply of ammunition for the same. Acting Assistant Surgeon Kittridge will accompany you. Surgeon McNulty will instruct him (in a letter which will be herewith inclosed) as to what instruments and medicines he may need, and where he is to procure them. You will be authorized to take with you the two ambulances now at Fort Yuma, and three hospital tents, flies, and poles from Camp Wright. Acting Assistant Surgeon Kittridge will be ordered to remain at a camp already established near Grinnel's, on the Gila River, about 100 miles above Fort Yuma. You will have for transportation three teams, which have been ordered to go with Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, and Company B, First Cavalry California Volunteers. Thirty of the teams which left New San Pedro yesterday for your camp and seventeen of the teams now at Fort Yuma, or above that post on the Gila River. You will draw your supplies of subsistence and forage for your march to the Pima Villages from Fort Yuma, excepting the amount of provisions you can transport from Camp Wright in the thirty wagons above

alluded to. When once you have arrived at the Pima Villages and broken ground, you can immediately send back to Fort Yuma for other supplies at least forty-five of your teams, suitably escorted by cavalry. You will take 5,000 pounds of pemmican now at Fort Yuma when your trains first leave that post. You can make arrangements with Mr. O'Campo or Mr. Yager, both of whom have beeves, for as much fresh beef as you may require for your command, for, say, six weeks from the day you leave Camp Wright. The pemmican had better be kept to provide against the emergency of a siege, or for troops which you may send on detached service. Surgeon Prentiss, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will be your medical officer at the Pima Villages. You will find Companies A and D, First Cavalry California Volunteers, already in advance of Fort Yuma, and order them to join you at the Pima Villages. You will also find Captain Calloway with 100 rank and file First Infantry California Volunteers in advance of Fort Yuma. These you will send to the camp already established near Grinnel's. You will take 100 rounds of rifled-musket ammunition per man for Companies C and K, First Infantry California Volunteers, and B and G, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, from Camp Wright, and also 100 of the 6-gallon water kegs now at that camp, and all the empty sacks. You will also take from Fort Yuma two water-tanks, containing 600 gallons each, which have been ordered to be made for you at that post for service upon the Little Desert, and also as many empty sacks as you can get at Fort Yuma. The empty sacks you will need for grain which you will be able to purchase from the Pima and Maricopa Indians, or in case of emergency you will need them about your intrenchments in the way of defense. You will want to take from Fort Yuma some molds for the making of adobes with which to revet your works in case you are unable to procure willows or other bushes for the making of fascines and gabions. The colonel commanding sends you 10,000 yards of manta with which to purchase wheat and other supplies from the Pima and Maricopa Indians. You can use the old-fashioned army clothing now at Camp Wright for the same purpose. The force thus intrusted to your command is but the advance guard of the expedition which has been organized by the general to operate beyond the point you are now directed to occupy. As such you are to risk but little in offering battle to an enemy who may come near your intrenched camp, but as such you are to defend yourself to the last extremity if attacked, let the numbers be what they may who come against you. By conciliating the Indians you can employ them as spies, particularly upon a trail which leads from Tucson toward Fort Yuma, which trail lies south of the Pima Villages and comes into the valley of the Gila some two or three miles below Grinnel's. You will purchase and get inside of your intrenched work as soon as possible all of the wheat and other supplies which you may be able to procure from the Indians. Have as much hay, wheat straw, or both, cut and stacked near your intrenched camp as may be needed for your horses and mules, and for other cavalry companies which will be sent to you, if they can be foraged without using the barley at Fort Yuma, which you must know is running very short. No doubt the Indians can be got to bring in large quantities of hay and other long forage. If you can save the rations and forage which you take with you to Pima Villages by gathering in the resources of that country you will have achieved a very important point.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,

First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, Cal., March 31, 1862.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD E. EYRE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Present:

COLONEL: You will receive fifty-one of the cavalry horses which have just arrived from San Francisco, and with these and the best of those others already on hand at Camp Carleton you will mount the rank and file of Company B, First Cavalry California Volunteers, filled up temporarily to ninety, selected from the non-commissioned officers and privates of Company E of your regiment. You will see that each man of these ninety is provided with a serviceable carbine, with a saber ground sharp, and with a navy revolver. You will then see that you have 100 rounds of ammunition for each of the ninety Sharps carbines and fifty rounds of ammunition for each of the ninety navy revolvers. You will see that you have at least ninety spare horseshoes, fitted ready to set, with nails and tools for setting them. You will see that you have a nosebag and either a pair of hobbles or a lariat rope and picket-pin for each of the ninety horses, and you will then see that in all other respects these men and horses are provided for active field service as cavalry and with rations of subsistence sufficient to last such a command from Camp Carleton to Camp Wright. Having done this, you yourself, with Surgeon Prentiss and Lieutenants Coleman and James, First Cavalry California Volunteers, all furnished with horses and mules agreeably with General Orders, No. 4, current series, herewith inclosed,* will proceed with Company B, First Cavalry California Volunteers, prepared as above, starting from Camp Carleton on the 2d proximo, to Camp Wright, and there report to Lieut. Col. Joseph R. West, commanding at that camp, who will be instructed to give you further orders. No officer of your command thus organized will be permitted to have one ounce more than the regulation allowance of baggage, including bedding and mess furniture and cooking utensils. To insure this you will cause such baggage, &c., to be weighed. See General Orders, No. 3,† current series, herewith inclosed, for your further information.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 31, 1862.

Lieut. Col. E. E. EYRE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Present:

COLONEL: As soon as you have prepared to move from Camp Carleton to Camp Wright on the 2d proximo direct Major Fergusson, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with all the troops then under his command, to proceed to Camp Drum, near New San Pedro, Cal., and report to the commanding officer at that camp. The result of this will be that there will be no troops or military supplies at Camp Carleton after the 2d proximo. If you will not have transportation sufficient for this movement you will make timely requisitions on Captain Moore, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, at New San Pedro, for what you absolutely require. You will be allowed only three six-mule teams for

* Omitted. † Here omitted, but see February 11, p. 858.

the movement of the headquarters First Cavalry California Volunteers, and Captain Fritz's company augmented to ninety, rank and file as directed by my letter to you bearing this date.

I am, colonel, respectfully, &c.,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1862.

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Second Cav. California Vols., Comdg. Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: Your dispatch relative to the detachment sent to Owen's River was received this morning. It is the general's desire, and you will so order, that Captain Rowe should command the expedition. This command will remain at Aurora until further orders from these headquarters. Should you desire further instructions as to the purposes of this expedition they will be furnished you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, March 31, 1862.

Capt. C. D. DOUGLAS:

CAPTAIN: You are directed by the colonel commanding the district immediately upon the receipt of this to detail a discreet and reliable non-commissioned officer and ten men to take post at Riley's, Liscombe's Hill, with instructions to furnish escorts from Daley's Ferry, on Mad River, by Bates', Riley's, and the trail to Minor's, as far as may be needed, to all trains with Government supplies, all express messengers to or from these or other military headquarters, to all Government mail riders, and so far as practicable to all private trains and traveling parties. You will order the detachment to take with them ten days' rations, a sufficient quantity of ammunition, and relieve them every ten days.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1862.
(Via Vancouver, Wash. Ter.)

First Lieut. JOHN MULLAN,
Second Artillery, U. S. Army, Commanding Walla Walla and Fort Benton Wagon Road Expedition:

SIR: In answer to your letter addressed to the general commanding the department, I am instructed to inform you that the general has written to the War Department relative to a continuance of the expedition under your command. Until advised as to the designs of the Government, the general desires you to retain the escort and await at

Cantonment Wright further instructions from these headquarters. As the Ninth Regiment of Infantry remains on this coast, the escort will, should this work be discontinued, repair to Fort Vancouver, where instructions will be received as to the distribution of the troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Drum, March 31, 1862.

Capt. JOHN C. CREMONY,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Present:

CAPTAIN: You will take five trusty cavalry soldiers and one six-mule team, with one day's rations of barley for all your horses and mules, and one day's rations of subsistence for yourself and men, including the teamster, and proceed to a camp beyond the Cahuenga Pass, which Captain Shirland visited yesterday, and bring from said camp all the property and arms you may find there, and such animals as you may see in that neighborhood which belonged to the party of citizens to whom the camp referred to belonged. You will arrest and bring to this camp any citizens which you may find at the point where those brought in by Captain Shirland were found, particularly a man named Powell and another man named Anderson, if they are there or near there. You will proceed and return via the road leading past Camp Latham. Take with you a political prisoner named Thomas J. Hodgkinson, now in confinement at this camp, to point out and identify the animals belonging to the party alluded to. See that you bring this prisoner back. You will return to-morrow evening.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., April 1, 1862.

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Inclosed herewith you will find letters and orders recently issued from these headquarters, which move some of the troops in this district toward Arizona.* I have ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Olney from Santa Barbara, where, with his two companies of the Second Infantry California Volunteers, he is now of no service, to San Diego, where he can replace Lieutenant-Colonel Dobbins, who will join Colonel Bowie at Camp Wright. This will give Colonel Bowie all his regiment at Fort Yuma and in advance of that post. Thus you can have calculations made of the amount of rations and forage which will be needed at Fort Yuma to supply, say, one battery of light artillery, two regiments of infantry, six companies of cavalry, 250 teamsters and employés, and say, 1,200 mules. The provisions now there are all we can count upon as certain. The rice has not yet arrived. It is problematical

* Not found as inclosures, but see Carleton to Bowie and Carleton to West, March 31, pp. 968, 969. See also Special Orders, No. 40, District of Southern California, March, 31, p. 968.

when the Jesup will get there; yet once upon the desert these mouths must eat or we have disaster, and the only way I can see to put this question beyond a doubt is for the general to order supplies at once by steam to the mouth of the Colorado. Time, now the hot weather is so rapidly coming on the desert, is everything. We cannot afford any delay at all. I shall do my best, but the doubts and delays hanging over the matter of having a plenty of supplies at Fort Yuma at once weigh upon me like an incubus. I cannot venture to put all these troops in motion out upon the desert without seeing beyond a doubt what they are to eat. See my letter on this point written last December. That was when I was counting on performing certain duties with 1,600 men. Sibley's advance and probable successes against Canby make it important now to increase the force. Increase proportionately the stores and have no delay. I trust the money asked for, also proportionately increased in amount to suit the new aspect of affairs, will be sent down on the return boat. Until a good supply of stores has been deposited at Fort Yuma we cannot afford the time it takes for sailing vessels to go around Cape Saint Lucas and beat up the Gulf of California to the mouth of the Colorado. I shall venture to get as many troops on this edge of the desert, and at and in advance of Fort Yuma as will be safe from the present state of our commissariat at Fort Yuma. The troops have to cross the Yuma Desert a company at a time. The movements I have ordered get some over at once and have others ready, so I gain all the time possible. By getting Lieutenant-Colonels West and Eyre at the Pima Villages, small parties of the enemy will not annoy me. The cavalry horses will become recruited a little, and we shall be ready to make another stride as soon as the rear reaches the Colorado; that stride will be Tucson; the next Mesilla Valley. I do not intend to arrive on the Rio Grande in disarray if I can help it, and if not in disarray, I trust with God's help to be able to strike one good blow for our country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., April 1, 1862.

Capt. R. W. KIRKHAM,
Assistant Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: If you will consider that the horses and mules now here, or to be fed from here, without including those cavalry horses in advance of Fort Yuma, consume 22,000 pounds of barley per day, you will readily see that unless you ship more to New San Pedro at once the supply on hand will be exhausted, and we shall have none to take with us on the road. We should have ahead the number of pounds indicated as being necessary at New San Pedro in my estimate made in December last. When may I expect the money? The teamsters will all quit soon unless they are paid at least a part of their wages. Abd-el-Kadir said with a plenty of barley he could cross any desert. So can I.

I am, captain, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., April 1, 1862.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Camp Wright:

SIR: Captain Thayer's company (C), Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will leave Camp Drum for Camp Wright this morning, and Colonel Bowie, with the band and three other companies of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will leave Camp Latham for Camp Wright on the 3d instant. Inclosed herewith you will find a letter of instructions* to Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, First Cavalry California Volunteers, who leaves Camp Carleton, near El Monte, for Camp Wright with Surgeon Prentiss, Lieutenants Coleman and James, and ninety sabers of the First Cavalry California Volunteers, on the 2d proximo. Give him such instructions as may be necessary to have him form a part of your command, already ordered to the Pima Villages. Captain Thayer has in charge two deserters from Company K, First Infantry California Volunteers, whom you will cause to be taken without fail to Fort Yuma, where they are to be tried by a general court-martial already ordered to convene at that post. The names of these deserters are Waite and Lowther. Cause Captain Davis to forward without delay charges and specifications against them to these headquarters. One of the first things which it will be necessary to have done as soon as you arrive at the Pima Villages will be to have a good supply of charcoal burned. The kiln should be formed under the guns of your work. We shall need for shoeing and repairs a good deal of charcoal. Your resources will be severely taxed to provide for all the wants which your forecast will suggest as incident to our contemplated movement over such a country. Time will be more precious and more to be husbanded in every possible way, where it will tell to our advantage in laying in stores for men and animals, than money, almost as precious as barley or bread. The season for mesquite beans is rapidly approaching. They are a fine food for horses, and even for men at a pinch. Employ the Indians to procure for you a large quantity. Take with you the artillery traveling forge, which I believe is now at Camp Wright. It is a mate to the one I have ordered Colonel Eyre to take with him. You will need them both. Get horse and mule shoes and nails at Fort Yuma. If you should hear that a battle has been fought near Tucson, and our people have wounded men, it will be important that you make every preparation for their safety, comfort, and convalescence, as you pass Fort Yuma, and that you get such wounded men under your protection at the sub-depot near the Pima Villages, or preferably, if possible, get them back to Fort Yuma as soon as the nature of their hurts will permit.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., April 1, 1862.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
Commanding at Camp Wright, Cal.:

SIR: As you will not take tents for your men from Camp Wright to Fort Yuma, you can turn them over to Lieutenant Vestal, acting assistant quartermaster, and when you leave Fort Yuma take with you as

* See Carleton to Eyre, March 31, p. 971.

many from that post as you will absolutely require at the Pima Villages. Mr. O'Campo, and perhaps Mr. Beard, will leave Los Angeles to see you, doubtless to-morrow, each having in view the supplying of your command with fresh beef. Mr. O'Campo represents his cattle as being gentle and easily driven, and fatter than those of Mr. Rains or Mr. Carlisle, of whom Mr. Beard will doubtless procure those he may kill for beef if he gets the contract. Mr. O'Campo has told me that he would drive and kill beef as required, provided he had the contract for supplying the whole command, at 9⅜ cents per pound. You can make a bargain with either or both of them, or with any other person, for what beef you will want, at such prices as will best subserve the interest of the Government. (See my letter of March 31, 1862.) I have directed Lieutenant Hammond to forward to you, starting early to-morrow morning, 9,725 yards of manta, 300 blue sack coats, and say, 300 pairs of bootees. If it is possible, take with you all the clothing now at Camp Wright as far as Fort Yuma. It belongs to the First Infantry and First Cavalry and we cannot afford to leave it for another regiment without risk that our own men will suffer. Of course all of the Fifth who go with us must share, and share alike, with the First in everything; those who stay back Colonel Bowie will doubtless provide for. All teams, except those named to go with you across the desert and two kept for camp purposes, must be ordered to New San Pedro at once. Other troops and supplies await them even now. Send back to San Diego empty the two teams just ordered from the post to Camp Wright with clothing and provisions. The teams which go with Captain Thayer's company, those which take the manta, &c., and those which went with Captain Smith's company, Fifth Infantry, must return to San Pedro without delay. Forward the letters for Fort Yuma by Mr. Jones if Keene is not at Camp Wright; otherwise, by Keene.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,

Los Angeles, Cal., April 1, 1862.

Maj. EDWIN A. RIGG,

Commanding at Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MAJOR: Inclosed herewith you will find the copy of a letter written by myself to Lieutenant-Colonel West, which authorizes him to draw certain supplies from your post.* You will give Colonel West every facility in your power to make his command effective, and all without the least delay. Issue to Colonel West twenty or more of your best aparejos. He may be required to move some detachment across the mountains with its supplies on pack-mules. Inclosed you will find a certified copy of a letter from General Wright to myself in relation to an amnesty granted by the President to political prisoners under certain conditions, which you will see fulfilled to the letter in each case except that of Hayward. Have gathered a good quantity of mesquite beans to take the place of barley as soon as they are ripe enough. See that they are properly cured. You can hire Indians to help do this. I am waiting anxiously to hear the result of the expedition against

* See next, *ante*.

Tucson. Keep your command in the highest state of drill and discipline. The paymaster will come down on the Senator on the 7th instant and proceed at once to Fort Yuma to pay your command.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, April 1, 1862.

Capt. D. B. AKEY,
Commanding Fort Humboldt:

CAPTAIN: The Indians in Humboldt County having commenced a destructive warfare upon the white inhabitants, it has become necessary to abandon the pacific policy indicated in your instructions dated March 13, 1862. The colonel commanding the district directs that hereafter until further orders you will give no quarter to any Indians (except women and children) that may be found in the field, sparing and protecting only those Indians who shall voluntarily come in and surrender themselves.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Capt. Thomas E. Ketcham, commanding Fort Baker.)

HDQRS. FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORY INFANTRY,
San Francisco, Cal., April 1, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Headquarters Department Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Since my last communication, dated March 1, referring to the progress made in the organization of this regiment, I have the honor to submit the following report: Accompanying is respectfully transmitted consolidated tri-monthly report of officers and men at Alcatraz Island, exhibiting the organization of Company A, with eighty-one men and three officers, mustered into service by Capt. W. A. Winder, Third Artillery, U. S. Army. Of the 184 recruits unassigned, 80 men with their officers will be mustered into service to-day and organization of Company B completed. The remaining 104, divided into two skeleton companies, are commanded by first lieutenants each, mustered into service in accordance with General Orders, No. 61, Adjutant-General's Office, August 19, 1861. Of these detachments one lacks twenty-one men of the minimum standard, and I have extended the time to complete the company to the 5th instant. The other lacks thirty-five men, and the time to complete is extended to the 10th instant. James Tilton, who was advised in my last communication as having been appointed lieutenant-colonel, has declined the appointment on account of ill health, as incapacitating him for the duties of the position. The place has not yet been filled. Asst. Surg. Samuel Whittemore, having passed the board for the examination of officers in this regiment, was, on the

10th ultimo, mustered into service, and assigned to duty at these headquarters. Of the three companies authorized to be formed in Washington Territory and Oregon I have intelligence only from Captain Peabody's on Puget Sound, and the report exhibits very little progress. The difficulty of communication with the interior is no doubt the cause of my not having heard from Captains Moore and Cannady, in the Columbia River district. Since my last report authority has been given to M. K. Shearer to organize a company for this regiment at Placerville, in this State, and to William M. Knox for one in Sacramento and Calaveras Counties, the time limited to the 1st May. I am also about giving authority to organize another company in this city, recruiting to commence when the two remaining companies, now incomplete, on Alcatraz Island, are full. This will make the last of the ten companies to complete the regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, April 2, 1862.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern District of California:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that the party sent out in pursuance with instructions received from district headquarters to cleanse and put the wells on the desert in good order, as far as Indian Well, have returned, and Lieutenant Wood, who had charge, reports Cooke's Wells in good order, and plenty of water; Alamo thoroughly cleansed and barrels sunk, non-commissioned officer and one private left in charge; New River Station, seven feet of water in the well, but could not repair for want of lumber. Had a new well dug at Indian Well, four feet square and twenty-nine feet deep; plenty of water. I will send another party to repair at New River, but for want of lumber will have to depend upon barrels, unless I can procure enough from Captain Johnson, in which case it will be carted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,

Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, April 2, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,

Commanding Southern District, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have ordered Captain Calloway and his command forward to take possession of the Pimas. He will march from Grinnel's on the 6th. The hay put in between the Pimas and Veck's Station has all been destroyed. He will have with him Captain Pishon's company of cavalry and McCleave's, under the command of First Lieutenant Harvey. I have instructed him to intrench himself at that point and throw his cavalry forward into Tucson by a cross-cut and surprise them there, returning, if necessary, to the Pimas, where he will remain as a reserve. I have forwarded him two 12-pounder mountain howitzers with sixty rounds, eight shells, thirty-six spherical shot, and sixteen canister. With his force he can hold his position when taken and cut

up Captain Hunter's command. In the absence of any means to purchase wheat or other necessaries from the Indians with, I furnished him with several bales of manta and cotton handkerchiefs, which to them is of more value than money. The mill of White's is not totally destroyed, the running gear only being mutilated. A few hundred dollars would put it in running order again. The wheat he had purchased has been returned to the Indians, and of course is for sale again to any purchasers. Belts, however, would be required, which would have to be sent from California. Captain Smith's company, Fifth Infantry, would arrive at Grinnel's on the 5th and intrench there, receiving and protecting Government property as it may arrive. For the want of transportation it has been impossible to get a sufficient quantity of subsistence stores and forage at that point to move forward. Mr. Grinnel reports having no beef-cattle. I have forwarded ten head from this post for the use of the troops en route, and will forward twenty head more in the morning to Grinnel's, which has been purchased from Mr. Yager to be delivered there for $28 per head. I have just received information that the pickets at Gila Bend had been driven in by a party of Hunter's command, and one of Captain McCleave's men shot in the shoulder, a flesh wound only. Captain Pishon made chase, but could not come up with them. In all probability they have destroyed the hay at the station between the Pimas and Grinnel's. There are now about five tons of hay at the Alamo, and as fast as I can get transportation your instructions are being carried out. I have not received any advice from the mouth of the river. Captain Johnson expects his boat up hourly with stores. As soon as I receive advices of their arrival I will forward as directed special express to headquarters with the fact. Captain Smith's company, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, marched from this post for Grinnel's on the night of the 31st of March, and would reach there on the 5th. I forwarded to-day for the same point 22,000 pounds barley. The hay now in stacks at Hay Camp and Mission Camp amounts to nearly seventy tons. The teams on their return trip from Grinnel's haul to Gila City, which will soon supply that point with the amount the colonel requires there. The want of tools for cutting has retarded getting hay very much, and the limited transportation for hauling. Mr. Yager will have twenty tons of hay at Arizona City by the 25th of April. There are ten tons also at Cooke's Wells. Grinnel has commenced cutting hay for the stations above, and every point of the colonel's instructions is being carried out as promptly as means will permit. I would respectfully inform the district commander that his instructions in reference to Señor Sepulveda and party were strictly complied with. If the colonel will permit me, I would suggest that all letters or correspondence with Sonora should pass through district headquarters for the approval of the commanding officer before coming here. I would also respectfully inform the colonel commanding that Señor Sepulveda voluntarily informed me that if he could be of any service to the Government of which he is a citizen, viz, United States, he was at their service, believing that the prosperity and safety of Sonora depended upon the success of our Army, and that whilst in Sonora he would use his influence and that of his friends there to prevent any arrangement being entered into with the Confederates. He also volunteered to forward to me any information which would be of service to the district commander at his own expense.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,

Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 41. } *New San Pedro, Cal., April 2, 1862.*

I. Capt. M. A. McLaughlin, Company D, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, with thirty picked men and picked horses selected from his own company, will report without delay to the colonel commanding the district at Camp Drum, Cal., for detached service on the desert of at least thirty-six days' duration.

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By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 43. } *Los Angeles, Cal., April 3, 1862.*

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III. Colonel Bowie, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will cause to be drawn ten days' subsistence for his command, which will take up its march for Camp Wright, Cal., on the 5th instant. The troops will have but one tent for the band and non-commissioned staff, and two for each company. The officers of each company will be allowed one wall tent. The allowance of baggage will under no circumstances exceed eighty pounds for each company officer, including clothing, bedding, and mess furniture and cooking utensils. The non-commissioned staff and band will be allowed one wagon—each company two wagons. After the band and company property, &c., has been loaded the weight on each wagon will be increased to 3,000 pounds by adding barley as forage for the mules. First Lieutenant Hammond, regimental quartermaster First Infantry California Volunteers, is charged with weighing the loading of each wagon. He will report to these headquarters in writing with what property each wagon is loaded.

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JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., April 3, 1862.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
Commanding at Camp Wright, Cal.:

SIR: The party guarding supplies at Carriso Creek must be made up entirely of people from the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers. Have Captain Roberts' company prepared to move (fitted in every respect for active field service) at an hour's notice.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., April 3, 1862.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have received your letters dated March 25 and 26, 1862. The two mountain howitzers which you have sent on with Lieutenant

Phelan are the two which you are to transfer to Lieutenant-Colonel West. Sink a trench so the pipe of your water-works will be below ground; have the pump and the mules which work it at such a point and so defended by an epaulement or traverse, or some other defensive embankment, as to shield them completely from even an artillery fire. All this is left to your own judgment. The present locality, with the bare pipe running up the hill, is the worst possible arrangement. I would suggest the digging of the trench and preparing the place for the pump and mules before you will make any change of the pipe, &c., from their present position. As soon as Colonel West has left to go to the Pima Villages I wish to be informed exactly how much barley you have and how many teams you have at work, and what each team is employed in doing. If those men who refused to carry their knapsacks are really penitent, you are at liberty to release them and return the charges against them to me. The soldiers of California will soon learn, I trust, that our business is an earnest business, and a serious business, and no child's play. When this is well learned we shall afterward have no trouble. The forage and rations which you have placed upon the desert will be convenient for Lieutenant-Colonel West. I have furnished Colonel West with manta to pay the Indians for service, wheat, &c. He may spare you a very little for those Indians whom you may hereafter employ. Send word to Mr. Rhodes that we shall want his cattle if they are fat. Tell Captain Johnson he can build the boat on the other side of the river, and hereafter can have the Cocopah tie up on the other side, but at his own risk. Keep H. C. Minor in arrest, as well as all other of the political prisoners, until you have sent to these headquarters the oath of allegiance, signed by each one on a separate sheet of paper, and sworn to in the presence of all the officers and men for duty in your command on the parade, and until you have heard from me what disposition then to make of them. I inclose a copy of a form for the oath. Let the officers witness the signature of each man. Then, if afterward we find any of these men in the ranks of the enemy, or giving aid, intelligence, or comfort to him, we shall have an abundance of witnesses to their oath, and shall have, according to the rules of war, a just right to hang them up without further ceremony. They should understand this. I inclose for trial before the court of which you are the president charges against Private Edward Fitzgerald, Company F, Sixth Infantry, U. S. Army. Send at once all horses and mules and such horse equipage as may have come to Fort Yuma with them which belonged to the Showalter party, and which you now have at Fort Yuma, to Captain McLaughlin, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, near Temecula, Cal. I hope our people will have luck at Tucson, but I am afraid so much time will have been lost waiting for Weaver's movements the enemy will have gotten out of the way. I trust we shall yet recover Captain McCleave. His capture will teach others to have out an advance-guard to give notice of danger, even if the whole party be of but three persons. Keep every man busy. Remember our wants in hay, in mesquite beans, in everything that man or horse can live upon, and husband every resource tending to this end. Have a plenty of coal burned. Set all your smiths at work fitting muleshoes and horseshoes. Have every wagon in good repair. Inspect everything yourself.

I am, major, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—Save every bag, and have all you save baled compactly for transportation.

FORT BAKER, CAL., *April 3, 1862.*

Lieut. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Humboldt Military District:

SIR: I deem it my duty to report to you that a party of whites (citizens) have been out hunting Indians in the vicinity of Eel River, and they say that seventeen bucks were killed by the party and the women and children were turned loose. I have also been informed that there are quite a number of citizens who intend, as soon as the snow goes off, to make a business of killing the bucks wherever they can find them and selling the women and children into slavery. It is supposed that they will make their headquarters somewhere in the neighborhood of Fort Seward, taking their captives into Long Valley, there selling them to certain parties at $37.50 per head, who put them in a covered wagon, take them down to the settlements, and there dispose of them at a very handsome profit. One person is said to have made $15,000 last season in the business. It looks like an exaggerated statement; but say that one ranch is taken with ten women and twenty children, it amounts to the sum of $1,125, which is more money than men of that class can make in any other line of business. Captain Akey, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, passed through Long Valley on his way to Fort Seward last winter, and he can undoubtedly give the colonel commanding many particulars in regard to persons there. I respectfully await the instructions of the colonel commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS E. KETCHAM,
Captain, Third Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 4, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch of the 28th ultimo received, and officers ordered East. I beg leave to respectfully recommend to the Honorable Secretary of War that Colonel Carleton be appointed brigadier. He has a large district, with thirty companies of troops, and intrusted with an important expedition.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, April 4, 1862.

Capt. WILLIAM M. JOHNS,
Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. at Fort Gaston:

CAPTAIN: The colonel commanding the district desires that you will keep a strict watch on the Indians in Hoopa Valley, and in the event of your perceiving any preparations among them to commence hostilities that you will immediately report by express to these headquarters. If the case should be so urgent in your opinion as to require re-enforcements to be immediately forwarded from San Francisco, you will at the same time telegraph by Weaverville to department headquarters.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, April 4, 1862.

Capt. C. D. DOUGLAS,
Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Fort Anderson:

CAPTAIN: Your letter of the 1st instant is just received. You are authorized to make such arrangements with respect to your guides as you find to be necessary. The colonel commanding the district desires you to reconnoiter the ground at Simmons' ranch, about four miles above Minor's, and report whether the site is adapted to a military post. The direct trail from Arcata to Weaverville passes by or near there. This trail has been abandoned only from fear of Indians. It is important to have it protected, and your post would have been established with that view at Simmons' but for the information received at Minor's that there is no level ground there. The colonel commanding is now told that the information was incorrect. He therefore desires from you a report as soon as possible as to the eligibility of the site as a post, particularly in regard to wood. water, pasturage, and the river crossing.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, April 4, 1862.

Capt. C. D. DOUGLAS,
Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Fort Anderson:

CAPTAIN: Your dispatch of this date is the first official report received of any engagement with the Indians. The particulars will be forwarded to department headquarters by the first steamer. The colonel commanding regrets that he has no men to send you at present. Captain Akey is on a scout with all the men that can be spared from the post. But the eleven men of your command now at Riley's will be relieved immediately by a detachment of Company E, Second Cavalry California Volunteers. Until further orders you will furnish escorts from your post to Fort Gaston and to Riley's for all trains with Government supplies, all military expresses, all U. S. mail riders, and so far as practicable for private trains. If the Indian killed was positively identified by the hospital steward as a Hoopa Indian, you will instruct Lieutenant Johnson to prepare his affidavit to the fact, to be signed by him and sworn to before a commissioned officer, and then forwarded immediately to these headquarters. So far as possible you will take care to keep always one-half of your effective men at the post.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, April 4, 1862.

Captain STUART,
Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Fort Ter-Waw:

CAPTAIN: The colonel commanding the district desires you to keep as strict a watch as possible upon the Klamath Indians in your vicinity,

and in the event of your having any positive information of their preparing to commence hostilities to report immediately to these headquarters by express.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the 1st instant from Col. Justus Steinberger, First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers.* The progress made by Colonel Steinberger in filling his regiment is highly gratifying. He has obtained an excellent class of men, and the zeal, energy, and interest he is manifesting warrant the belief that he will at an early day present to the Government a command that will do good service. Colonel Steinberger will shortly move with four companies to Fort Vancouver, and I shall then place him in command of the District of Oregon. I hope after the completion of organizations of the infantry regiment of Colonel Steinberger and the cavalry regiment of Colonel Cornelius that I shall be able to withdraw the battalions of the Second and Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, which were sent up to that country in an emergency to relieve the regular troops ordered East. It is of the greatest importance to keep the volunteer regiment embodied, as far as the exigencies of the service will admit, both on the score of economy and discipline. The health of the troops in the department is good, and they are well supplied by the different staff departments. Our subsistence, clothing, and medical stores have mostly been procured on this coast, and all of good quality. We have been embarassed for want of funds, especially in the quartermaster's department. The contractors have suffered pecuniarily, in consequence of their dues from the Government being so long withheld, but I take pleasure in bearing testimony to their patriotism, and the cheerfulness with which they have continued to furnish supplies on credit in this our time of need. The weather is improving, and the roads in Southern California will soon be in good order. Colonel Carleton's troops are moving on Fort Yuma and beyond. The troops for the protection of the Overland Mail Route will be advanced as soon as the mountains can be passed. I have this moment received from the Governor of the State a copy of your telegraphic dispatch of the 3d instant, directing that recruiting for volunteers shall cease. I have no late intelligence from New Mexico. Rumor states that Sibley has a force of 3,000 men there, but I doubt not that Canby can hold him in check until Carleton approaches. The political status of this country is unchanged. Quiet throughout.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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* See p. 977.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, April 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Pacific Department, San Francisco:

GENERAL: The following telegraphic dispatch has this day been received by His Excellency Governor Stanford:

WASHINGTON, *April 3, 1862.*

TO GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA:

Volunteer recruiting service will cease from this date.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. C. KIBBE,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 5, 1862.

Maj. Richard C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters, will proceed to-morrow on the steamer Senator to the District of Southern California and make a minute inspection of the troops at the different camps. The attention of Major Drum will be specially directed to an examination of the capacity of the officers conducting the administrative and staff departments, the fidelity and economy of their disbursements, the condition of the public property, and the amount of money on hand, and, finally, whether the supplies are sufficient and suitable for a campaign.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 5, 1862.

1. During the absence of Maj. Richard C. Drum on inspection duty in the southern district, the duties of assistant adjutant-general will be performed by Capt. Ralph W. Kirkham, assistant quartermaster.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, Cal., April 5, 1862.

Second Lieut. N. P. PIERCE,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Camp Drum:

SIR: You will proceed with a non-commissioned officer and nine privates, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, by the way of Cajon Pass, Lane's Crossing of the Mojave, to Camp Cady, on the Mojave River, which is eleven miles below where the Salt Lake road leaves that river, and there shelter yourself and party in a field-work which was thrown up at that point by Colonel Carleton two years since. It is

reported that there is a large body of men east of Beale's Crossing on the Colorado River, and it is possible, though not probable, that they will attempt to enter California by the Mojave route. The object in sending you to Camp Cady is to give the colonel commanding timely notice, if such should be their purpose, and to send to him any intelligence which you may receive of their movements. By putting your men and animals inside of the work, spies or a small number of scouts from such a party, coming up the river, would not know of your presence until they came so close that their escape would be impossible. From these you would be able to get information, indirectly at least, of those who follow them. So also, if small bodies of secessionists attempt to leave this State to join such a party you will be at a point where you can readily intercept them. In marching to and from that point you will be sure to have an advance guard of one or two men 300 or 400 yards in front of you, lest you might fall into some ambush. You will have one six-mule team for the transportation of your subsistence and forage. Get one or two scythes from the depot at New San Pedro, if they have them, to cut hay for your horses while at Camp Cady. If you cannot get scythes, your men must cut it with their knives and bring it into the work in their blankets, if necessary. The colonel commanding relies greatly on your prudence, vigilance, and energy in executing these orders. You will remain in Camp Cady and in that neighborhood eleven days, when, if you receive no intelligence of the body of men alluded to above, you will return by easy marches to your proper station.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,

First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,

New San Pedro, Cal., April 5, 1862.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE:

COLONEL: The colonel commanding directs that immediately upon your arrival at Camp Wright you forward by express to these headquarters a full statement of all subsistence stores you have on hand at that time, including the subsistence you may find at Camp Wright upon your arrival at that post. The colonel commanding also directs that without delay you make the necessary requisition for clothing and ammunition for your entire regiment. Each man should have, after your arrival at Fort Yuma, somewhere in the neighborhood of 200 rounds of ammunition.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,

First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP WRIGHT,

Oak Grove, San Diego County, Cal., April 5, 1862.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Southern California, Los Angeles:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of instructions from the colonel commanding the district, of date 31st ultimo and 1st instant, relating to a forward movement. As soon as the train

of thirty wagons arrives from New San Pedro I shall push on without delay. The clothing, subsistence, and forage are all ready to be loaded upon the train on the same night of their arrival, and the command will march the next morning. Instructions will be left for Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, should he not arrive in the meantime. In crossing the desert to Fort Yuma I shall keep the command together as much as the supply of water will permit. I inclose a requisition for articles of indispensable necessity, and request that they be forwarded by some speedy means to overtake me. There are picks, but no handles, and not a single long-handled shovel here. The scythes are much required. There are but seventy-two water kegs on hand; all that have yet been received. Two storm flags were received to-day from San Diego, invoiced as worthless, and utterly so. I desire to be informed by what title the post I am instructed to establish shall be designated. All trains arriving here have been heretofore either promptly returned or dispatched. Two arrived from San Diego last evening and returned this morning. Those that Captain Smith brought only remained over night. Captain Thayer's and the manta teams will be returned without delay. But two teams have been kept at this post during the last fortnight. The officer to whom I turn over will receive instructions not to increase the number.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HEADQUARTERS CAMP WRIGHT, *Oak Grove, San Diego County, Cal., April 5, 1862.*

I. Companies C and K, First Infantry California Volunteers, and Companies B and G, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice, with the field equipage provided by General Orders, No. 3, headquarters District of Southern California, February 11, 1862. Commanders of companies are required to see that not an ounce more than that order allows be loaded upon their wagons. Twenty rounds of ammunition per man will be carried in cartridge-boxes.

* * * * * * *

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 5, 1862.

Col. JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
First Regt. Washington Territory Vols., San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: A telegraphic dispatch from the Adjutant-General of the Army directs that the volunteer recruiting service will cease from the date thereof. You will, therefore, the general directs, call in all recruiting parties and consolidate the number of men enlisted and form them into companies at Alcatraz Island, preparatory to embarking for Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 7, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

I have received a copy of your dispatch of 3d instant to Governor of California. Is it intended to suspend the organization of the Washington Territory regiment? Colonel Steinberger has now enrolled more than 400 men, and I earnestly recommend that the regiment be completed, as it will be required immediately for service in the Indian country.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *April 7, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding U. S. Forces of the Pacific:

SIR: I deem it my duty to inform you of all the facts in relation to the detention and recovery of the U. S. mail on yesterday. The steamer Saint Louis arrived at the wharf in this city yesterday at 12 m. with eight bags of U. S. mail matter from Acapulco, Panama, and South America. When the boat touched the wharf the mail carrier and one of my clerks (both sworn officers of the United States Government) were on the wharf and requested the purser of the ship to deliver the mails, so that they might be brought immediately to the post-office. This he refused to do, without a written order from Messrs. Forbes & Babcock, agents for the steamer. My clerk went immediately to the office of Messrs. Forbes & Babcock and found a clerk, who declined to issue the order. My clerk reported these facts to me. I then went to the office myself and the clerk said he would send up to the church for Mr. Babcock, and he would notify me at the post-office of the result. After waiting at my office an hour I called on you for the force which you kindly furnished for the purpose of seizing the mail by force, if necessary, and conveying it to the post-office. I preceded the soldiers about five minutes to the ship. I found the captain had left and the ship was in charge of the first officer. The first officer said there was no mail on board the ship and said he should forbid my searching the ship. At this moment the soldiers arrived, and an agent of the company in a moment after. The mails, consisting of eight bags of letters and papers, were delivered to me and brought to the post-office, where they arrived about 3 p. m.—they should have been at the office in ten minutes after the arrival of the ship. For your prompt answer to my call for assistance, I return my sincere thanks.

Yours, very truly,

S. H. PARKER,
Postmaster.

GUAYMAS, SONORA, MEXICO, *April 7, 1862.*

Brigadier-General WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: As a loyal citizen of the United States I take the liberty of addressing to you this communication, and inclosing to you the accompanying correspondence,* obtained while at Ures, the capital of Sonora

* See Sibley to the Governor of the State of Sonora, December 16, 1861, p. 766, and inclosures Nos. 1 to 6 to letter of Alden to Wright, April 26, p. 1030.

(from whence I returned three days since), through the politeness of Don Manuel Escalante, a reputed confidential friend of Governor Pesqueira and at present deputy from Hermosillo to the Sonoran Legislature, now in session. This correspondence was obtained with the understanding that it would be communicated directly to San Francisco to yourself, and to the Evening Bulletin for publication. Mr. W. G. Moody, the correspondent for the above-named paper, accompanied me in my trip. The replies of Governor Pesqueira to the communications of Sibley and Reily were positively promised us, and we were told that they were being translated for us, for which reason we delayed two days in Ures beyond our time of departure, but were unsuccessful in obtaining them. This morning's mail brought a note (copy of which is marked G) to Mr. Moody, requesting the correspondence to be withheld until the next steamer. Now, for what reason this request is made, why copies of the Governor's replies were withheld after being promised, and what the contents of those replies were, is to a considerable extent a matter of conjecture. Escalante represented to me positively, and such was the belief in Ures and Hermosillo, that Pesqueira denied the privilege of pursuing Indians into Sonora and of a depot at Guaymas, and that he declined to answer Sibley's interrogatory whether he respected the convention of the United States and Mexico relative to the right of transit for troops and munitions. Reily, however, while in this city boasted that he had obtained all the privileges asked for, and even more; that Pesqueira was friendly to them and their cause, and was only restrained from more open demonstrations of his good will by the opposition of his people and their fears of the designs of the Confederates. I do not credit, however, the assertions of Reily, for it is well understood that Pesqueira is friendly to the North, and I have no doubt that such is the fact. Such at least is the unmistakable feeling of every Mexican in Sonora. They fear the Confederates for evident reasons. There is considerable apprehension felt on the part of the Government here, and freely expressed, that it is the design of the Confederates to make an incursion into this State under some pretext or another, and that the privileges asked for by Sibley are in pursuance of that plan. That such is their plan I infer, not only from the nature of the case, but from intimations of Reily when here and the boastful tone of secessionists in this city since his departure. That Reily made arrangements while in this place for obtaining supplies from San Francisco and other places I have no doubt. That he made proposals to that effect to parties here I am positively informed. I hope to obtain particulars before this letter is mailed. The complications of Sonora politics and their relations to the interests of the United States are somewhat interesting and curious, and possibly important, and I may be pardoned in saying a few words relative thereto. It is currently reported and believed here that the convention of the allied powers with the Juarez Government has resulted in a scheme whereby the local and State governments are to be shorn of much of their present power and looseness of obligation to the central Government. The import duties and revenues generally are to be collected by new appointees under foreign direction and control, and the proceeds applied to the new administration of the Government; the balance to the payment of foreign bonds and reimbursement for present advances.

I have reliable information that Pesqueira has openly declared that rather than submit to such terms he will resist and throw Sonora into the arms of the United States. That he is determined to be in a state

of preparedness for future contingencies of some sort is evidenced by the new activity prevailing at present in his military establishment. It must be remembered that Sonora has for several years maintained a quasi independence of the central Government; that Pesqueira has refused the control of the custom-house to the appointees of the central Government, and that its revenues are paid out on his (Pesqueira's) orders for State expenses. The above alleged terms of the allied convention are universally considered to be disgraceful, and it is the freely spoken opinion of intelligent Mexicans that Sonora has but one course left, viz, annexation to the United States. Should such an event happen as that above indicated, that and the evident designs of Confederates upon this State, together with the interests of the foreign powers, would present a somewhat curious entanglement. Of the present measures to be taken, if any are necessary, you are the judge. My intention is only to put you in possession of such facts and current beliefs and opinions as fall under my observation and which it may be important for you to know. I may be allowed to say, however, that it is the belief of all Americans that the interests of the United States demand the presence of a man-of-war in this port. In the opinion above expressed, as to the disposition of Governor Pesqueira toward the United States and the nature of his replies to Sibley, I have endeavored to do full justice to the Governor, but from his desire to suppress, or at least delay, the publication of his correspondence it is not improbable that he may have somehow entangled himself with them. That he fears them and their designs I am positively informed, and that he may have resorted to finesse is pretty evident. As I am an entire stranger to you, I take the liberty to refer you for information concerning myself to Collector Rankin, Senators Shafter, Hathaway, and Perkins; also my friend L. R. Lull.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. WATERMAN.

[Inclosure G.]

URES, *April 4, 1862.*

Mr. MOODY:

At the last hour Governor Pesqueira has told me to write you for the purpose of telling you that it would be very convenient not to publish the copies you have. I have promised him that you would send them up to San Francisco. In this intelligence I beg you not to send them until the next steamer. I am very tight in the moment I write the present.

Yours, very truly,

M. ESCALANTE.

GUAYMAS, *April 7, 1862.*

FARRELLY ALDEN, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: While attending to some private business with the Government at Ures some ten days since, I learned that Col. James Reily, of the Army of New Mexico, had been visiting Governor Pesqueira, of this State, to whom he was the bearer of dispatches from Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley, C. S. Army, commanding Army of New Mexico. An acquaintance, Don Manuel Escalante, having this correspondence in his office, which he was translating for the Governor, I asked him for copies, which he permitted me to take after he had finished his translations. When Señor Escalante left his office to take his Spanish

copies to the Governor he put the originals into the hands of a friend and myself to commence copying while he was absent upon his errand. My friend, F. H. Waterman, of San Francisco, and myself immediately set to work, and writing rapidly, finished our work in about half an hour, and Señor Escalante not having returned, we took our copies with us and strolled out for half an hour or so. Upon our return we learned that Señor Escalante had been in for a moment, and had taken away with him the original correspondence. In the evening, when we again called upon Señor Escalante, he told us that the Governor had sent him for the originals, but that he would be sure to get us copies within a few days. We informed him that we would [not] trouble him in that respect, but did press him for Governor Pesqueira's answers to the notes of General Sibley and Colonel Reily, which we informed him we had taken full copies of during the time he was first absent with the Governor. These Señor Escalante assured us we should have, at the same time informing us that they were quite lengthy. We prolonged our stay in Ures two days beyond our time for the purpose of obtaining those copies, which failing to get, we left under the assurance that they should be forwarded to us. To-day, instead of receiving the wished-for copies, I received Señor Escalante's note of the 4th instant. Deeming this matter of sufficient importance, I herewith inclose you copies* of what I have, for the use of the State Department at Washington. Señor Escalante was formerly prefect of Hermosillo, now a member of the Sonora Congress.

Yours, truly,

W. G. MOODY.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP WRIGHT,
Oak Grove, San Diego County, Cal., April 7, 1862.

Maj. THEO. A. COULT,
Fifth California Volunteer Infantry:

I hereby turn over this command to you. There are four wagons en route for the post from San Pedro loaded with potatoes, &c. Be good enough to have 1,000 pounds of potatoes taken from them and handed to Lieutenant Vestal, acting commissary of subsistence. Require the teams to continue on without delay to Fort Yuma. See that they have ten days' forage, twelve pounds to the mule, 2,880 pounds. Should they not be able to take that much barley let them draw the deficiency from Lieutenant Qualey, at Carriso Creek. Impress upon the teamsters the necessity of dispatch or my whole command will be retarded.

Wishing you a successful command, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First California Volunteer Infantry, Comdg.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Wright, April 7, 1862.

Lieut. Col. E. E. EYRE,
First California Volunteer Cavalry, Camp Wright:

On the 9th instant you will march with your command, eight wagons and one portable forge, from this post, and if possible overtake me at

* See Sibley to the Governor of the State of Sonora, December 16, 1861, p. 766; inclosures Nos. 1 to 6 to letter of Alden to Wright, April 26, p. 1030, and Escalante to Moody, next, *ante*.

Vallecito on the evening of the 10th instant. Take with you eight days' rations and eight days' forage for your animals. Should you lack full transportation for the latter, draw the deficiency at Carriso Creek when you reach that depot.

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I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Lieutenant-Colonel First California Volunteer Infantry, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 7, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have sent orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Olney, of your regiment, to break up his camp at Santa Barbara and repair to this place with the two companies under his command. He will reach here about the 14th, and on the first steamer thereafter embark with the companies for your headquarters. The late outrages of the Indians in your district require prompt, decisive action to punish them. Should the force which will be at your disposal still be inadequate to make a clean sweep, I will endeavor to throw a column on the southern boundary of your district, to advance north and co-operate with you. The Indian difficulties in the Humboldt District have been growing worse and worse for years, and I am determined to settle them now for the last time. Every Indian you may capture, and who has been engaged in hostilities present or past, shall be hung on the spot. Spare the women and children. Allow no citizens, unless employed by your order, to accompany the troops in the field. The officers of the medical department serving in your district, although assigned to posts, are nevertheless liable to any service in the field or elsewhere as the exigencies of the service may require. An assistant surgeon in place of Dr. Todd, promoted, will report to you in a few days. I have full faith in your ability, activity, energy, and zeal, and I take great pleasure in confiding to your hands the final settlement of this war.

With great regard, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Guaymas, April 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Pacific Department of War, &c.:

SIR: I am indebted to Fred. H. Waterman, esq., for copies of the correspondence* between Col. James Reily, of the C. S. Army, and Governor Pesqueira, of this State, so far as the colonel is concerned. I have no copies of the Governor's replies, but I have reason to believe you will get the latter through some other channel. Mr. Waterman proposes to send you his copies by first opportunity, this mail. Orders will probably go by next (present) steamer for $5,000 worth of guns

* See inclosures Alden to Wright, April 26, p. 1030.

and ammunition for the government of this State, to be paid for, I think, by drafts on the banking house of Messrs. Bours, in Stockton, drawn by T. Robinson Bours, of Alamos, in this State. The government of the city have of late caused every foreigner here to register his name and what fire-arms he has. The English war steamer Mutine is in port, and negotiations have been going on in relation to the late forced loan. Her presence prevents the forcible entry into the warehouse of Juan A. Robinson to take goods to cover the amount of his assessment. The merchants of the place have addressed an appeal to Captain Graham, of the Mutine, to protect them in case of need. Captain G[raham] has sent an express to the admiral down the coast for instructions and power. Meanwhile he informs me that he will not leave us in the present state of affairs, which are daily becoming more complicated, the result of which is hard to foresee. But with such an unstable government, the repeated forced loans, the government bankrupt, and an almost certain invasion by Southern Texas troops into the State, we sadly need the presence of some power to protect American lives and property in this portion of Mexico. I make the communication that you may govern yourself according to circumstances. Yesterday the Mutine siezed a small Mexican schooner, supposed to have on board some $5,000 belonging to government. She has been released, but without finding the money on board.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WM. L. BAKER,
U. S. Consul.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, April 9, 1862.

Col. J. H. CARLETON, or
MILITARY COMMANDER OF SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA:

SIR: I hereby request that you will detail a sufficient military force from your command to this city without delay to assist me in arresting and detaining the person of A. J. King, the present under sheriff of this county, and a notorious secessionist, who yesterday brought into this city and ostentatiously displayed before a large crowd of citizens an elegantly engraved and framed lithographic portrait, life size, of the rebel General Beauregard, thereby seeking to give éclat in a disaffected community to the rebel cause, and who in my presence has disavowed all allegiance to our National Government, at the same time proclaiming that of Jeff. Davis the only constitutional government that we had. As the said King is a desperate man, and as there is a possibility that a rescue might be attempted (as a majority of this community sympathizes with the rebellion), I would suggest that celerity and secrecy be observed, and that a force sufficient for contingencies be detailed. I would add that should the colonel commanding this district think it preferable to make this arrest directly, without the interference of the marshal, as a military arrest, I should perfectly concur with him in the wisdom of such a course, in which case the foregoing requisition to stand void and of no effect. Under all circumstances I should desire to act in entire unison with the military authorities of this department in this matter, but particularly so, as the Federal civil authority is almost powerless in this section; and as all parties arrested by the marshal would have to be turned over to the military, owing to the fact

that the local county jail is entirely in the hands of secession sympathizers. Please, sir, to early advise me of the receipt of this communication, and also to make any suggestions that may occur.

I am, sir, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

HENRY D. BARROWS,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of California.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, Cal., April 11, 1862.

Upon the receipt of the original document, of which the above is a true copy, Andrew J. King was sent for. He visited these headquarters, took the oath of allegiance, a copy of which is appended hereto,* and was allowed to return to Los Angeles.

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45. HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
New San Pedro, Cal., April 9, 1862.

I. Capt. E. D. Shirland, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will be prepared to take up his line of march from Camp Drum, near New San Pedro, Cal., to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 12 m., with Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers. Captain Shirland's company will move prepared for active field service in strict accordance with General Orders, No. 3, current series, from these headquarters.

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By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

ORDERS, No. 4. HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, April 9, 1862.

I. Every Indian captured in this district during the present war who has been engaged in hostilities against the whites, present or absent, will be hanged on the spot, women and children in all cases being spared.

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By order of Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 9, 1862.

Col. THOMAS R. CORNELIUS,
First Regiment Oregon Cavalry, Portland, Oreg.:

COLONEL: Lieut. Col. E. B. Babbitt, deputy quartermaster-general, has submitted to me a communication received by him from Lieut. D. W. Porter, your regimental quartermaster, dated on the 2d instant. I will

* Omitted.

thank you to refer to that letter and take immediate measures to correct the irregularities referred to. Make requisitions for all the supplies you may need on the chief of staff at these headquarters, and orders will then be given as to the mode of procuring them. It will not be necessary for you to purchase any horses, mules, or wagons, or any means of transportation, as we have sufficient on hand in the District of Oregon for use during the next summer. Do not allow your staff officers, either at your headquarters or with any portion of your regiment, to make any purchases or contracts without previous authority from these headquarters except for forage and fuel and straw. I find that the acting quartermaster with the battalion at Jacksonville has been building quarters, hiring a clerk, &c., all of which is disapproved, and no such accounts or claims will be paid, and what is the most astonishing is that he has hired men to take charge of company horses. What is a cavalry soldier good for if he cannot take care of his horse? No money will be furnished to pay any of these amounts above referred to.

Clerks are not allowed for any staff officers in this department without my previous sanction. I hope, colonel, that you will take immediate steps to arrest all these irregularities; if permitted to go on a moment longer it will be injurious to your regiment in the highest degree. I understand that an unusual number of men enrolled in your companies have been discharged at Fort Vancouver, for various causes. Too much care cannot be bestowed on the examination of men presenting themselves for enlistment. The examining surgeon and recruiting officer should assure themselves that a man is perfectly sound, free from disease, able-bodied, sober, and of good character and habits, before passing him; a neglect of this positive duty subjects those officers not only to a pecuniary loss in refunding to the Goverment all the expenses of rejected men, but they are also amenable to trial by a general court-martial; all men desirous of joining the Army should, in every case, be entirely stripped of their clothing and critically examined by the surgeon and recruiting officer together at the same time. The man's declaration as to his soundness will not be taken. Bear in mind that your adjutant and regimental quartermaster must be lieutenants in some company of your regiment; you are not allowed extra lieutenants for those positions. As your regiment has been reduced for the present to six companies, no more field officers will be appointed. If, under the authority of the War Department, all the field officers allowed for a regiment have been appointed, you can retain them until orders shall be received from the Secretary of War on the subject; but, in the meantime, should vacancies occur they will not be filled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Since my communication addressed to you on the 5th instant nothing of moment has transpired. The Indian difficulties in the District of Humboldt have become so aggravated that I have determined to throw additional troops into that country and close up

that war for the last time. Inclosed herewith is a copy* of a letter of instructions I have sent to Colonel Lippitt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, which will advise you of the steps I have taken and propose to take for an effective campaign. From Oregon I have nothing special to report. My previous letters have informed you of the measures to be taken to preserve peace in that district, as well as to afford protection to emigrants when they approach. I have ordered Major Patten, of the Ninth Infantry, now at the Presidio, to proceed to Fort Steilacoom, Wash. Ter., and assume command of that post, and also to exercise a general supervision over all the posts on the sound, whether at present occupied by troops or not. Major Drum, my assistant adjutant-general, I have sent to the Southern District of California to inspect the troops of Carleton's command, now at Fort Yuma, or en route. The major will be absent about twenty days. I beg of you to let Major Drum remain on duty in this department. My troops are so dispersed and occupy such a vast extent of country that the assistance of an experienced adjutant-general is of the greatest importance to me. Major Drum suits me exactly. He is capable, industrious, energetic, and zealous, an ornament to your department. I have deemed it best to retain the immediate command of my own regiment. The subalterns of the regiment having most of them been so lately appointed, I have not yet made a selection for adjutant. However, I can get along very well with the aid of my sergeant-major. The weather is steadily improving and the active operations have already commenced. Colonel Connor, Third Infantry California Volunteers, the officer whom I have selected to command all the troops designated for the protection of the Overland Mail Route, is making his preparations to cross the mountains as soon as the roads are practicable.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 58. } *San Francisco, Cal., April 10, 1862.*

1. Maj. George W. Patten, Ninth Infantry, is assigned to the command of Fort Steilacoom, Wash. Ter., to which post he will proceed without delay. In addition to commanding the post of Fort Steilacoom, Major Patten is charged with a general supervision of all the military posts on the sound, whether occupied or not.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. W. KIRKHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., April 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Comdg. Pacific Department, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: May not the Union citizens of this section ask that greater rigor be exercised toward secessionism, or the expression of it, in Southern

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*See Wright to Lippitt, April 7, p. 992.

California? It permeates society here among both the high and the low. Our local State, county, and city officers, with very few exceptions, are avowed sympathizers with it. It is popular here, and the Union cause is very generally despised. Ought not the Army to do all in its power to reverse this state of things? Ought not the officers here to use all their influence to accomplish this—to make the cause of treason disreputable by abstaining from associating with all those who, whatever their social respectability, are known to sympathize with it? Whatever people's sympathies with the South may be, ought not all expression of sympathy with the rebellion, with secession, to be absolutely and entirely suppressed? Else the task of crushing it out on American soil is going to be Herculean. Union men feel that they cannot live here if something is not done to attack and destroy secessionism here, which is strong, insidious, and specious, and far too crafty for the policy that would do nothing against it unless it be a clear case of some overt act. That policy is utterly inadequate. Secessionism will always thrive here so long as it is followed. It is as much as a Union man's life is worth to unflinchingly expose secession doings here. Society will be against him; the civil Federal authority is powerless. He hardly knows where to look for countenance. Must this always be so? Is Southern California a part of the rebel Confederacy that loyalty to the Union is neither respectable nor safe? May we not ask that the commander of this department be instructed to attack secessionism in any phase whatsoever that it may present itself? I assure you, General Wright, that there is a very general dissatisfaction amongst the Union soldiers and Union citizens that this is not done. A great variety of information has come to my knowledge bearing on this subject that I have felt it my duty to present both to you and to the Attorney-General at Washington, but I refrain from including it here. I shrink from making issue with the commander of this department, whom I respect notwithstanding his policy is not aggressive enough, or with the secessionists, whom I despise, unless forced to do so. I will mention only two instances. A. J. King, under-sheriff of this county, who has been a bitter secessionist, who said to me that he owed no allegiance to the United States Government; that Jeff. Davis' was the only constitutional government we had, and that he remained here because he could do more harm to the enemies of that Government by staying here than going there; brought down on the Senator Tuesday last a large lithograph gilt-framed portrait of Beauregard, the rebel general, which he flaunted before a large crowd at the hotel when he arrived. I induced Colonel Carleton to have him arrested as one of the many dangerous secessionists living in our midst, and to-day he was taken to Camp Drum. He was accompanied by General Volney E. Howard as counsel, and I have but little hope that he will be retained in custody. Yet in what country would the display of portraits of generals of the enemy in war be tolerated—especially in a disaffected community as this is? He might about as well have displayed a rebel flag. Would fine portraits of General McClellan or President Lincoln be tolerated in the rebel States? Very likely you may learn what disposition shall have been made of him by the steamer which leaves to-morrow. Lieutenant Buffum was in town Monday. While here, one Powell (captain of a company fitting out for the Colorado mines, or, as some of its members intimated, for Dixie) was standing near him, who said, "There is one of those ——— uniforms; I make it my business to kill just such as them." Lieutenant B. could do nothing, and he had so little confidence that any notice would be taken of the insult that he declined to report it. I beseech

you in behalf of the handful of sincere Union men in this community to have the strings drawn tauter here on that insidious secessionism against which Union policy too often is no match.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY D. BARROWS,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of California.

P. S.—If, sir, you should desire references, I would name Doctor Tuthill (Evening Bulletin), S. J. Bridge, esq. (appraiser general), and particularly D. W. Cheesman, esq. (assistant sub-treasurer), who knows me well and who knows so well the condition of Unionism in this southern country.

H. D. B.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., April 10, 1862.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, or
The COMMANDING OFFICER AT CAMP WRIGHT, CAL.:

SIR: Direct Major Coult, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, with Captain Roberts' company (E), First Infantry California Volunteers, and Captain Ford's company (E), of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to proceed without delay to Fort Yuma, Cal. Captain Roberts' company will leave Camp Wright one day in advance of Captain Ford's company; thus by the time Captain Ford's company will be ready to move, two wagons laden with hospital stores which left New San Pedro, Cal., en route for Fort Yuma, on the 6th of April, 1862, will have come to Camp Wright. These must pass the desert under the protection of Captain Ford's company. These companies will have for transportation as many of the wagons which went with your own (Colonel Bowie's) command as may be necessary. The two howitzers and all the articles pertaining to them will be sent on to Fort Yuma by Captain Ford. The companies will be furnished with two tents apiece. Hospital tent, poles, &c., which were sent forward with Colonel Bowie's command will also be forwarded to Fort Yuma. The companies will each take 5,000 rounds of ammunition in boxes, and each man will be furnished with twenty rounds to be carried in his cartridge-box. In all other respects the companies will be fitted out according to General Orders, No. 3, current series. You will have every article that goes upon the wagons weighed upon the scales, so as to be sure that the teams are not overloaded. The rest of the wagons which went with Colonel Bowie's command will be loaded with forage and provisions and sent forward to Fort Yuma.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., April 10, 1862.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
Commanding at Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have just ordered Major Coult with Roberts' and Ford's companies of infantry, with two mountain howitzers and with two wagon loads of hospital stores, to proceed from Camp Wright without

delay and report to you at Fort Yuma. The transportation which accompanies this command will doubtless be fourteen wagons, which you will doubtless need at the fort or in advance of the fort. Otherwise return such as are not needed to Camp Wright. I have ordered a new hospital tent, poles, &c., to be sent. These will be forwarded to Lieutenant-Colonel West by the first opportunity. Major Woods, with funds to pay your troops, and Major Drum, to inspect your post and command, left here to-day for Fort Yuma. Yourself and West are too good soldiers not to have spies watching and reporting upon every movement of an enemy, let him be where he may, within 200 miles of you. I am very anxious to hear the result of Calloway's and Pishon's enterprise. I am very anxious to hear that the brig Rice has arrived. There is no doubt but Major Drum will find your post in the finest possible order, and everything about it neat and clean, and all your defenses in first-rate order.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—Mr. Yager should know that the garrison at Fort Yuma for two months at least will be largely increased. He might, therefore, have a good supply of beef on hand.

J. H. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a communication * which I addressed to Colonel Cornelius, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers. Disposed as my troops are, over a wide extent of country, it requires the greatest vigilance to prevent waste and extravagance. The commanding and staff officers generally have but little, if any, experience; but they have the Regulations, and I have, in repeated circulars and orders, explained to them very carefully as to the manner of making contracts or purchases; notwithstanding all this, irregularities will creep in. To watch over the interests of the United States I am now sending experienced officers to inspect every post and camp within the department. In these times, when all the means and money at our disposal are required for the legitimate expenditures of the Government, I am determined that no unfaithful officer or agent shall for a single moment retain his position.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal., April 11, 1862.

Capt. R. W. KIRKHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: Inclosed herewith please find copies of Major Rigg's letters † to these headquarters, which will give the general the last

* See Wright to Cornelius, April 9, p. 994.
† See Rigg to Carleton, March 25, March 26, March 27, March 30 (2), and April 2 (2), *ante.*

intelligence from Fort Yuma. Send down some belts for the repair of White's mill at the Pima Villages. Please order Captain McAllister to send down by return boat a good supply of percussion caps. I am afraid to depend on the tape-primers altogether. Majors Woods and Drum left for Fort Yuma April 9, 1862. Lieutenant-Colonel West with five companies is now passing the Yuma desert. (See my instructions to that officer which went up by the last boat). Colonel Bowie doubtless reaches Camp Wright to-day. Two companies more leave that camp for Fort Yuma as soon as practicable after Colonel Bowie's arrival, and two companies of cavalry and Shinn's battery will leave Camp Drum for Temecula en route to Fort Yuma this week. This leaves at Camp Drum Major Fergusson and one company of cavalry to escort the funds, which I confidently look for on the return boat. Unless the teamsters are paid a part of their wages at least they will quit. I must have money. I can revolutionize Sonora with coin as against the secession scrip, even admitting Sibley to have the country, which he is not understood to have. If you could send down the Indian goods named in my list of December I could buy all of White's wheat back, which the secessionists seem to have distributed among the Indians. Send all funds, whether subsistence or quartermaster's, to Lieutenant Hammond, who will wait at Camp Drum with Major Fergusson to receive them. Please leave none of this business undone for still another boat. The weather is getting hot, and time now is of immense value. Send 100 tons of barley to San Pedro, and say 20,000 rations of subsistence, but no more until estimated for.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 47. } *Camp Drum, Cal., April 11, 1862.*

I. Shinn's light battery, Third Artillery, will be prepared to take up its march for active field service on Sunday morning, the 13th instant. The officers and troops will be prepared according to the spirit of General Orders, No. 3, current series from these headquarters. The troops will have ten days' rations.

II. Company B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will be prepared to march on active field service to-morrow at 3 p. m., with ten days' rations. Major Fergusson, First Cavalry California Volunteers, is charged with seeing that the officers and men are in the most perfect possible order for marching and for fighting.

III. The officers attached to the headquarters of this district, except Lieutenant Hammond, and including Captain Moore, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, will take the field on the morning of the 13th instant.

* * * * * * *

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,

First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

FORT ANDERSON, *April 11, 1862.*

First Lieut. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District:

SIR: I am informed that the Hoopa Indians are without doubt friendly and quiet toward the whites, so much so that they are anxiously inquiring whether or not they would be permitted to help the soldiers in bringing the Mad River [Indians] to punishment. There can be no doubt but they (the Hoopas) know well where to find the Mad River Indians. You will therefore lay this before the colonel commanding Humboldt Military District, as the object in view is to obtain his permission to bring five or six Hoopa Indians to this post for the purpose of hunting up the Mad River Indians. At present they have sent me word that any number I would wish or send for, for that purpose, would come here without delay. I would have to furnish them with rations; that would be all the expense. I desire an early answer to this.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. at Anderson.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 12, 1862.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War authorizes the completion of the Washington Territory regiment, Colonel Steinberger.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 12, 1862.

Lieut. Col. JAMES N. OLNEY,
Second Infantry California Volunteers, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department directs that you proceed with your command to Alcatraz Island, where you will remain until transportation can be furnished to Fort Humboldt. This will probably be on Wednesday or Thursday next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. KIRKHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

FORT HUMBOLDT, *April 12, 1862—10 a. m.*
(Via Shasta, 20th.)

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

Please send immediately one company to garrison Fort Humboldt; regulars, if possible. But handful of men here. Olney's command needed elsewhere.

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Colonel, Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Temple's Ranch, Cal., April 13, 1862.

Capt. E. D. SHIRLAND,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, El Chino, Cal.:

SIR: Proceed to the vicinity of Temecula and encamp with your company and the train under your charge where you can find good grass and water in that neighborhood.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
San Pedro, Cal., April 13, 1862.

Maj. DAVID FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers,
Commanding, Camp Drum, New San Pedro, Cal.:

MAJOR: I leave to-day for Camp Wright. You are left at New San Pedro with Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, and with Lieutenant Hammond, regimental quartermaster First Infantry California Volunteers, to receive and escort such funds pertaining to the quartermaster's department and subsistence department as may be sent down on the next steamer for the expenses of the expedition just organized for field service toward the Rio Grande. Should these funds not come down on the next boat, you will notify the general commanding the department that you are instructed to remain here until they do come, at which time you will escort them on toward Tucson, Ariz. Ter., until you come to the headquarters of the expedition alluded to above, when you will receive further instructions. Lieutenant Hammond will receipt for the funds, but you will charge him not to expend one dollar of them without the order of the commander of the expedition. There are many teams here fitting up for the expedition. These are to be prepared in the most perfect manner possible for the service required of them. All of them are to be laden with subsistence and barley, and as soon as possible after the arrival of the Senator they are to be sent to Fort Yuma under charge of Wagon-master Allen. You will promptly notify me by express when they are ready to leave, and give me the number of the teams and the amount and kind of stores with which they are laden. All public stores you may need from the depot you are authorized to draw from Lieutenant Morgan, depot quartermaster and commissary at New San Pedro, Cal., and when you finally leave Camp Drum to join me you will see that Lieutenant Morgan receipts for all public property of whatever description which you may be obliged to leave behind. Doubtless some ammunition for mountain howitzers, some percussion caps, and some clothing may be sent down on the next Senator. These articles you will forward by the first opportunity. Other matters necessary for you to attend to will readily suggest themselves to an experienced officer like yourself.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 14, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Dist. of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: I do not wish you to send out any new expedition to the Mono country until you shall have received reports from Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, when you can exercise your own judgment in the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 14, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Dist. of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: In consequence of the continued Indian disturbances in the District of Humboldt I was compelled to withdraw the two companies of the Second Infantry at Santa Barbara, under Lieutenant-Colonel Olney, and send them to re-enforce Colonel Lippitt. This will make it necessary for you to leave a company of the Fifth at San Diego. I have no reliable information as to the state of affairs either in Arizona or New Mexico, but I have no doubt of Canby's ability to sustain himself against any rebel force which may approach him. With the main objects of the expedition intrusted to your direction you are well acquainted, viz, to drive out or capture all rebels in Arizona and retake the forts in that country and New Mexico, now in possession of the rebels. Every exertion has been made to provide your troops with all necessary supplies. My design in the first instance was for you to advance from Fort Yuma with your own regiment and Shinn's battery, with five companies First Cavalry; but on the eve of your departure from Yuma you will be better able to judge of the propriety of adding a portion of Bowie's regiment to your moving columns, which you are authorized to do, if you think it proper. Do not hesitate about taking all the force you think necessary to accomplish the object in view.

Wishing you all the success which your labor and zeal in making the necessary preparations so justly entitle you to, I am, colonel, very truly, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Anderson, April 14, 1862.

First Lieut. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Mil. Dist., Fort Humboldt:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your letter of instructions dated April 3, 1862, I have made a thorough examination of the ground at Simmons' ranch. The ground, or rather bench of the mountain, contains about six acres of gently sloping land,

bounded on three sides by Redwood Creek and on the remaining side by a very steep and rugged mountain. The elevation above the waters of the creek at the present time is full seventy-five feet perpendicular, and at only one point is there sufficient slope to admit of reaching the water without sliding down the almost perpendicular bank. At this point the old Weaverville trail passes up the hill. The ground is covered with a dense and heavy growth of undergrush from ten to fifteen feet in height, sprinkled with heavy dead pines, the outskirts of the bench being pretty heavily timbered. A small space of one or two acres has been burned over, and the stumps of the brush stick out of and cover the ground from one to two feet in height. A small garden has been inclosed on the side hill and a small corral erected below it. A small dwelling and milk house once stood on the ground below the corral, the remains of each being now visible. A small spring, over half a mile up the mountain, formerly furnished water enough for the use of the family, but I do not think it would supply the wants of a company. During the latter part of summer it generally dries, as I have been informed. The building of a military post at that point would involve an immense expenditure of time and labor, to say nothing of the extra expense over the erection of one at the point where I am now encamped. To clear the ground sufficiently to pitch the tents of my command would take nearly the same amount of time and labor as it will to erect comfortable log barracks at this point, and to supply the command with water for a year, including the necessary conduit pipes from the spring, and the labor of a man and team hauling water after a road has been dug to the bed of the stream would go far toward completing an elegant set of officers' quarters at this point. The necessary article of water can be obtained at this point at all seasons of the year by carrying it up a dozen steps or by means of a common well pump. But little oak wood is procurable at that point, while at this place there is an abundance to be obtained, ready cut, for a very moderate sum. Timber for building purposes is the only article easier of access than at this point. There it can be procured in abundance from the outskirts of the tract; here it is necessary to haul it across Redwood Creek, which can be done with ease at low water. The pasturage at that point is not as abundant or accessible as at this place. The crossing at that place I could not very well determine, being on foot, but should judge from the looks of the stream that in high water it is as dangerous and impassable as at this point. Upon making inquiries of the packers and others who have been more or less in the habit of passing over this country for the last eight or ten years, I learn that the trail running past that place does not shorten the distance to Weaverville more than ten miles; that it was not abandoned on account of the Indian dangers alone, but because it was without accommodations of any kind, and above all, because it did not pay. The trail leading via Liscombe's Hill, Minor's, and Hoopa Valley, is the only one that can be traveled by freight trains and passengers between Humboldt Bay, Hoopa Valley, Salmon River mines, New River, and the intermediate points, and with the exception of being some ten miles longer, is equal in every respect to the trail through to Weaverville by way of Simmons', which leads over the mountains and strikes the Trinity River above Hoopa Valley in the vicinity of Willow Creek. If Fort Anderson is removed to Simmons' ranch, the Hoopa Valley trail passing here from Arcata will in a measure have to be abandoned, to the great detriment of the large number of inhabitants at Hoopa Valley, Salmon River, and New River mines, and the numbers of people engaged in trading with and between those places. The only way of

approaching that location from this side is over an immense landslide, full sixty rods across, or by going upon the mountain and coming down to it from above by the Weaverville trail.

By order of Captain Douglas:

P. B. JOHNSON,
Second Lieutenant and Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY OREGON VOLUNTEERS,
Portland, Oreg., April 14, 1862.

General WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Herewith I forward a communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Maury for your consideration. His views in regard to the requirement of a military force in Southern Oregon, as far as my knowledge extends, are correct. The two last companies mustered by Lieutenant-Colonel Maury being so near full, and being composed of good men well mounted, I would urge upon you (the matter being in your discretion) to increase the regiment to seven companies.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. R. CORNELIUS,
Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP BAKER, JACKSON COUNTY, OREG., *March 27, 1862.*

Col. G. WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

SIR: On account, no doubt, of the threatening appearance of Indian affairs in Washington Territory and Oregon there are rumors that the troops now in this part of the State are to be removed north. In consideration that this might be the case in an emergency, I deem it my duty to represent to you our condition. The eastern frontier of Southern Oregon is occupied solely by Indians, though it contains large valleys susceptible of cultivation as well as extensive range for stock. If there should be war with the Indians north, the probability of which is unquestionably great, it will involve the Indians south. They are well aware that two-thirds of our citizens will leave for the northern mines, and anxious at the same time, naturally, to commit depredations upon the settlements. This will leave Jackson County especially exposed, and offer inducements to make equal cause with the Indians of the north as well as to commit depredations (which will necessarily lead to war) on their own account. Aside from any predisposition of these Indians for hostilities, they may find aggravations from the fact that their country will be extensively prospected and traveled over by parties going to Salmon River mines, or those of Humboldt River, who, through thoughtlessness or recklessness, may provoke hostilities from which the innocent are always the greatest sufferers. Without being able to obtain positive evidence of the fact, I am satisfied that they have accumulated this winter a large amount of ammunition. In connection with this I ask respectfully to suggest that a military establishment east of this valley has been for a long time necessary to the promotion of the interests in every respect of Southern Oregon and Northern California. Its importance under present circumstances is largely increased. It will lead to the peaceable development of a large tract of agricultural and mineral district now unoccupied with but little additional cost to the Government. Troops in that direction would be

convenient enough to attend to any emergency that might arise from the present disturbed condition of the country. In this end of the State we are about evenly divided as to the national issue. On account of the agitations consequent upon our coming elections, as well as those that may occur from possible reverses to the national arms, our condition cannot be foretold. Under the instructions from Adjutant-General's Office of September 24, 1861, after consultation with the gentlemen embraced in them, I proceeded to organize four companies in the southern part of the State. Two were promptly filled in this county. The severity of the winter postponed for some time the necessary steps for the organization of the other two. Good substantial citizens were selected in the adjoining counties, who immediately applied themselves to raise the other two. The continued severity of the weather, with much local opposition, prevented their completion before the receipt of your order reducing the regiment to six companies (it was forwarded promptly to the parties concerned). On the 24th of February forty enlisted men were mustered in for one of these companies, and on the 12th March fifty for the other—between these dates and the receipt of your order. I am informed that they number about seventy each enlisted men. It will be a severe disappointment to those who have worked under many disadvantages, now that they have nearly the required number, after their efforts and outlays, to be left out. If the requirements of the service and your duty will allow it, I respectfully ask a favorable consideration for them; that is, that they may be allowed to fill these companies, thus making the seventh of the regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 15, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

COLONEL: The general commanding the department directs me to write you that he has read carefully and with deep interest the voluminous correspondence received by last mail regarding affairs in your district. The zeal and activity displayed by Colonel West and Major Rigg warrant the conviction that they are not to be overreached by any parties of rebels. All the supplies asked for have been ordered. Neither the quartermaster's nor the subsistence departments have yet received funds, but they are expected daily, and possibly may reach us in time to go on the next steamer.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. KIRKHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, April 16, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, U. S. Army:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the general commanding the department, dated April 7. I feel much

* Some unimportant matter here omitted.

encouraged by the expression of confidence it contains, and shall do my best to merit a continuance of it to the last. Since my dispatch of April 9 no new outrages by Indians have been reported. Some three or four of them have been killed by the troops and about forty taken prisoners, the greater part of them women and children. I have detachments posted at the most exposed points, and have organized a regular system of escorts and daily expresses between the various posts and this point, by which the most infested routes through the hostile country are kept constantly scoured—a system which brings all of us in constant and rapid communication with each other and affords protection incidentally to the settlements and trains along the routes. But to do this I have had to use up nearly all of Captain Akey's mounted company (the only one left at this post), leaving him but a handful of men to guard the Indian prisoners and some twenty general prisoners and for all the usual garrison duties. I have just been informed, moreover, of the capture at Fort Gaston of two of the deserters of Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, and expected capture of the other seven. They will have to be brought here at once for safe-keeping, increasing by so many the number of general prisoners. I therefore hope that my telegraphic request per Weaverville of the 13th instant for one company to be sent to garrison this post will be granted. The company sent should be full and well disciplined. As at present advised, I shall send Lieutenant-Colonel Olney and his command immediately to Fort Gaston, not only to keep the Hoopas and Klamaths in check, but to enforce such severe measures as I may have to adopt there at once. It seems certain that some, if not all, of the Hoopas are engaged covertly in the present hostilities. The Indian killed by Captain Douglas on the 6th instant has been recognized as one of their chiefs.

3 p. m.—An official report has just come in from Captain Johns of the capture of six of the deserters from Company K by Lieutenant Anderson, Company D, Third Infantry California Volunteers, and a detachment of the garrison at Fort Gaston, accompanied by Lieutenant Hubbard, Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers. Captain Johns gives high praise to the whole party for their zealous exertions, "marching for thirty-six hours without sleep or rest in a severe storm over one of the worst trails in that country." One of the six escaped, but will probably be recaptured.

April 17.—In regard to the amount of additional force required, I can now speak definitely. Besides the company needed to garrison this post, two other companies will be the minimum force required. These, together with the three now in the field, will suffice to keep the Indians in check, and at the same time to be making some progress in subduing and capturing them. The Indians have virtual possession of the whole country up to within a few miles of the bay. I mean by this that no man would now venture to travel any where beyond this limit without a strong escort, and that all the settlers, except the few to whom I have sent or am sending detachments, have been driven into the bay, as many of them killed as were not able to escape, and their property destroyed. How rapid will be our progress with the re-enforcement now requested it is impossible for me to say, but every addition of force beyond this will, of course, expedite matters proportionally. I wish to be understood as reporting an immediate re-enforcement of three companies (besides Colonel Olney's command)—one to garrison this post, the other two for the field—to be, in my opinion, indispensable. I have the honor to transmit herewith a description of the site of Fort Lyon, with a

sketch of it by Private Skobel, of Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, as also post returns from Posts Baker, Lyon, and Anderson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

FORT BAKER, CAL., *April 16, 1862.*

First Lieut. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,

Second Infantry California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.:

SIR: In compliance with paragraph 716, Revised Regulations, I have the honor to communicate the following in relation to the route to and site of this post: Fort Baker is about southeast of Fort Humboldt and bay; distant by the nearest available route, fifty-three miles; is reached by a wagon road from the latter point; twenty-three to Hydesville, the nearest village to the post. From that point the trail runs over a high ridge of mountains, through the Redwoods to what is called Reed's, twelve miles, and over a range of bald hills, six miles, descending southeasterly to the head of Yager Creek, a small settlement. Then easterly through a cañon from one and a half to two miles, and from thence on the summit and along the slope of a high range of mountains eight or nine miles, and striking Van Dusen's Creek. The camp or post is situated on a small flat from one and a half to two miles long, and about half a mile wide. The site of the camp is somewhat marshy, but well sheltered, being on the west bank of the Van Dusen between high ranges of mountains running nearly north and south. It exhibits signs of having at some period been overflowed, and indications of minerals. The country is also well adapted to the habits of the Indians peculiar to this country, affording excellent grass, plenty and good timber of several varieties, among which is the ash, not commonly found in the country. A small stream running directly through the camp affords plenty of good water, summer and winter. Van Dusen's Creek on the left affords fish of several varieties, and game of almost every kind is exceedingly abundant. The temperature is cool but even, the thermometer at this season averaging about 45° in the shade. I may add that the country is thinly settled, and exhibits but little, and that little old, Indian signs. Owing to a want of suitable material it is impossible at present to furnish a sketch of the route and post. I shall, however, endeavor to comply with the regulations in that respect as soon as the circumstances will admit.

THOS. E. KETCHAM,

Captain, Third Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Fort Baker District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 16, 1862.

His Excellency JOHN WHITEAKER,

Governor of the State of Oregon:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of Your Excellency's letter of the 29th ultimo, relative to the necessity of protection against Indian hostilities to the settlers in and near the eastern and northeastern frontier of Oregon, and inquiring as to the steps designed to be taken by the U. S. military authorities in reference thereto. Of the means now under my control, it will not probably

be expedient to make any change in their present disposition, but I am happy to be able to inform Your Excellency that I am advised by the commanding general of the department, under date of 27th ultimo, that the cavalry force under Colonel Cornelius has been ordered by him to be collected "together in the Willamette Valley with a view of moving into the Walla Walla country, and thence to the mining districts, and, as the season advances, to throw forward troops to Fort Hall to meet the emigrants." I have recently apprised the commanding general of the proposed settlement by citizens of Oregon in the valley of Powder River, and I can have no doubt that the necessary steps will be taken by him for the protection of that and such other settlements as may be attempted within the frontier limits of Oregon. It is also within my power to inform Your Excellency that the military force in this district will, within a few weeks, be increased by the addition of from four to six companies of infantry under the command of Colonel Steinberger.

In the hope that what I have above stated may tend to allay the anxiety expressed, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp at Laguna Grande, April 17, 1862.

Capt. R. W. KIRKHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I beg you will learn by telegraph the result of Sibley's operations in New Mexico. From the report of the fight at Pigeon's, near Santa Fé, it would seem the Texans had already been masters of Santa Fé, the capital, and were on their way through Apache Cañon east of that city toward Fort Union. It is important that I be kept informed by express of all intelligence received by telegraph, or through the papers, of the operations of the enemy and his fortune, whether good or bad, in that country which you may receive.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp at Laguna Grande, April 17, 1862.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
Commanding at Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MAJOR: Apply to Major Drum to replace Assistant Surgeon Meacham, reported sick, as judge-advocate general court-martial, ordered to convene at your post. Your court, to get through in time, should by all means sit without reference to hours; see article 75 of the Rules and Articles of War. Get Major Drum to grant the authority, if possible; if not, sit from 8 till 3. As soon as Shirland's cavalry comes, have him cross the river and move on to report to West with the least practicable delay. Give him all the information about grass, &c., in your power, and caution him to be on the qui vive, or he will have his horses stampeded. Have his mules and horses shod, so as to have as little delay as possible. His horses and mules otherwise will consume

too much of your forage. As soon as Captain Roberts' company gets to Fort Yuma, detach Dresher's and Cox's companies to report to West at the Pima Villages. Shirland has three teams with him. Enjoin the greatest care of the mules. See to them and to the wagons and harness yourself.

I am, major, very respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—The colonel commanding directs me to say that, in case the court has not adjourned when Captain Roberts' company reaches Yuma, that the officers of Captain Dresher's and Captain Cox's companies who have been detailed on said court will remain until the court adjourns sine die, the remaining officers taking on those companies; but in case all the officers of Companies B and H, First Infantry California Volunteers, are detailed as members of the court, then those companies must remain at Fort Yuma until the court has completed its labors and adjourned sine die.

B. C. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort of Laguna Grande, San Diego County, Cal., April 17, 1862.

Capt. E. D. SHIRLAND,
First Cavalry California Vols., in Camp near Temecula, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: The colonel commanding the district directs that you march your company without delay to Fort Yuma. You will have ten days' rations of subsistence, 100 rounds per man for the Sharps carbine, and fifty rounds per man for the navy revolver. Your transportation will be three wagons from McDonald's train. Each wagon will have two or three water kegs for use on the desert. You will be careful to send a small party a day in advance with buckets to fill barrels at the different wells, and leave a small party a day behind you with orders to leave all the barrels full of water for the next company which follows you. You will start from your present camp, from Camp Wright, and from Carriso Creek with your wagons ladened to 3,000 pounds each, made up of forage. Mr. Beard has doubtless made arrangements for beef to be driven on the hoof for your use. If the days are hot you must travel by night. Your men must walk at least half the time by the watch. Practice as you march along, one hour each day, the saber exercise. It will require great judgment to get your horses across the desert in as good trim as they are now. Eyre did this; you can do it.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, April 17, 1862. (Via Shasta.)
(Received 21st, 4.50 p. m.)

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

Dispatches left behind by steamer forwarded per Weaverville. Two more companies required as indispensable, besides one for this post.

F. J. LIPPITT,
Colonel, Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, April 17, 1862.

Captain JOHNS,
Third Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Gaston:

CAPTAIN: You are directed by the colonel commanding the district to forward immediately the inclosed* to Weaverville by express. The praiseworthy exertions of Lieutenant Anderson and men displayed in apprehending the deserters of Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, have been reported to department headquarters. From the tenor of a dispatch received from department headquarters the colonel commanding is hourly expecting Lieutenant-Colonel Olney with Companies H and I, Second Infantry California Volunteers. On their arrival he intends to re-enforce Fort Gaston. You will be relieved of the charge of the deserters as early as practicable.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infantry California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 17, 1862.

Col. G. W. PATTEN,
Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: You have been assigned to the command of the post at Fort Steilacoom, with a general supervision of all other military stations on the sound, whether at present occupied or not. After assuming command of Fort Steilacoom I wish you to make a critical examination of the condition of the command, and particularly of the staff departments, not only their present condition, but examine the amounts of money and property in the different departments from the moment Captain Woodruff, Ninth Infantry, was relieved up to the time you assume command, and should you find that the officers responsible have not faithfully performed their duties relieve such officers at once. I am determined that the money and property of the United States shall not be squandered away by unworthy agents. As soon as convenient after establishing yourself at Fort Steilacoom I desire you to visit the posts at Townsend, San Juan Island, and Bellingham Bay. The first and last are at present unoccupied, and are in charge of special agents. I want to know whether the barracks and public property have been well taken care of, &c. On the subject above referred to I will thank you to make full and frequent reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: After a conference with Governor Nye, I have ordered a company of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers to cross the mountains via the Overland Mail Route to Carson City and then proceed to

* See next, *ante*.

the neighborhood of Pyramid Lake for the purpose of maintaining peace between the white people and Indians in that quarter. This company is destined to form a portion of the command for the protection of the overland route. Some time since a detachment of fifty cavalry was sent from Fort Churchill south to the Mono country, and about the same time Colonel Carleton dispatched a like force from the southern district to the same point. I have no late intelligence from those commands but I have no doubt that the difficulties between the white people and the Indians will be settled. In the District of Humboldt our Indian difficulties have assumed a more serious aspect. Colonel Lippitt, the commander, is active, energetic, and zealous, and with the additional troops I am sending to him I am confident of his ultimate success. The face of the country presents almost insurmountable obstacles to rapid movement. The Indians are very numerous, but nomadic, and prowling about in small bands committing depredations at every exposed point. They will not unite in any large numbers for a fight, hence the necessity of dividing and subdividing our commands in order to accomplish anything. Should we succeed in collecting together all or most of those Indians the question then comes up, what is to be done with them? If we place them on the reservations in that country we know that they cannot be kept there securely. They will run back to their native wilds in spite of guards. The only way to dispose of them that occurs to me now is to colonize them on some of the islands near this coast. In the District of Oregon all is quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Mazatlan, April 18, 1862.

General WRIGHT,
Commanding Army of the Pacific, San Francisco:

SIR: I received on the 20th ultimo from Chihuahua, from a reliable private correspondent, a letter of date 21st of February, and to-day from same, and same place, one of date 22d of March, and as they contain important information in regard to the movements of the rebel army in Arizona and thereabouts, I submit by this, the first opportunity, the following extracts. My correspondent of February 21 says:

General Sibley with about 3,100 Texans is at Fort Thorn, busy preparing to go up and attack Fort Craig, and will leave as soon as he is joined by 600 men now near El Paso. Fort Craig, I am informed, is defended by about 4,000 men, and 3,000 more are within hailing distance, and that they are very anxious to have the Texans come, as they feel confident they can defeat them. The New Mexicans, it is said, are united and will act as one man, although there are plenty of rumors to the contrary, but it is believed that these reports are put into circulation for the purpose of enticing the Texans into a trap and then destroying their army. Your friend Mills after his arrest as a spy, imprisonment for six weeks, part of the time in irons, was released, remained in El Paso several weeks, then got a horse and went to Fort Craig by way of Salt Lake, and I hear is now on Colonel Roberts' staff with the rank of captain. I have an idea that the Texans will be routed, and that on their way down they will commit all kinds of depredations and that they will respect neither persons nor property, and that they will clean out the valley of the Rio Grande. The Texans are badly armed and short of provisions. Flour and beef is all they have; coffee and bacon they have none. As I look at the matter they cannot afford to remain inactive, and a move up into New Mexico before May will prove fatal to them. They have acted about El Paso in such a manner as to enrage the whole community against them. All Mexicans are down on them, and they will find very little

sympathy when they return. The officers have no control over them, and they do just as they please, and you know what men off a long trip please to do; females neither in nor out of their houses are safe. Blankets, onions, wine, and everything they can lay their hands on they carry off. Judge Hart has the ear of General Sibley, who is influenced more or less by him, and he (Hart) is a Northern man born, owning property in New York and Washington, headquarters in New Jersey. I can't see how it can be.

The letter of March 22 says:

Everything about El Paso at last date, February 23, was quiet. General Sibley with 2,200 men had gone from Fort Thorn to Fort Craig, encamped within two miles of the fort for two or three days, and invited the Federals to battle, but they refused to leave their intrenchments. He then retired to Fort Thorn again, but was again on the point of leaving for New Mexico, leaving Craig to the left and behind him, go to Albuquerque, capture all the supplies supposed to be there, and return to the Mesilla Valley. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that there are over 7,000 men in Fort Craig, and in other parts of New Mexico about 1,500 more Federals; that the people are all united and will resist to the last. My opinion is that General Sibley cannot take it. It is also said that Sibley is drunk more than half the time, and that Colonel Green has taken the command. Colonel Baylor with 150 men went to Corralitas, surrounded Zuloaga's house and searched for Indians. Those who were there then escaped toward the mountains, but were captured and shot. It created considerable excitement here.

Mr. Alden, formerly U. S. consul at Guaymas, goes to San Francisco by this steamer. He has copies of correspondence from General Sibley addressed to the Governor of the State of Sonora, and will submit it to you. The purport of it is that they propose the occupation and annexation of that State, and Sibley asks, as you will observe, the privilege of establishing a depot at Guaymas, and that should it be granted it shall not be abused. The grand aim and object of the leading men of Western Texas, Hart, of El Paso, Crosby, and others, is to annex to Texas Chihuahua and Sonora, and I am of the opinion that they will on the receipt of the news of defeat in the South cause a diversion from New Mexico toward Sonora, providing they can get transportation, grain, &c., enough to reach the Gila. The Texans are becoming daily more hateful to the Mexicans, and the Sonoranians fully appreciate the outrages constantly being committed on the soil of Mexico all along the Rio Grande. The atrocities of Baylor's men, mentioned above, occurred some 150 miles south of the lower border of Arizona, and an outrage committed upon the property and people of a man so influential and popular as José Maria Zuloaga will not be overlooked, but these circumstances will serve to revive the hatred of the Chihuahuanians to the Texans, and no doubt result in open hostilities on the part of Sonora and Chihuahua on one hand and Texas on the other. I trust that these items of news may be serviceable to the cause of Government, and assure you that in any way I can co-operate with you for that purpose you may command me.

I am, sir, respectfully,

R. L. ROBERTSON,
U. S. Consul.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 18, 1862.

1. Lieut. Col. James N. Olney, Second Infantry California Volunteers, with the two companies of his regiment now on Alcatraz Island, will proceed to Fort Humboldt and report to Colonel Lippitt.

2. Col. Justus Steinberger, First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers, will proceed with the four companies of his regiment now on Alcatraz Island to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

3. On arriving at Fort Vancouver, Colonel Steinberger will assume command of the District of Oregon.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. W. KIRKHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, April 18, 1862.

I. The United States Government, being now at war with the Indian tribes inhabiting a large portion of this military district, all persons who shall hereafter sell or deliver any fire-arms or ammunition to Indians in any part of the Military District of Humboldt will be arrested and confined as enemies to the Government, to be dealt with as the general commanding the Department of the Pacific shall direct.

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By order of Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infty. California Volunteers,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Colonel Carleton is on his march. I presume by this time that most of his troops have reached Fort Yuma, and his advance beyond that place. Colonel Carleton's command has been supplied with everything deemed necessary for a successful campaign. He has a wagon train (200 wagons), his own regiment (First Infantry), First Cavalry (five companies), and Shinn's battery. The Fifth Infantry California Volunteers is being concentrated at Fort Yuma as a reserve and support for Carleton's command. Major Drum is still absent—probably now at Yuma inspecting the troops in that quarter. Troops in good health. I have nothing special to report. Everything is quiet.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 19, 1862.

Surg. Charles McCormick, having reported for duty at these headquarters, will relieve Surg. R. H. Coolidge from the duties of medical director and purveyor. Until further orders Surgeon Coolidge will continue on duty in this city as attending surgeon.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. W. KIRKHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 19, 1862.

HENRY D. BARROWS,
U. S. Marshal, Southern Dist. of California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: Your communication of the 10th instant has been received and carefully perused. I shall not hesitate a single moment in using the most stringent measures for the suppression of treason or disloyalty to our Government, and the officers in command of U. S. troops will arrest and hold in confinement all persons against whom such charges can well be established. I fully concur with you as to what should be done, and the only difficulty we have to encounter is as to the best manner of accomplishing the object in view. When I do arrest persons, to hold them safely they must be removed beyond the reach of a civil process, or such writs disregarded. Soon I shall send additional forces to the southern district and place an experienced officer in command, who will be instructed to confer freely with yourself and other civil officers of the United States in that quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Near Temecula, Cal., April 19, 1862.

Col. G. W. BOWIE,
Fifth Infty. California Vols., Comdg. at Camp Wright, Cal.:

COLONEL: The colonel commanding directs that Captain Thayer's company, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, be prepared to leave Camp Wright en route for Fort Yuma on the 20th instant. Captain Thayer will take with him ten days' subsistence and 100 rounds of ammunition per man; he will have for transportation two teams from the train of Wagon-master McDonald, who will reach Camp Wright with his train to-night. Captain Thayer's company will accompany McDonald's train from Camp Wright to Fort Yuma.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infantry California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

NOTE.—The company, in order not to interfere with those behind, must march as far as Warner's ranch on the 20th.

B. C. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 19, 1862.

Col. FERRIS FORMAN,
Fourth Regiment California Volunteers,
Commanding Camp Union, Sacramento, Cal.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that he wishes you to hold yourself in readiness with your headquarters and three companies to come to San Francisco to embark on the next trip of the Senator for Southern California.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. KIRKHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 19, 1862.

C. A. MURDOCK, Esq.,
Arcata, Humboldt County, Cal.:

SIR: I have received your communication of the 9th instant, with a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the citizens of Arcata convened on the 2d. I assure you that the state of our Indian affairs in the District of Humboldt has received my most serious consideration. I have an officer in command there in whom I place the highest confidence. I have sent him instructions to prosecute the campaign against those Indians with the greatest vigor, and to hang on the spot all who have been engaged at any time in hostilities. To-day I have sent up by steamer Oregon Lieut. Col. James N. Olney, with 150 men of Colonel Lippitt's regiment. With this addition to his force I am in hopes that the colonel may be able to bring the campaign to a successful termination. Should we be able to collect those Indians the question then comes up—what shall we do with them? Just before receiving your letter I was writing to the War Department on this very subject, in which I observed that those Indians could not be kept on reservations near their old homes; that they would run back to their native wilds in spite of guards, and the only way which occurred to me was to place them on some of the islands near this coast. The sixth resolution of your meeting confirms me in what I had already stated to the War Department.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, April 20, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Olney with Companies H and I, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed immediately to Fort Gaston via Arcata. Regimental Quartermaster Lieutenant Swasey will provide the necessary transportation.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 21, 1862.

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4. The two companies of the Second Infantry California Volunteers, now at Fort Vancouver, will be relieved from duty at that post and proceed to Fort Humboldt, and report to Colonel Lippitt, district commander. The means of transportation will be furnished by the quartermaster's department.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. W. KIRKHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp near Camp Wright, Cal., April 21, 1862.

Capt. R. W. KIRKHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: Owing to the ill health of Assistant Surgeon Meacham, U. S. Army, I shall be obliged to have Doctor Wooster in advance of Fort Yuma.. Brigade Surgeon Christian will be at Fort Yuma, and very properly, as it is an important point. A citizen physician can be employed to attend the sick at Camp Latham, but as there is so large a quantity of medicines and hospital stores accumulated there from the various posts and camps broken up and to be broken up, I have thought it best for the service to have these supplies sent to the purveyor to be used in other districts. There are large amounts of flour, pork, and other subsistence stores at New San Diego. I have sent there and withdrawn a good supply of sugar, coffee, rice, and tea for the expedition. These small stores can be taken to the front to help make up the ration where meat and bread can be bought. The stores at San Diego, except a year's supply for one company which is to garrison that post, I would respectfully recommend to be sent to the depot at New San Pedro for the garrison at Camp Latham by the Senator; or, if necessary, shipped farther north, so that they may be consumed before they deteriorate. I have established, as you see by the inclosed order, a chain of vedettes to bring and to carry information. While they will exercise surveillance upon the route, and in some places guard sub-depots of supplies necessarily deposited here and there upon the road, they will keep me informed of all that transpires in my rear; all that relates to the approach of supplies, and keep me in open communication with the general. This will be done with no increased expense, at least none of importance. All of which is respectfully submitted for the general's consideration and approval.

The troops and trains are crossing the desert by installments, and thus far successfully. Colonel West, with seven companies, will be at the Pimas on the 30th instant.

Respectfully, I am, captain, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Wright, Cal., April 21, 1862.

Distances from Los Angeles, Cal., eastward: To the Monte, 12 miles, water, grass, wood; to San José, 13 miles, water, grass; to Chino Rancho, 14 miles, water, grass; to Temescal, 20 miles, water, grass, wood; to Laguna, 16 miles, water, grass, wood; to Temecula, 21 miles, water, grass, wood; to the Dutchman's, 16 miles, water, grass, wood; to Oak Grove, 9 miles, water, grass, wood; to Warner's ranch, 16 miles, water, grass, wood;* to San Felipe, 16 miles, water, grass;* to Vallecito, 16 miles, water, grass;* to Palm Springs, 9 miles, water; to Carriso Creek, 9 miles, water;* to Sackett's Wells, 18 miles, water bad;* to Indian Wells, 18 miles, water scarce;* to New River, 15 miles, water scarce and bad; to Norton's Wells, 12 miles, water good;* to Gardiner's Wells, 8 miles, water bad; to Cooke's Wells, 17 miles, water good;* to Algodones, 13 miles, water good; to Fort Yuma, 11 miles, water, grass, wood;* to Gila City, 22 miles, water; to Mission

Camp, 13 miles, water; to Antelope Peak, 12 miles, water, grass; to Mohawk, 12 miles, water, grass; to Texas Hill, 11 miles, water, grass; to Stanwix's ranch, 15 miles, water, grass; to Burke's Station, 12 miles, water, grass (old); to Oatman's Flat, 12 miles, water, grass (some); to Kenyon's Station, 14 miles, water, grass (some); to Gila Bend, 16 miles, water, grass (little); to Maricopa Wells, 40 miles, water (salt grass), grass and water bad; to Casa Blanca, 11 miles, water; to Pima Villages, 11 miles, water, grass; to Oneida Station, 13 miles, water (in a well), grass scarce; to Blue Water Station, 11 miles, water (in a well), grass; to Picacho, 14 miles, water (sometimes in tanks); to Point of Mountain, 24 miles, water (in a well), grass (little); to Tucson, 16 miles, water, grass, (grain can be purchased); to Cienega, 30 miles, water, grass; to San Pedro, 24 miles, water, grass (good place to recruit); to Dragoon Springs, 18 miles, grass (plenty), water one mile up cañon; to Apache Pass, 40 miles, grass (no water for this distance); to San Simon, 16 miles, water, grass; to Steen's Peak, 14 miles, water (scarce), grass; to Soldier's Farewell, 35 miles; to Cow Springs, 14 miles, water, grass (plenty), Indians bad; to Miembres River, 16 miles, water, grass; to Cooke's Springs, 16 miles; to Picacho (on the river), 52 miles, water, grass; to Mesilla, 6 miles, water, grass. Total, 859 miles.

All troops and trains in their marches across the desert will make the camps as marked by the asterisks.

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Wright, Cal., April 21, 1862.

Capt. MOSES A. MCLAUGHLIN,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers:

CAPTAIN: The colonel commanding directs that immediately upon your return to Temecula from San Diego, without waiting for the train which you are escorting, you will proceed without delay to Fort Yuma, Cal., and report to the commanding officer of that post for further orders.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

NOTE.—You will take three of your detachment as an escort on your departure from Temecula for Fort Yuma; the remainder you will leave with your party at Camp Wright. It may be well for you to know that upon your arrival at Fort Yuma you will probably be tried before a general court-martial now in session at that post on charges which have been preferred against you for cruelly beating and maltreating Private Michael Burk, formerly of your company.

B. C. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Wright, Oak Grove, April 21, 1862.

Maj. DAVID FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers,
Supposed to be Commanding at Camp Drum, Cal.:

MAJOR: In case you have not left Camp Drum, and in case Allen's train has not left, this is to inform you that it will not be necessary for

you to load on at New San Pedro any more subsistence stores than you will require for the use of your command on its march, say to Carriso Creek. I find a good supply at this camp, and have sent to San Diego for twenty wagon loads, so you can load with barley, say 2,500 pounds per team, including the other stores which you are to bring, and including your baggage, &c.; thus your teams will be fresh. If you find any barley or corn at Clancy's, or at Temescal, Temecula, Camp Wright, San Felipe, or Carriso Creek, you can keep your supply up to the original mark at Camp Drum. There are some paulins at Greenwade's which you must bring. Inclosed is an order for Surgeon Christian and Lieutenant Frink to come forward. They are to come with you in case you have left. Be sure they come with you, and be sure that they have but the regulation allowance of baggage determined by the scales. The howitzer ammunition, percussion caps, cartridges for revolvers, army size, &c., which may have come down, you are to bring. Have the troops walk at least half the time, and have at least two hours' halt to graze midway each day's march. The soldiers must be drilled at the saber exercise on horseback while marching at least an hour each day. The horses must be kept fresh and in good condition, even though the men walk most of the way. Please get from Mr. Banning two of Captain Moore's umbrellas and bring them on. No news yet from Tucson.

I am, major, respectfully, &c.,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Wright, Cal., April 21, 1862.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MAJOR: Captain Shirland with his company of cavalry en route to Fort Yuma encamped to-night at Vallecito. He is followed by McDonald's train, divided in two parts, the first part one day behind him, the second part two days. Have Shirland's horses shod and ferried across the river the day after his arrival; have McDonald's mules shod, and his teams ferried over the day after his arrival. McDonald's train is to be loaded, each team as fast as its mules are shod. You will forward to Lieutenant-Colonel West 20,000 rounds of ammunition for the rifle muskets, 10,000 rounds of ammunition for the Sharps carbines; 5,000 rounds for the navy revolvers. You will forward the wagon load of manta which goes with McDonald's train, the pemmican, the hospital stores about which Surgeon McNulty writes to Assistant Surgeon Meacham by this express, and forward the wagon load of tents in McDonald's train. The remainder of the loading of McDonald's train must be made up of subsistence stores in due proportion, one article with another. The day following that on which McDonald's last wagons reach Fort Yuma, Captain Cremony's company will reach Fort Yuma, followed by Winston's train of thirty-one wagons in two divisions a day apart. These will be filled in like manner, except that Winston's train will be loaded with subsistence stores in due proportion. Shirland will escort McDonald's train, starting as soon as the last of that train has crossed the river, and Cremony will escort Winston's, starting as soon as Winston's last wagon has crossed the river. This operation will consume six days' time, when other

troops and wagons will come, of which you will receive timely notice. Have the animals fed liberally while at Yuma. The teams ought to haul, starting from there, say 3,000 or 3,500 pounds each, some horseshoes, muleshoes, horseshoe nails, the forge with McDonald; the forge with Shirland (if he has one) should be forwarded. There must be no mistake in all this. Give the subject your personal supervision. I regret you separated those howitzers from the command under Captain Calloway. I trust no accident will befall them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 21, 1862.

Col. THOMAS R. CORNELIUS,
Comdg. First Regiment Cavalry Oregon Vols., Portland, Oreg.:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 15th [14th] instant, with inclosures, is received and submitted to the general commanding the department. In reply, he directs me to say that he thinks six companies of cavalry, if filled to the legal organization, will be ample. Colonel Steinberger, First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers, will soon be in command of the District of Oregon. He will receive instructions as to the disposition of your troops. Please furnish this office with a return of your command, naming the commissioned officers. When this is received, a general court-martial will be ordered as you request.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. KIRKHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 21, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Commanding District of Humboldt:

COLONEL: Your telegram of the 20th instant is received and submitted to the general commanding. He directs me to say that he will re-enforce you by companies of your own regiment soon. Lieutenant-Colonel Olney, with two companies, sailed for Humboldt on the 19th.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. KIRKHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, April 21, 1862.

Captain KETCHAM,
Third Infantry California Volunteers:

A band of hostile Indians is reported to me in a communication,* of which a copy is herewith furnished you, to be now encamped on the Van Dusen, opposite McEntee's Crossing. You will proceed immediately to

* Not found.

capture them, using for this purpose the whole force under your command, or such part of it as you may judge sufficient, including the detachment under Lieutenant Staples, who will place himself under your orders. As soon as you have no further use of his detachment in respect to the object now in view Lieutenant Staples will take post with it on Yager Creek, opposite Simmons', agreeably to Special Orders, No. 43.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infantry California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

(Copy to Lieutenant Staples, Third Infantry California Volunteers.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Wright, Cal., April 22, 1862.

Maj. E. A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Yuma, Cal.:

MAJOR: Since writing to you yesterday circumstances have rendered it necessary to delay Winston's train in reaching Yuma some two or three days, so you can have Shirland and McDonald's train await above Fort Yuma, where there is good grass or hay abundant, and rest until further orders. Send Cremony to the same point on his arrival to await Winston's train. I shall perhaps be at Fort Yuma as soon as Cremony. I wish you to send two loads of hay out upon the desert to the points where it is most needed, to be kept exclusively for the use of Shinn's light battery as it comes on. He will have 125 horses and mules.

I am, major, very respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 23, 1862.

The general commanding this department having been appealed to by many loyal citizens residing on the Pacific Coast, for the adoption of more vigorous measures against the treasonable designs of persons who, while claiming and receiving protection for themselves and property, do not blush to denounce the Chief Magistrate and Government of the United States, and do all in their power to raise the standard of rebellion on this coast, it is therefore made the express duty of all officers commanding districts or posts to maintain within their respective jurisdictions a due observance of our National and State laws, and a proper respect for the legally constituted authorities. Treason's hideous crest shall not pollute the fair land of California. Military commanders will promptly arrest and hold in custody all persons against whom the charge of aiding and abetting the rebellion can be sustained; and under no circumstances will such persons be released without first subscribing the oath of allegiance to the United States.

All persons seeking to furnish supplies of any kind to the army on this coast must first submit unequivocal evidence of their loyalty to the Government, otherwise their propositions will not be entertained.

The following General Orders of the War Department are republished for general information.*

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. W. KIRKHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Grinnel's Ranch, April 23, 1862.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Southern California:

I have the honor to report the arrival of my command (one company of cavalry and four companies of infantry) at this station, five days from Fort Yuma. We proceed to-morrow and should reach the Pimas on the 28th instant. I take with me thirty-six wagons. Two are left here to join Bosha's, with twelve now en route from Fort Yuma with 11,000 rations subsistence. Then the fourteen will go forward escorted by Lieutenant Nichols, with sixteen men First California Volunteer Cavalry. To carry through my fifty wagons and the cavalry I draw from the 35,000 pounds barley; this half-rations the fifty wagons back to this post. I shall send them back without a moment's delay. Unless otherwise instructed, I shall send Company I, First California Volunteer Infantry, back to this post. So my orders of March 31 read. The 300 flour-sack coats, 300 pairs of shoes, and the manta were not on the four potato wagons. The latter should be expressed on, if possible. When Bosha's train gets through I shall have rations for 800 men to June 1.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel, First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

Report on measures taken to make secure the Overland Mail Route to California.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 24, 1862.

First. November 13, 1861, Major-General McClellan directed Brigadier-General Wright to order the necessary force, two or three regiments—if possible, under Colonel Carleton—to protect the Overland Mail Route, and to confer with Louis McLane, esq., about the location of the troops.

Second. General Wright's reply, marked A,† shows the season to be too late to send troops and supplies, reports he has agreed with the Governor of Nevada to issue provisions from Fort Churchill (Carson's Valley) to the Indians, and the Governor and himself feel sure that measure will keep the Indians quiet and the route secure until spring. The Governor's letter is inclosed in General Wright's.

Third. December 10, 1861, General Wright reports the Overland Mail Route cannot be depended on because of storms of rain and snow, and suggests sending letters by sea through express (marked B.‡)

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* See General Orders, No. 67, August 26, 1861, Series III, Vol. I.
† See Wright to Thomas, December 9, 1861, p. 753.
‡ See p. 757.

Fourth. January 9, 1862, General Wright alludes to apprehensions of Indian hostilities on the overland route, but says quiet has thus far been preserved, and the issue of provisions has had a good effect (marked C*).

Fifth. March 21, 1862, orders were sent from the Secretary of War to Brigadier-General Wright to make necessary preparations and disposition of his troops to protect emigrants and the Overland Mail Route from Indian hostilities and depredations, a report called for of what he could do, and whether Colonel Carleton could have the immediate direction.

Sixth. General Wright's reply, marked D,† received this day by mail, reports five companies of cavalry (of which two are at Fort Churchill) and six of infantry ready to move on the overland route as soon as the season will permit, and says he can protect the route as far as Salt Lake or Fort Bridger. Mr. McLane's note inclosed says the Overland Company expect that troops will be permanently stationed on the mail route for the protection of the mails and treasure. This ends the report as far as the Department of the Pacific is concerned.

Seventh. February 26, 1862, the commander of Fort Kearny was ordered to "give protection to the stock and property of the Overland Mail Company and not allow any interference in carrying the U. S. mails, under color of any civil authority or pretense whatever." Copy of this was sent to General Hunter, commanding Department of Kansas.

Eighth. April 2, 1862, the following dispatch was sent to Col. E. B. Alexander, Tenth U. S. Infantry, at Fort Laramie:

> Complaints are made that you have neglected to furnish men and arms for protection to the Overland Mail Route. The Secretary of War now peremptorily directs that you afford every necessary protection in men and means, also report why this has not been previously done.

Ninth. Colonel Alexander's reply (marked E) does not believe in reports of Indian hostilities near his post. Will not trust employés of the mail company because many are secessionists. Refers to report of March 2 (which should be 22d) for reasons why he did not send men and arms.

Tenth. Colonel Alexander's report of March 22 (marked F.)

Eleventh. April 10, 1862, the following dispatch was sent to General Denver, commanding at Fort Leavenworth:

> The Secretary of War directs that you afford every necessary protection to the Overland Mail Route against Indians and other depredations.

Twelfth. And the following was sent to the same officer April 11, 1862:

> Send daily a stage load of soldiers from Leavenworth or Atchison, or any nearer point, until each station in the Indian country where depredations are committed shall have ample protection. Let rations be furnished from Laramie and Kearny or until other arrangements can be made by the Overland Company, with whom the Government can settle afterwards. The Secretary desires everything in your power to be done to give the fullest protection to the Overland Mail Route.

There are no mounted troops in the vicinity and considerable time would elapse before they could be placed in position to guard the part of the mail route said to be subject to molestation, which is nearer Salt Lake than Fort Laramie. The suggestion of the acting Governor and other civil functionaries of Utah that a regiment of mounted men be raised in that Territory is not concurred in because it is not supposed so large a force is necessary. The proposition of Senator Latham, deemed by him most expedient and reasonable, is that Brigham Young be authorized to raise, arm, and equip a company of 100 mounted

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* See p. 798. † See dispatch of March 26, p. 953.

men for not less than three months, to protect the mail and route, and the telegraph line west of Salt Lake near Independence Rock, from Indian depredations and to recover the stock and property of the mail company which has been stolen. From the personal interest Brigham Young is said to have in the telegraphic communication with Salt Lake and from his known influence over his own people, and over the Indian tribes around, this plan is supposed to offer the most expeditious and economical remedy to the obstructions to the mail route. The objection to this plan is that Brigham Young is not a functionary recognized by the United States Government, and a requisition for volunteers from Utah should be made upon the Governor of the Territory. There are two companies of the Third Regular Cavalry, paroled men, now at Detroit. These might be mounted and sent to the point where troops are required, but a considerable time would elapse before they could reach there.

Respectfully submitted.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP DRUM,
Near New San Pedro, Cal., April 24, 1862.

Capt. R. W. KIRKHAM,
Assistant Quartermaster and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inclose herewith a letter from Capt. William Jones, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, with a communication from a Mr. W. L. Kennedy in relation to the expedition to Owen's Lake under Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, Second Cavalry California Volunteers. There is nothing left on record at this post to show the nature of Colonel Evans' instructions or duties, &c. I sent this day to Captain Jones, commanding at Camp Latham, a six-mule team and wagon and twelve aparejos. The depot quartermaster at the depot at New San Pedro also turned over to-day to the acting assistant quartermaster at Camp Latham nineteen mules, considered as unserviceable, however, being left by Capt. T. Moore, assistant quartermaster, as such. Being on special duty here I cannot of course take any action in regard to the relief of Colonel Evans, but I suppose Captain Jones, who is an officer of good judgment, will send to his relief. I sent a message to-day to Captain Jones to report to the general commanding such facts as he was in possession of in regard to this affair, and to report such action as he might take in the premises. Colonel Evans has not been heard from officially since he left. The parties certifying to the reliability of Mr. Kennedy are themselves entitled to consideration as to respectability and credibility, I believe.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

P. S.—Though this is not the proper mode of asking it, I would, in view of the urgency of the case, respectfully request the orders of the commanding general for two trumpets for the First Cavalry California Volunteers, to be sent by the Senator on her next trip. They are indispensable. Lieutenant Morgan, acting assistant quartermaster at New San Pedro, will receipt for them. Requisitions have been forwarded for these articles heretofore to no avail.

D. F.

[Indorsement.]

Send Major Fergusson the trumpets if to be had.

G. W[RIGHT].

[Inclosure.]

CAMP LATHAM, *April 23, 1862.*

Maj. D. FERGUSSON,

First Cavalry California Vols., Commanding Camp Drum, Cal.:

MAJOR: Inclosed I send you a letter just received from a man direct from Owen's Lake. If transportation can be furnished I can send an escort with provisions to meet Colonel Evans' command. The information seems to be reliable. He gave the name of the sergeant correctly who is said to be wounded. I have no doubt but the command is in want of provisions, as they were poorly provided, and the time is nearly up for which they took rations. I await your commands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES,

Captain, Second Cav. California Vols., Comdg. Camp Latham, Cal.

[Sub-inclosure.]

LOS ANGELES, *April 23, 1862.*

Maj. D. FERGUSSON,

Commanding Camp Drum:

SIR: I arrived here last evening, having left Keysville (within ninety miles of Owen's Lake) on Sunday morning last. On Saturday (19th) Doctor Owens, who was temporarily attached to Lieutenant-Colonel Evans' command while in Owen's Valley, informed me that a party of citizens, sixty men, had a fight with the Indians of the valley on the 5th instant, in which they were defeated with the loss of three men killed, viz, Mr. Pleasants, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Scott, the last named the sheriff of Mono County. They made good their retreat under cover of the night, going down the valley, and joined Lieutenant-Colonel Evans' command the following day. On the 9th instant Lieutenant-Colonel Evans' command, with fifty dragoons from Fort Churchill and some thirty citizens, attacked the Indians, who were posted in a strong position on the top of a very steep hill, and were repulsed with the loss of Colonel Mayfield, who commanded the company of citizens, and Sergeant McKenzie, of Lieutenant-Colonel Evans' command, and a private whose name I don't know, of the same command, badly wounded. Previous to the first fight the bodies of two men were found on the road (near the scene of the fight) murdered by the Indians, and four more men who were on the road coming south were attacked and barely escaped with their lives to Aurora, two of the party being badly wounded. The command from Fort Churchill have returned in that direction, escorting a large number of cattle and sheep. When last heard from (about the 14th instant) Lieutenant-Colonel Evans' command was at Owen's Lake coming this way, guarding what stock remained in the lower portion of Owen's Valley, and at that time was living on beef, the supply of provisions they had taken from here having been exhausted some time before. The whole of Owen's Valley, with the different mining camps in that vicinity, together with the improvements of the settlers in Owen's Valley and the valuable machinery in the mines, is entirely exposed to the attacks of the Indians, and within sixty or eighty miles of Owen's Lake there is an immigration of about fifty large wagons (going to Aurora, Mono

County) loaded with valuable goods and machinery which can reach their destination by no other road than through Owen's Valley. Besides this there are also on the road a great many thousand head of cattle, sheep, and hogs for the same destination. I have forwarded by Captain Dummer, who leaves to-day, a more fully detailed account for the information of Colonel Carleton, commanding Southern District of California, at Camp Wright.

I remain, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. KENNEDY.

[Indorsement.]

LOS ANGELES, *April 23, 1862.*

We certify that we have read the within statement and know Mr. Kennedy, and know him to be a reliable man.

H. R. ALEXANDER.
J. B. WINSTON.
J. G. BARKER,
Sutler Fifth Infantry California Volunteers.
J. JONES.
BACHMAN & CO.
FLEISHMAN & SEIBEL.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, April 24, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

MAJOR: Since my personal examination of this country I have abandoned all idea of the possibility of capturing or subduing the Humboldt Indians (the only ones now in open hostility) by any military operations whatever in the usual sense of the term. This country alone contains some 3,000 square miles, and is made up of steep mountain ridges and covered, three-fourths of it, with dense forests, packed full of undergrowth and chaparral, all but impenetrable to white men, and with no communications but rough and difficult mountain trails in many places next to impassable. The task of bringing in the Indians scattered over such a country as this, stealthily moving about in small parties, never traveling in the known trails, always unseen, though constantly watching our movements by their spies and scouts; hiding when they stop in the most inaccessible places, would be like the task of bringing in all the ground squirrels or the foxes, and will have to be performed somewhat in a similar way. You will readily perceive that a combined movement over any section of the country by two or more columns of troops with the view of hemming them in is entirely out of the question, as such an operation would require a very large army. On completing my reconnaissance I saw that the first thing to be done as being the most urgent was to make such dispositions of the troops as to protect, so far as possible, the settlements which the Indians had yet spared and the principal routes. It was with this view that the three new posts were established on the Van Dusen, on Mad River, and on Redwood Creek. The commanders of these posts were instructed to keep one-half of their effective force constantly in the field for the capture of Indians. This instruction has been faithfully carried out, except when the want of mules for the transport of supplies has prevented. But it is obvious that these desultory operations over a few isolated spots can accomplish but very little toward the object in view.

The utmost that can be expected from them is the occasional capture of a few Indians by some lucky chance. The Indians can suddenly attack and destroy at some unexpected point, and immediately scatter and disappear as they have hitherto done. Whenever the troops approach they will have only to shift from one to another of the innumerable hiding places with which the whole country is covered, and the work of capturing them and bringing them in would never be completed. In view of these difficulties the only feasible plan, as it seems to me, to be adopted is, to start from Humboldt Bay as a base; to begin the district immediately around it and comprised within the semi-circle having the short line as its diameter, and described from this post as a center, with a radius of, say, twenty miles (the district is mostly covered with a dense forest, in many parts never yet explored by white men, and known to be constantly infested with the very Indians who have been committing some of the late outrages, and probably furnishing secure hiding places for large numbers of them); to keep a force amply sufficient for the purpose constantly employed in scouring this district in every direction, until every square yard has been explored, every rancheria destroyed, and every Indian in it has been killed, captured, or permanently driven away. When this has been done, when so much ground has been permanently recovered from the enemy, and not before, to describe another semi-circle from the same center concentric with the former and exterior to it, and with an increase of radius of, say, twenty miles. Reconquer this from the enemy in the same manner, and so continue until the entire country is cleared of them. The region included between the shore of the bay, Mad River on the north and Eel River on the south, and as far back as the Iaqua Ranch, would be about such a district as I have first described. I gave this district, calling it the Fort Humboldt District, in charge to Captain Akey, commanding the cavalry company garrisoning this post. In the one or two short scouts he made he killed 2 Indians and captured some 30 more, but the limited number of men that he could keep in the field I found to be entirely insufficient for the purpose in view, and since the recent outrages have compelled me to use up his company in detachments, escorts, and expresses, these expeditions have had to be, of course, abandoned entirely. In fact, to carry out the plan I have described promptly and effectually a whole regiment ought to be used, but two companies would certainly be the minimum required.

In this semi-ellipse, A–H represents the shore of the Humboldt Bay; its two nodes, A and H, Arcata and Fort Humboldt, respectively. Now, the only communication between Arcata and Fort Humboldt are, first, by water, a very expensive one, and second, by a trail around the bay of fifteen miles, the worst in the country and destructive to animals. A and H must, therefore, be each an independent base and pivot of operations. If one company be posted at each of these points the two together might perhaps suffice, by unremitting exertions, to clear the entire segment of the semi-ellipse of the Indians, but certainly not less than this force could be expected to do it. I trust that this statement explains why I reported in my last letter two more companies (besides one to garrison this post) to be indispensable. Considering the

probable increase of the number of Indian prisoners and the great number of general prisoners, some thirty or more now about to be tried for their lives, that Captain Akey has only some fifteen privates, more or less, for duty, all of whom are much needed in the field, I think myself bound to report another and a well-disciplined company for no other duty than to garrison this post to be also indispensable, and respectfully request that one may be sent here, if the exigencies of the service will permit, as soon as practicable. Being compelled to keep a portion of the mounted company here as a garrison, the detachment posted at Liscombe's Hill to furnish the necessary escorts and expresses was about half what was needed. The result is that, as reported to me whilst I am now writing, the horses of that detachment are fast breaking down from overwork; one of them has just died on the road. They will have to be relieved as fast as they give out by fresh horses from the stables here, which are still in a rather poor condition. To recall that detachment would be to leave our communications exposed, our supply trains without escorts, and settlements unguarded. The service these twenty-seven men are now rendering makes them equivalent to at least two companies of infantry. All the settlers agree that if the Hoopas and Klamaths should rise we would have a long and bloody war on our hands, and that whenever they do rise their first step will be to attack Fort Gaston, which has no defenses whatever, and peculiarly liable, from its location, to surprise. Deeming it of the first importance to prevent any such event and to hold these tribes in check until we have disposed of the hostile Indians in this neighborhood, and at the same time to quiet the alarm expressed on this point throughout the community, I have sent the two companies of Lieutenant-Colonel Olney's command to that post. Captain Johns will now be able to place detachments at so many points that all the movements of the Hoopas can be watched, and if not able to apprehend those of them that are said to be constantly leaving their valleys to take part in the present hostilities, will be at least able to verify the fact and to enforce at once such severe measures upon the leading men of the tribe residing around the fort as may be necessary to repress the evil. Captain Johns was here yesterday, and I gave him full verbal instruction on the subject. The two companies have left, each with its second lieutenant in command, the other company officers with Lieutenant-Colonel Olney having to remain here on the court-martial, which will last several weeks. The inclosed correspondence in relation to the shooting of two Indians by Lieutenant Flynn near Trinidad will explain itself. I have only to add that I am informed on good authority that the Indian spoken of as an old man was about thirty-five or forty years of age

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second California Vol. Infty., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

[Inclosure No. 1]

TRINIDAD, *April 11, 1862.*

Col. F. J. LIPPITT,

Commanding Fort Humboldt:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, secretary of a public meeting held in this place on the 10th instant, submits the following recital of facts: That a company of twenty-five men under command of Lieutenant Flynn, a portion of the command stationed in Humboldt County, having under a circuitous march from that county, striking Klamath County at a

point known as the Lagoon district, eight miles from this place, there succeeded on the 9th instant in killing one old man and wounding another belonging to a ranch occupied by three male Indians who have always been of an inoffensive character, living at least thirty miles from the theater of hostilities in Humboldt County, and belonging to a different tribe and speaking an entirely different language from those with whom the people of Humboldt are at war. At the public meeting called in consequence the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, with an additional one, that a copy be forwarded to Brigadier-General Wright and Colonel Lippitt:

Resolved, That while our earnest sympathies are due to, and are held by the people of Humboldt County in the present Indian war which rages within her boundaries, yet we entirely deprecate and enter our public protest against the invasion of Klamath County by any of the citizens of Humboldt County or any military command stationed therein for the purpose of killing peaceable Indians; that such an act will only bring upon us all the horrors of an Indian war.

Resolved, That a committee should be appointed to wait upon Lieutenant Flynn and represent to him the madness and folly on his part of attempting the subjugation of 3,000 well-armed Indians by a force of twenty-five U. S. soldiers, and that we, the people of this vicinity, can by the same system we have heretofore used toward the Indians in the neighborhood exert and use the same control over them that we have ever had.

Respectfully, yours,

CLINTON WOODFORD,
Secretary of Meeting.
A. HANDY,
Chairman.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, April 23, 1862.

CLINTON WOODFORD,
Secretary of a Public Meeting held at Trinidad:

SIR: Before answering your letter of the 11th instant, transmitting a copy of resolutions passed at a meeting in Trinidad, I have waited to receive Lieutenant Flynn's official report of his scout. That report is now received, and it appears by it that Lieutenant Flynn has done no more than his duty. Under instructions from the general commanding the Department of the Pacific the troops under my command are now prosecuting a war against the hostile Indians in this district wherever they may be found. Lieutenant Flynn, while in command of a scout, was led to believe, from information received, that a band of some 200 hostile Indians had crossed to the southerly side of Redwood Creek and gone down to its mouth. He very properly went in pursuit of them. Before arriving there he saw three Indians going in that direction, very possibly, at least, to inform the others of his approach, and so enable them to escape. He very properly took them prisoners, and they having attempted to escape after being fully warned of the consequences, Lieutenant Flynn having no other means of stopping them, and in order to prevent, as he supposed, the entire defeat of the object of his expedition, as a good and faithful officer fired upon them, by which fire one of them was killed and another wounded. Whatever course may be adopted with regard to the peaceable Indians in this

district, the citizens of Trinidad cannot expect any county boundary line to constitute a barrier to the pursuit of hostile Indians by the troops under my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. LIPPITT,

Colonel Commanding Second California Volunteer Infantry,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 25, 1862.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Comdg. Co. M, Second Cav. California Vols., Camp Alert, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have lately received reports of Indian difficulties at or in the vicinity of Honey Lake, and deeming it necessary to send some troops to look after affairs in that quarter as well as the country around Pyramid Lake, I have ordered your company designated for this duty. The quartermaster's department has made arrangements for your transportation from this place by steamer to-morrow evening as far as Sacramento, and from that place you will march via the Placerville route to Carson City. An agent of the quartermaster will accompany you and furnish everything necessary for the movement. An order has been sent to the commanding officer at Fort Churchill to send to Carson City in wagons subsistence for your command for one month. After receiving your supplies I desire you to move with your command to Susanville, on Honey Lake, or to such point as you may deem your presence necessary. The main object of sending you is to restore peace between the white people and the Indians. Should you capture any of the latter who have been guilty of murder, robbery, &c., execute summary justice on them. I have generally found that by hanging a few of the worst Indians peace and quiet is soon restored. My instructions to you must necessarily be of a general character. Knowing your activity and zeal, coupled with a knowledge of that country, I take great pleasure in confiding to your judgment and management the entire business. Consult with Governor Nye and the leading citizens whom you may fall in with, and report frequently to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

STEAMER PANAMA, *Near San Francisco, April 26, 1862.*

General WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I take the earliest opportunity to lay before you the inclosed copies of letters addressed to Governor Pesqueira, of Sonora, Mexico, by the rebel General H. H. Sibley and his next in command, Colonel Reily.* Please forward after your perusal to the State Department at Washington. I also deliver you important extracts of letters† from reliable persons at El Paso, made and forwarded by our very worthy

* For first inclosure see Sibley to the Governor of the State of Sonora, December 16, 1861, p. 766; and for last inclosure see Escalante to Moody (inclosure of the letter from Waterman to Wright, April 7), p. 988.

† See Robertson to Wright, April 18, p. 1012.

and efficient consul at Mazatlan, R. L. Robertson. Our loyal citizens in the northern States of Mexico, especially Sonora, deem it of great importance our Government should prevent the exit of the rebels into Mexico; at least to have an armed vessel at Guaymas to guard against any of their contemplated demonstrations at that important harbor.

With the greatest respect, I have the honor, general, to be, your most obedient servant,

FARRELLY ALDEN,
Ex U. S. Vice-Consul.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NEW MEXICO, C. S. ARMY,
Fort Bliss, Tex., December 27, 1861.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF SONORA:

SIR: I have the honor hereby to accredit to Your Excellency Col. James Reily, of the Army of the Confederate States, who is charged with the duty of delivering to Your Excellency a communication of importance, and of further explaining the views entertained and objects contemplated by me. Colonel Reily is the next officer to myself in rank and command present on this frontier with the forces of the Confederate States, and Your Excellency will recognize in his selection for this duty the desire I have of manifesting to you my high respect and appreciation. I commend to your consideration the representations which he shall make to you, and bespeak for him your highest confidence and esteem, as well in his private as in his official capacity.

With great respect and the highest consideration, I am Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army, Comdg. Army of New Mexico.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HERMOSILLO, SONORA, MEXICO, *March 14, 1862.*

His Excellency Señor Don IGNACIO PESQUEIRA,
Governor of the State of Sonora, Republic of Mexico:

The undersigned has the honor to inform Your Excellency that I am here, having a communication to you from Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley, of the Army of the Confederate States of America, and commanding the Army of New Mexico. In obedience to orders received at Fort Thorn, on the Rio Grande, I was proceeding to Ures, but am happy to find Your Excellency in this city. The undersigned would be pleased if Your Excellency would designate a time when you would give me a personal interview, so that I might present you with my letter of credence from the general, and at the same time deliver the communication with which I have the honor to be intrusted.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest consideration and respect, most respectfully, yours,

JAMES REILY,
Colonel, C. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HERMOSILLO, SONORA, *March 15, 1862.*

His Excellency Señor Don IGNACIO PESQUEIRA,
Governor of the State of Sonora, Republic of Mexico:

The undersigned has the honor to call the attention of Your Excellency to an article headed "Mysterious proceedings in the South," in a newspaper published at San Francisco, Cal., styled The Herald and

Mirror, and dated February 14, 1862, and circulated in this city. The undersigned most respectfully requests to be informed if His Excellency credits the falsehood stated in said article? If His Excellency the Governor credits the falsehood, the undersigned most respectfully requests that he be at once informed what action has been taken in the matter by himself or the General Government. Has General Wright the privilege to occupy Guaymas with Federal troops? The undersigned most respectfully requests an early reply to this note to the communication of General Sibley, and the return of this newspaper inclosed.

With sentiments of highest consideration and respect,

JAMES REILY,
Colonel, C. S. Army, First Regiment, Army of New Mexico

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HERMOSILLO, *March 17, 1862.*

His Excellency Señor Don IGNACIO PESQUEIRA, &c.,
Sonora:

The undersigned presents his compliments to His Excellency the Governor of Sonora, and informs him that the undersigned would be gratified to pay a brief visit by the diligence to-morrow to Guaymas. The undersigned requests to be informed if His Excellency has any objection to his visiting Guaymas, as the undersigned is unwilling to do anything contrary to the wish or policy of His Excellency the Governor.

With sentiments of great consideration and respect,

JAMES REILY,
C. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

HERMOSILLO, SONORA, *March 18, 1862.*

His Excellency Señor Don IGNACIO PESQUEIRA, &c.,
Sonora, Republic of Mexico:

The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt on yesterday of His Excellency's two notes, one directed to Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley and the other to myself. The undersigned requests His Excellency to issue him a passport for himself and escort, and also his letter of recredence to General H. H. Sibley, C. S. Army, commanding Army of New Mexico. The undersigned is sincere in the expression of the wish that nothing will occur to obstruct the present friendly relations now existing between the Confederate States and the State of Sonora. The undersigned most respectfully requests the return of the newspaper styled The Herald and Mirror, of date February 14, 1862, which he had the honor to inclose to Your Excellency.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of highest consideration and respect, respectfully, yours,

JAMES REILY,
Colonel, C. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

HERMOSILLO, SONORA, *March 24, 1862.*

His Excellency Señor Don IGNACIO PESQUEIRA,
Governor of Sonora, Mexico, at Ures:

The undersigned has the honor herewith to inclose the letter* of credence from General Sibley, C. S. Army, by which the undersigned

* See inclosure No. 1.

was accredited to the confidence and kind consideration of Your Excellency, and which letter has by some mistake been returned to the undersigned. The undersigned respectfully requests from Your Excellency the letter of recredence (usual in such cases) directed to the general, and by which he may be informed whether in my deportment and official and private intercourse with Your Excellency, and during my residence in Sonora, I have obeyed his instructions to cultivate the most respectful and friendly relations. The undersigned will take great pleasure in reporting to the general the courtesy with which he has been treated, and his belief in the desire of Your Excellency to be on good terms with the Government of the Confederate States, and also your determination to maintain a strict neutrality in the present war between the South and the North. The undersigned requests Your Excellency would be pleased to direct your answer to this letter to the care of the prefect at Magdalena.

With sentiments of highest regard and consideration, I remain, most respectfully, yours,

JAMES REILY,
Colonel, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Sackett's Wells, Yuma Desert, Cal., April 26, 1862.

Capt. JOHN B. SHINN,
Comdg. Light Company A, Third Artillery, San Felipe, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I presume you will arrive at San Felipe to-day. Stay at that point the whole of the 27th instant; leave for Vallecito on the 28th; leave Vallecito for Carriso Creek on the 29th; leave Carriso Creek for Indian Well at 4 p. m. on the 30th. I shall cause all the water at Sackett's Wells to be saved for you; but these wells are drying up, so you must not count on even one gallon per animal. Have all your kegs filled at Carriso Creek. Have your barley soaked, so as to feed of soaked barley at Sackett's Wells five quarts per animal. At Sackett's Wells you will find a feed of hay. Thus you will arrive quite fresh at Indian Well early on May 1. Start again at 4 p. m., with soaked barley for a night's feed. I will send you back word again, if necessary.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Indian Well, Cal., April 27, 1862.

After this date companies of troops and Government trains will pass the Yuma Desert in the night, starting from Carriso Creek at 4 p. m., going eastward. Cavalry and quartermaster's trains must be so divided as to not have over eighty animals leave Carriso Creek twenty-four hours in advance of the next eighty. Thus the supply of water at Indian Well, the Alamo, and Cooke's Wells will each afford a supply for eighty animals.

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

NOTE.—The above order does not apply to Shinn's battery, which leaves Carriso Creek April 30 at 4 p. m.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Indian Well, Yuma Desert, Cal., April 27, 1862.

First Lieut. W. G. MORRIS,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Indian Well:

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that you remain at Indian Well in person with the party you have detailed, to be stationed permanently at that point until after Shinn's battery has passed there. You will see yourself that the barrels which Judge Winston brings from Sackett's Wells are properly placed in the earth, and that all the barrels here are filled with water for the battery which leaves Carriso Creek April 30 at 4 p. m. The party detailed by you to remain permanently at Indian Well will relieve the party from Fort Yuma now here. The remainder of your party will proceed to Yuma with Judge Winston's train. After seeing that every facility is afforded Lieutenant Shinn in getting a good supply of water at this point, you can come on to Fort Yuma with the light battery. The party from Fort Yuma now on duty here will remain here until after the battery has left, and then go on to Fort Yuma by the first train which passes for that point. You are to instruct the party of vedettes stationed here that in addition to their other duties they will be expected to keep the barrels at these wells filled up with water at all times. Captain Moore has contracted with Mr. Williams, of Carriso Creek, to deliver some seven or eight tons of hay at this point, the first load to be placed here in about one week from this date.

Very respectfully, &c.,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, April 27, 1862.

Captain DOUGLAS,
Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Anderson:

CAPTAIN: In consequence of the weakening of the force at Fort Lyon and the withdrawing of the troops at Riley's, you are expected to extend your operations so as to include the district lying between Redwood Creek and Mad River.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infantry California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 28, 1862.*
(Received 2.30 a. m. 29th.)

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

Will the War Department please assign Bvt. Maj. P. Lugenbeel to duty according to his brevet? He is at Vancouver, and volunteer troops assembling there under majors.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: By the last steamer from the Gulf of California I received a communication from each of the U. S. consuls at Guaymas and Mazatlan, which I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the War Department.* I also inclose copies of communications from the rebel General Sibley,† and his agent, Reily,‡ addressed to the Governor of the State of Sonora. A copy of the communication from William L. Baker, our consul at Guaymas, I have transmitted to Flag Officer Bell, commanding U. S. naval forces on this coast, for such action as he may deem proper. Up to the time of the steamer's departure from Guaymas and Mazatlan it was not positively ascertained what reply had been made to Sibley's communication by the Governor of Sonora, although it was generally understood that he had declined to enter into the arrangements proposed by the rebel general. By the next steamer I shall address a communication to Governor Pesqueira, referring to the advances made to him by the rebel chief, and assuming, as a matter of course, that the Governor has promptly rejected the propositions, and intimating at the same time that the Government of the United States expects that the authorities in the State of Sonora will not permit any rebel forces to enter their country under any pretext whatever, and that the very amicable relations now existing between the Government and people of Sonora and the United States would be jeopardized should the insidious proposal of the rebel general be for a moment entertained.§

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 28, 1862.

Flag Officer BELL, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Pacific Squadron, Mare Island, Cal.:

SIR: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a communication addressed to me by the U. S. consul at Guaymas, under date of the 8th instant,‖ which I deem it proper to submit to you for such action as you may consider proper. I also inclose correspondence of the rebel General Sibley with the Governor of Sonora,‡ and a letter addressed to me by F. H. Waterman, esq. These two documents I will thank you to return to me as I have not had time to have copies taken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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* See Baker to Wright, April 8, and Robertson to Wright, April 18, pp. 992, 1012.
† See Sibley to Pesqueira, December 16, 1861, p. 766.
‡ See inclosures, Alden to Wright, April 26, p. 1030.
§ See also Alden to Wright, April 26, 1862, and Moody to Alden, April 7, pp, 1030, 990.
‖ See p. 992.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 69. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., April 28, 1862.*

Under the special circumstances Bvt. Maj. P. Lugenbeel, Ninth Infantry, is assigned to duty according to brevet rank, subject to the approval of the War Department.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. W. KIRKHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp at Norton's Wells, Yuma Desert, Cal., April 28, 1862.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Fifth Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Camp Wright, Cal.:

COLONEL: About the time this reaches you, say the 30th instant, some trains will be near your post en route from San Pedro to Fort Yuma. These trains must be so divided at your camp that not over eighty animals, whether horses or mules, be at any one point on the desert on any one day. This precaution is rendered necessary from the failing of the water at Sackett's Wells. All the marches from Vallecito across the desert must be made at night, starting from each point at 5.30 p. m. The increasing heat of the weather renders this absolutely necessary. You will arrange the programme of the movement of the trains accordingly, giving to each conductor a written paper of the hour and the day when he is to leave each of the following places, viz: Vallecito (water plenty, perhaps some hay; hardly any grass here to be obtained). Carriso Creek (water plenty, but bad; no grass, no hay). Indian Well (water to be drawn up in buckets; more can be gotten by having a man descend the well there to dip the water into the buckets by a cup as fast as it runs in; this will take all day steady work to water the animals; no grass, probably no hay). Norton's Wells (water abundant, to be drawn up in buckets; no hay, no grass). Cooke's Wells (water abundant, possibly hay; no grass). Pilot Knob (on the river; probably hay). Fort Yuma.—Send forward by the different divisions of the trains thus marching a day apart (omitting to send any of the infantry with the one with which Lieutenant Hammond is to come on without delay, with a half company of cavalry) one company of the Fifth Infantry, until only one is left at Camp Wright. Yourself, staff, band, &c., will come in the next division, following your third company thus detached. You will find barley at San Felipe, Carriso Creek, Indian Well, and at Norton's Wells. If you cannot make arrangements to have fresh beef delivered to each train, each detachment, or each company thus leaving Camp Wright on its march across the desert, you must be sure to cause your commissary to issue pork, if necessary, for the whole distance. The teams must not be overloaded, as the weather is getting hot. Have the teams load mostly with subsistence stores, being sure to have barley enough on to last, say, eighty miles, in case of accident or failure of supply at any one station. Each company will bring its quota of the rifled musket ammunition now at your camp (Wright); will bring ten days' rations of subsistence for its sustenance en route; will bring each two tents. Under no circumstances will any officer or man be permitted to bring any article of baggage, or pound's weight of baggage, not authorized by regulations for

troops in the field. This rule does not apply to yourself in greater force than circumstances in your estimation may warrant. To insure this, and to insure that the teams are not overloaded, have every article or package or box weighed upon the scales, and a list of such weight made up against every load. The present acting commissary of subsistence and acting assistant quartermaster at Camp Wright you will leave at that camp until further orders, even though his company comes forward. Assistant Surgeon Randle will also stay there until further orders. Brigade Surgeon Christian will come on with yourself or with Major Fergusson in case you have left before the arrival of the latter officers. I presume Surgeon Wooster has already left Camp Wright for Fort Yuma. This letter places you in control of all trains passing your post eastward until you yourself leave, and enjoins upon you the care that they shall be so instructed that not over eighty horses or mules, aggregately, be at any one of the points before mentioned at the same time. Each wagon should, if possible, have two water-kegs. Marching by night, the men and animals will suffer but little for want of water. The letters for Los Angeles will be sent forward by a dragoon express. Keene will return to Yuma from Camp Wright.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 28, 1862.

Col. FERRIS FORMAN,
Comdg. Fourth Infantry California Vols., Sacramento, Cal.:

COLONEL: The steamer Senator will sail from this city for San Pedro on Saturday morning next (the 3d proximo) at 9 o'clock. The general commanding directs you to come down with your command destined for the southern district by Friday's boat. Arrangements have been made with the California Steam Navigation Company for the men to remain on board their boat Friday night, but the men must bring one days' ration in haversack. The Senator will ration the men going from here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. KIRKHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 28, 1862.

Col. FERRIS FORMAN,
Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: You have been ordered to move with your regimental headquarters and staff, with three companies, to the District of Southern California. On your arrival at San Pedro move as soon as practicable with your command to Camp Latham, and assume command of all the troops at or near that place, reporting by letter to Colonel Carleton. My object in posting you in the southern district is to have an officer of rank there to command the mixed corps located in the Los Angeles

District. I have various reports of dissatisfaction and treasonable plotting in the southern district, and although I do not fully credit all the rumors afloat, yet I am satisfied that there is in that country a strong element of disloyalty which is only kept down by the strong arm of power; but should any reverses happen to our arms, the traitors would at once show their colors. It will demand of you great firmness and prudence to manage affairs in the district, but when it is necessary to act, let it be done promptly and without a failure. Our laws and institutions must be preserved, and no open demonstration against our Government will for a moment be tolerated. There are certain men about Los Angeles, strong Union men, too, with whose acts I am not well pleased. From some cause they are constantly trying to throw suspicion on the loyalty of the officers, especially of Colonel Carleton. Such men are infinitely worse than open and avowed traitors, who can be dealt with as they deserve. Treason must be dealt with in a summary manner, and if you make arrests, send them strongly guarded to Fort Yuma. I have not heard the result of Colonel Evans' expedition to the Mono country. I of course gave no credit to the vague rumors of his defeat, or of his failing to accomplish fully the object of his movement. I desire that a cavalry command be kept in the Mono country for a length of time, to give confidence to the settlers and to punish the Indians who may commit any aggressions. I shall be glad to hear from you fully and frequently in relation to all affairs in Southern California.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 28, 1862.

Col. JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers,
under orders for Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

COLONEL: After assuming command of the District of Oregon, I desire that early measures be taken to concentrate the Oregon regiment of cavalry and move it to the east of the Cascades. The headquarters of that regiment will be established at Fort Walla Walla, from which place a company should be sent to the Nez Percé country, to remain, probably, during the whole summer. But the principal object in having a large cavalry force in the Walla Walla country is to move over the mining district of the Salmon River in the spring and early summer, and as the season advances to be thrown forward to meet the emigrants as they approach from the Eastern States. Let the staff officers of the different departments in your district prepare their estimates and requisitions for everything necessary during the next fiscal year as soon as practicable. I commit to your hands the District of Oregon, with full powers to dispose of the troops as you may deem best to preserve the peace of the country, and to maintain the honor of our flag and respect for our Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SACRAMENTO, *April 29, 1862.*
(Received 12 m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch of the 14th instant received, and will be attended to immediately.

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of California.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April 29, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding, &c., San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War says order Surgeon Coolidge to this city, and report to the Surgeon-General for duty as soon as possible.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The route of the overland mail will not be practicable for wagons before the end of May; in the meantime we are preparing the outfit for the troops designated for that line. The southern expedition under Colonel Carleton has drawn off all our extra means of transportation, and we shall be compelled to purchase wagons, mules, &c., here. The wagons are now being manufactured in this city. We are still embarrassed for want of funds; the credit of the Government, however, is good, but we must necessarily pay more than we should have to do if we had the cash in hand. The mail route at this moment, as far as the limits of this department, can be traveled in perfect safety; had it been otherwise, I would have forced a passage over the mountains and thrown troops on the line at any cost. I presume it is the design of the department to have troops distributed along the line to afford permanent protection for the mails and treasure. With the treasure, of course the escort would have to be continued all the way, and mounted troops would be required for this service monthly or semi-monthly. The distance from Sacramento to Fort Bridger is about 800 miles, and it will be important to have a careful examination of the whole route made and suitable points selected for posts. Ruby Valley is well spoken of; it is about midway between Fort Churchill and Camp Floyd. On the 15th proximo I shall advance Colonel Connor's command toward the mountains and have it prepared to cross as soon as possible. A year's supply of clothing, subsistence, &c., will be sent over as soon as the roads are in good order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 29, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

COLONEL: Your letters of the 16th, 23d, and 24th instant are received and submitted to the general commanding, all of which are approved.

Two companies of your regiment now at Vancouver are under orders to report to you. They will be down on the Panama. She leaves for Vancouver on the 30th instant. The general says he can spare you no more troops at present.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. W. KIRKHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Colonel Steinberger sailed to-day for Fort Vancouver with the headquarters and four full companies of the First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers, leaving in this city his lieutenant-colonel to complete the enrollment of three more companies. The remaining three companies are being raised in the District of Oregon. On arriving at Fort Vancouver Colonel Steinberger, as the senior officer, will assume command of the District of Oregon; and as soon as practicable I have directed that the battalions of five companies each, of the Second and Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, shall be relieved by the troops of Colonel Steinberger's regiment. The Oregon cavalry regiment of six companies will be concentrated at Fort Walla Walla as soon as the route is open for service in the mining districts, and later in the season to be thrown forward toward Fort Hall to meet the emigrants, as I have previously advised you. On the 26th instant a company of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers commanded by Capt. George F. Price, left this city to proceed via Sacramento and Placerville to Carson City, and thence north to the vicinity of Honey and Pyramid Lakes, for the purpose of quelling a difficulty in that quarter between the whites and Indians. This company will afterward join the troops designated for the protection of the Overland Mail Route. Colonel Lippitt, commanding the District of Humboldt, is exerting himself to the utmost to maintain peace in that region. I have re-enforced him with the two companies of his regiment lately at Santa Barbara, and two other companies of his regiment now at Fort Vancouver will come down to Fort Humboldt on the return of the steamer now conveying Colonel Steinberger and his troops up the coast. South of Fort Churchill about 200 miles, on the Mono River, there has been a difficulty between our people and the Indians, and I had to send a detachment of cavalry from Fort Churchill and also a detachment from Los Angeles to the same point. I have no official report as yet from that quarter. I am under the impression, however, that it will be necessary to maintain a small command there during the summer. The excitement about the mines of the north is unabated; vast numbers are rushing to that region; every steamer and sail-vessel is crowded, and it will require great energy and prudence on the part of the commander of our troops to preserve peace in the Nez Percé and Salmon River countries during the summer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Major Drum is still absent, inspecting the troops at and near Fort Yuma. My latest dates from him are of the 14th instant. It is probable that Colonel Carleton is now at or in advance of Fort Yuma. Colonel Bowie's Fifth Infantry California Volunteers is concentrating at Fort Yuma as a reserve. Carleton's movement will sweep the predatory bands of Baylor and Reily out of Arizona and break up their plan of obtaining a foothold in Sonora, and then with the well-appointed force under his command, strengthened, if necessary, by the fine reserve regiment of Bowie, I have no apprehension as to the result in any conflict with the rebels this side of the Rio Grande. Outwardly everything is quiet in this country, but I know that there are many men on this coast who are traitors at heart, and who are at this moment writhing under the defeats of the rebels. They are harmless now, because so greatly in the minority; but such men require close surveillance. In the southern portion of this State there are more sympathizers with the rebels than anywhere else, and I have now ordered Colonel Forman, of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, now in camp at Sacramento, to proceed by the next steamer to San Pedro with his headquarters and three companies. The colonel will take post at Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, where we have already four companies of the Second Cavalry. It has been my aim not to create any unnecessary alarm in the public mind on this coast, but to watch closely the progress of events and be ever ready to crush any attempt to raise the standard of rebellion on the Pacific. You will observe by my General Orders, No. 17, that I am gradually drawing the cords a little closer around treason.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 30, 1862.

Whereas, it having come to the knowledge of the undersigned that there are certain persons, either holding office under the rebel government, or aiding and abetting the enemies of the United States, and that such person or persons are owners of real estate or personal property within the limits of this military department, it is hereby declared that all such estates or property are subject to confiscation for the use and benefit of the United States.

It is further declared that all sales or transfers of real estate or personal property, by any person or persons holding office under the rebel government, or who may be aiding and assisting the enemies of the Union, whether made by them personally, or by their agents, shall be null and void.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 30, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding U. S. Troops, Fort Yuma, Cal.:

COLONEL: By the last steamer from the Gulf of California I received a copy of Sibley's letter to the Governor of Sonora, with several others from Reily, the agent whom Sibley sent with his dispatches. I send you the Bulletin containing the whole correspondence. You will observe the aim of the rebel chief is to gain an entrance into Sonora under the pretext of pursuing hostile Indians, and finally to get the authority of the Governor to establish a depot at Guaymas. When the steamer sailed the reply of the Governor had not transpired, but it was generally understood that he had refused to enter into the arrangement proposed by Sibley. By the next steamer I propose to address Pesqueira myself, assuming, as a matter of course, that he has refused Sibley's request, and reminding him of the embarrassing position the government of Sonora would be placed in should the rebel forces be allowed admission within the State. As far as I can judge, from present knowledge of the position and movements of the rebels, I am under the impression that the movement on Sonora has been deferred. However, you will obtain more reliable information, and later than I have, but at all events, should the forces of Sibley invade Sonora, you will pursue them without regard to boundary lines. There are certain persons about Los Angeles professing to be strong Union men who have been writing letters attacking the loyalty of yourself and other officers of your command. One of these men, William P. Reynolds, is the author of the scurrilous attack published in the Call of the 27th; another letter was sent to the Bulletin by Paul R. Hunt, but not published. I do not know either of those men, but their attempt to throw suspicion on the loyalty of yourself and the gallant officers and soldiers of the southern army is infinitely worse than open and avowed treason. I know you and the principal officers under your command, and I can only say that the confidence I have reposed in the loyalty and devotion to duty of yourself and those gentlemen is universally entertained by all true friends of our country on this coast. Wishing you every success,

I remain, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Pima Villages, April 30, 1862.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Southern California:

I have the honor to report the arrival yesterday, with my command, four companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry, in twenty-one days from Camp Wright. The second company of cavalry I met at Kenyon's Station, en route to Grinnel's; it has returned here with me. I have sixteen days' rations on hand, and expect a train here in a few days with enough to last me until the 1st of June. The country provides wheat and hay for horses. In a few days I shall report more fully as to such supplies as I can depend on here. At present appearances are favorable to a good result in that way.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, Cal., May 1, 1862.

The commanding officer at Fort Yuma is hereby authorized to permit citizens of the United States or of Mexico, while following a lawful business, to pass and repass the Colorado River at Fort Yuma, either with goods or provisions, or with horses, mules, cattle, and teams. This he will do under such restrictions as in his opinion the exigencies of the public service may from time to time require. All persons who avail themselves of this indulgence for the purpose of gaining information in order to give aid, intelligence, or comfort to the enemies of the United States shall be seized, held, and punished as spies and traitors.

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

MILITARY ROAD EXPEDITION,
Camp on Hell's Gate River,
Rocky Mountains, Wash. Ter., May 1, 1862.

Col. A. CADY,
Seventh U. S. Infantry, Commanding District of Oregon:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the order directing the escort of my expedition to proceed to the Pacific as soon as the snows of the mountains would admit, and in reply would state that our last account from the mountains was that the snow was nine and one-half feet deep on the summit, and twelve feet on a prairie to its east, with no forage for animals. The snow is fast disappearing, and will probably enable the command to cross some time in June, when it will proceed to carry out the order as therein directed.

I am, sir, truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MULLAN,
First Lieut., Second Artillery, Comdg. Military Road Expedition.

Please have a copy of this sent to the headquarters of the department, and oblige,

Yours,

JOHN MULLAN,
U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 2, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of February 8, with inclosures, I am directed to approve your action in regard to Col. J. Steinberger, First Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers, taken for the organization of that regiment.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, Cal., May 2, 1862.

Señor Gobernador Don IGNACIO PESQUEIRA,
Ures or Hermosillo, Sonora, Republic of Mexico:

SIR: Your Excellency is doubtless aware that for certain military considerations the general commanding the United States forces on the Pacific Coast interdicted the crossing by any person of the Colorado River unless such person had a passport signed by himself. This excluded many of the citizens of the State of Sonora in the friendly Republic of Mexico from coming to work in the rich mines recently discovered on the Colorado River in California, and also excluded others from coming to Fort Yuma to sell provisions and other of the products and commodities of your State. The restrictions as to the crossing of the Colorado applied no less to citizens of the United States than to the citizens of our sister Republic. Thus you will see that no invidious distinction was made favoring Americans in preference to the people of Your Excellency. It is now my good fortune to be able to say to Your Excellency that the prohibitions about crossing the river are removed, and the people of Sonora are at liberty to come and work in our mines, or to sell their provisions, forage, fruits, &c., within our lines. The forces of the United States under my command, now passing up the Gila River to the Pima Villages, and thence on to occupy the Territory of Arizona, though abundantly furnished with every necessary article of subsistence and forage, with adequate means of transportation for all additional supplies from the depot at Fort Yuma which they may need, yet if the people of Sonora desire to bring flour, pork, beef, mutton, sugar, coffee, wheat, barley, fruit, vegetables, &c, to the Pima Villages or to Tucson, after I have occupied it, they will be paid a fair price in gold and silver coin for what they sell. It is our sincere desire, as well as our true policy, to maintain the most friendly relations with the citizens of all nations, but more particularly with those who, like ourselves, and like our neighbors of Mexico, are endeavoring to prove to the world that any brave and intelligent people are capable of being governed by laws made by themselves, and by rulers chosen by and from among themselves. Therefore Your Excellency may rest assured that nothing will be done on our part to disturb the kind feelings which happily subsist between your people and those of the United States. The people in the South, who are in open rebellion against the Government of the United States, having an unjust cause, can never succeed in establishing themselves as an independent nation. As the war which they have wantonly commenced is an unrighteous one, they have not the sympathies of a single Christian nation in the world. Such being the case, you can judge how incredulous I was when I heard that an officer of rank in the army of the so-styled Confederate States, who has recently been to visit you, had stated publicly in Arizona, on his return from Sonora, that he had made such arrangements with Your Excellency that what supplies he might need for his troops could be landed in the ports of Sonora, and be transported, without let or hindrance, thence through that State to Tucson. I know that Your Excellency is well aware that the very people whose emissary it is alleged thus comes to ask of you these commercial privileges, would, as filibusters, usurp the power you yourself hold, and subjugate your own State, if they had but the ability to do so. Therefore you can judge of my astonishment at such intelligence. I will not even ask Your Excellency if what I have heard is true, as such an utter want of faith toward a friendly neighbor would be so unworthy of

your position as a Governor, and so much against your integrity as a man, that I should shrink from wounding your sensibility by such a question. I merely mention the rumor that has reached me to show to Your Excellency how much you have been maligned.

Wishing Your Excellency health and good fortune, and your people happiness and prosperity, I have the honor to be Your Excellency's obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Vols. and Major Sixth U. S. Cav., Comdg.

ORDERS, No. 80.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, Cal., May 2, 1862.

In pursuance with instructions contained in Special Orders, No. 53, dated headquarters District of Southern California, Fort Yuma, May 1, 1862, citizens of the United States or of Mexico, while following a lawful business, will be permitted to pass and repass the Colorado River at Fort Yuma, either with goods or provisions, or with horses, mules, cattle, and teams. All persons who avail themselves of this indulgence for the purpose of gaining information in order to give aid, intelligence, or comfort to the enemies of the United States shall be seized, held, and punished as spies and traitors. All persons bringing provisions, goods, or cattle or traveling to and from any portion of Mexico, or Arizona and California, or traveling from California into Arizona, or any portion of Mexico, will be required to report to the commanding officer of this post.

By order of Maj. Edwin A. Rigg:

FRANCIS S. MITCHELL,
First Lieut., First Infantry California Volunteers, Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, Cal., May 2, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
Commanding Advance Guard, California Volunteers,
Pima Villages, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: About the time this letter reaches you Companies B and H, First Infantry California Volunteers, will have reported to you. Shirland's cavalry will be near Grinnel's, with Smith's company of infantry and Shinn's battery, supported by, say, three companies of infantry, and Cremony's cavalry will be en route to Antelope Peak or its vicinity, where they will remain for a few days to recruit the horses, while I am waiting for means of transportation now on the road hither from New San Pedro. It is well for you to know all this. The spades, scythes, tape line, pickax handles, some hospital supplies, tents, ammunition, manta, and subsistence stores left here this morning on McDonald's train to be delivered to you. I do not believe the Confederate troops who may be at Tucson are in any considerable force, nor do I believe, unless they are taken by surprise without time to retreat, that they will make any stand at that place. It is possible, but not to my mind probable, that Captain Hunter still remains there. Of all these matters you are doubtless well informed by your scouts. As you are near Tucson and better informed than I can possibly be of the condition of affairs at that place, I authorize you to take it if you feel able to do so without

any risk to the sub-depot which you have been ordered to establish or without too much delay in completing its defenses. The manner in which this is to be accomplished and whether you will lead the party in person or designate some other officer to do so I leave with yourself to determine. The town once taken, it must be held as one of the steps toward the Rio Grande, and measures must at once be taken after that event to gather in wheat, flour, &c., from Sonora for the use of our troops. I inclose for your information some notes of the route by the way of the San Pedro, which if followed you will attack the town in reverse. A feint should perhaps be made along the route recently attempted by Captain Calloway, but I suggest that the real attack should be made by a party moving light without knapsacks, saddle-bags, great-coats, or any incumbrance, but arms, ammunition, provisions for wounded men, pemmican, bread, and forage, via Fort Breckinridge, up the San Pedro to the stage road, and in on that to Tucson. The side of the town next to this approach is exposed. The other side next to the Pima Villages by the route from Picacho is cut up by fields, gardens, corrals, &c., with live fences, making it difficult for men and horses to get up to the houses themselves. If you take the two howitzers, they must be well supported by infantry. Having made your feint by moving a force over the route recently taken by Calloway, would it not be well to march the force destined to move via the San Pedro by night—at all events the first night? Have your sabers very sharp, that they may readily cut through clothing. Cavalry recently mounted on California horses cannot use any kind of fire-arms with success. The men should practice dismounting to fight on foot a great deal. If a rush is made by Texans on horseback with revolvers upon your cavalry while mounted, if the sabers are sharp I would recommend closing in with them as quick as thought. The cold steel will win against the pistol. If they fly, follow with the pistol, but with our men well kept together and well in hand, or they will not succeed. In closing with cavalry against cavalry and in hand-to-hand encounters on horseback, it is well to get your enemy in your power by cutting off his reins, killing his horse, &c. If your cavalry happen to be on foot and the Texans happen to be on foot and attempt to make a rush upon your men with revolvers, as is their custom, teach your men to use their fire-arms until the enemy is about to close, then to draw the saber and rush upon him with the speed of lightning. If he run, use the pistol until the shots are exhausted and then the carbine. It is my opinion that a judicious use of the saber on foot or on horseback will tell very much in your favor. Pray teach your men not to despise their enemy. Those men whom they go to encounter are determined men and will fight with desperation. You must be sure to take or send men enough to overpower them without a doubt. The Texans are fond of getting into an adobe town and of loop-holing the houses and there making a stand. In this event, by seizing some prominent row of buildings and by cutting your way from room to room until you get into the heart of the town, you gain all the advantages they themselves possessed. (At Taos, N. Mex., in February, 1847, our people cut holes through walls and threw, by hand, 12-pounder shells with fuses lighted in among the enemy. These cleared the place they occupied in a few moments.) In doing all this your wagons should be well guarded by infantry in the wagons, if necessary. In wagons infantry are very formidable, as it may seem. You can take any number of men you think necessary, provided the supplies at the sub-depot are left perfectly secure. I fully rely on your prudence and vigilance and resolution both en route and when you get your enemy under fire. Should you succeed you will hold the town and have your wounded cared for

at that point. If the enemy is in force at Tucson then you are not to move against it until further orders, and not even now unless in your judgment the chances of success are nearly all in your favor.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—In case you move against Tucson, the Fifth Infantry, under your command, must have equal chances in the expedition with the First Infantry.

J. H. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 2, 1862.

Col. FERRIS FORMAN,
Fourth Infty. California Vols., Commanding U. S. Troops,
En route for Southern Dist. of Cal., San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have received several deputations from the people living near Owen's Lake and River, and from those residing in the neighborhood of Lake Mono, representing their situation as critical, and asking that troops may be sent at once for their protection. I have not yet received any report from Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, but I learned unofficially that he was on his march back to Camp Latham. As soon as possible after your arrival in the southern district I wish a command of mounted troops dispatched for the Owen's Lake country to chastise those Indians and protect our people; the command to consist of the two companies of the Second Cavalry, or, if you deem it necessary, send these companies with an ample supply of ammunition and provisions for sixty days. I think it probable that we shall have to maintain a command in that country until fall. Lieut. Col. G. S. Evans, Second Cavalry, will command the expedition. If you have not public transportation which can be spared for the transportation of the supplies for the command the deficiency can be supplied by hiring private wagons. Take measures to keep the command supplied with at least one month's provisions in advance as long as it remains in the field. I have full confidence in the energy and ability of Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, and I expect those Indian difficulties to be brought to a speedy termination, and such punishment inflicted on the guilty as will prevent another Indian outbreak in that quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34.

CAMP LATHAM,
May 2, 1862.

The undersigned hereby takes command of this camp.

GEO. S. EVANS,
Lieut. Col. Second Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Detachment.

HDQRS. U. S. MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 3, 1862.

His Excellency Sr. Don IGNACIO PESQUEIRA,
Governor of the State of Sonora:

SIR: By the last steamer from the Gulf of California I received a copy of a communication addressed to Your Excellency, under date of

the 16th of December, 1861, by H. H. Sibley, the rebel chief in command of a body of insurgents in New Mexico, and although I did not receive a copy of Your Excellency's reply, yet I was much gratified by the assurances of my correspondent that Your Excellency had declined entering into any arrangements proposed by the rebel commander. Considering the friendly relations subsisting between the Government of the United States and that of the Republic of Mexico, as well as between the citizens of the contiguous States of Sonora and California, any other decision than that which Your Excellency has made would have been deeply regretted. I need not point out to Your Excellency the utter ruin and devastation which would inevitably befall the beautiful State of Sonora should the rebel forces obtain a foothold within its limits, as in that event it would be indispensably necessary that the frontier should be passed by the U. S. forces, and our enemies pursued, possibly, to the city of Guaymas. I beg Your Excellency to rest assured that under no circumstances will the Government of the United States permit the rebel horde to take refuge in Sonora. I have an army of 10,000 men ready to pass the frontier and protect your Government and people.

With the greatest respect, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Comdg. Department of the Pacific.

[MAY 3, 1862.—For Carleton to Canby, reporting operations, &c., see p. 95.]

FORT YUMA, CAL., *May 3, 1862.*

MY DEAR WEST: By this express you will get authority to move with or send a part of your force to take Tucson, if that place has not been re-enforced so much as not to render such a movement on our side practicable at this moment. We can well afford to wait a few days until our troops and supplies are more to the front, so as to make the matter one in the ordinary course as we proceed eastward. It occurred to me that the Texans under Hunter knowing of our approach would soon leave for the Rio Grande. I do not believe that Sibley can spare troops enough from the Rio Grande to make a respectable stand against us in Arizona, nor do I believe that he would come 300 miles away from his magazines to fight us, when if he waits we will doubtless attempt to go to him; so, admitting that Hunter still lingers there to watch our movements and to count our force up to the last moment, then to go, I have thought it would be well to entrap him, if possible. This duty, if practicable, from intelligence in your possession, I leave with you. I have fancied that it would be agreeable to you to put up the Stars and Stripes in Arizona; but we can afford to wait until all is ready, in case the enemy is too strong for you. Keep the horses and mules fresh. When you are obliged to tie them to a line at night have the men cut hay even with knives and bring it in blankets to lay before the animals. After Tucson is taken the valley of the San Pedro, doubtless at Fort Breckinridge, will be a good place for horses and mules to recruit. I wish you to report to me on the grazing facilities in the valley of the San Pedro after you have seen or learned from a reliable source all about it. One of these prisoners taken at the Picacho

informs me that if Barrett had called upon them to surrender before he commenced firing upon them they would have done so. Employ Mr. Jones to go with the party that you may direct against Tucson. Some essential part of the machinery of White's mill was hidden by the Texans, so the mill could not be run. This one of the prisoners tells me. The belting is now en route from Los Angeles to this point. If you can have everything ready for it to run against this comes, we can soon have flour enough. Have some adobe ovens made. This is an easy way to make them: Make the hearth of your oven, say, three feet in height, and have it nicely leveled off with clay. When this is dry build upon it with wood, covered with hay, the form of the inside of the oven. Spread a layer of clay over this, let it dry, spread another layer of clay over the first, and so on until the required thickness is obtained. Then burn out the wood, and the oven is done. I send by an ambulance, which you can keep, Mr. Weaver and Sergeant Wheeling, of F Company, First Infantry California Volunteers. Get some animals, if necessary, from the Pimas, and have them escorted up the Salinas toward Zuñi. When they are past danger from the Apaches the escort can return, and these men proceed to New Mexico to gain information. Wheeling should be disguised. If necessary you can add a couple of reliable men, citizens, if they can be got of the right stamp, to the party for New Mexico. Talk with Weaver on the point and agree upon the best plan. Canby, if he is still at liberty, can send an escort of his own cavalry back with Weaver. I wish you to fix this matter in the best possible manner, and so manage it that no one will know when the party gets off, except the party and yourself, or where it is to go but Weaver and yourself. He can have sealed instructions for the escort to return to be handed to the commander at the proper point. I send you a roll of papers. Pray distribute them among the command when you have read them.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

CAMP LATHAM, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
May 3, 1862.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE S. EVANS,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding Camp:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of my trip to the Mojave:

In pursuance of the annexed written instructions* I left Camp Drum on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1862, and arrived at Camp Cady on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1862, seeing and hearing of nothing unusual on the route, except at Lane's Crossing of the Mojave, where I was informed by Mr. Lane that a wagon loaded with powder had crossed there a few days previous, said to be going to Salt Lake. I remained at Camp Cady until the 24th of April, seeing and hearing of nothing unusual, and meeting no parties that I could suspect of treasonable intentions toward the Government. On the 24th I left Camp Cady for Camp Latham, and on arriving at Lane's Crossing, some seventy miles above Camp Cady, I was informed by Mr. Lane that during my absence at Camp Cady another wagon loaded with powder, said to be for Salt

* See Cutler to Pierce, April 5, p. 985.

Lake, had passed. I was informed by the parties keeping the toll-gate at Cajon Pass that armed men in small parties had been passing through all the winter and spring.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

N. P. PIERCE,
Second Lieut. Co. G, 2d California Cav. Vols., Comdg. Detachment.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 3, 1862.

I. Companies A and E (Smith's and Gibbs'), Second Infantry California Volunteers, will be held in readiness at a moment's notice to embark for Fort Humboldt on the steamer by which the companies under the command of Colonel Steinberger will arrive at this post.

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A. CADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Pima Villages, May 4, 1862.

Lieut B. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Southern California:

LIEUTENANT: I am as yet unable to report upon the supplies for troops available at this post with any degree of confidence. Mr. Ammi White, who was taken prisoner by the rebels, was the only person here conversant with the Indian resources. I have as yet only succeeded in eking out daily a supply of forage for the command. I can neither get any stock of forage in advance, nor have the Indians yet produced their flour in any but trifling quantities. I am, however, trading under every disadvantage. It is difficult to make this people understand the magnitude of our demands, and further, I have nothing but promises to offer them in payment When the manta arrives I shall then understand whether they hold back their wheat and flour from fear of nonpayment, or because they have but limited quantities on hand. The first of the new crop of wheat should begin to come in within a fortnight. Of hay I can get but a mere daily ration. I am negotiating, with what prospect of success it is impossible to tell, for a standing field of wheat, with the intention of feeding it and keeping the grain that comes in for future uses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 5, 1862.

WILLIAM L. BAKER, Esq.,
U. S. Consul, Guaymas, State of Sonora:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th ultimo, for which please accept my thanks. I sent a copy of your letter to Flag Officer Bell, and in reply he informs me

that he has ordered the Saint Mary's to Guaymas. You need be under no apprehension that the rebels will gain a foothold in Sonora. I have written to Governor Pesqueira on the subject, informing him that I have 10,000 men ready to pass the frontier and pursue our enemies should they enter the State of Sonora. Herewith inclosed is a communication for Governor Pesqueira, which I will thank you to forward to His Excellency.*

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 5, 1862.

R. L. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
U. S. Consul, Mazatlan:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th ultimo, for which please accept my thanks. Flag Officer Bell informs me that he has sent orders for the Saint Mary's to proceed to Guaymas. The rebel chief (Sibley) has been roughly handled in New Mexico since the date of his letter to Governor Pesqueira, and should he attempt to enter Sonora I have 10,000 men ready to pass the frontier and pursue him, even to Guaymas, if necessary. I have so written to the Governor of Sonora.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

UNION IRON WORKS, SAN FRANCISCO, *May 5, 1862.*
(Received 8.30 a. m. 7th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

SIR: In the event of the Government deciding to build an iron-clad steamer, with ram or steel bow, permit me to say that I have every facility for building the same, together with engines and boilers. My foundry, machine-shop, blacksmith and boiler shops, and tools are equal to any in the Atlantic States, consisting of blooming furnace, Nesmith steam hammer for forging, a large lathe, the largest in California, and the same as the one in the Charlestown Navy-Yard; can forge and turn the largest shafts, punching and riveting machines of the largest sizes; also shears. And I am now getting up a rolling-mill. I have on hand 300 tons of blooms made from wrought scrap, and have every variety of iron, and would, in the event of obtaining a contract, give any bond the Government would require for the entire completion of the ship and fulfillment of the contract to the satisfaction of the Government. I would respectfully refer to Senators Latham and McDougall, or any of the California delegation; to General Seawell, U. S. engineer, who superintended the building of the Saginaw at my works, or to any gentleman in Washington from California, for my ability to perform the work. Please telegraph me on receipt of this if it will be necessary for me to visit Washington.

I remain, your obedient servant,

PETER DONOHOE.

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* See Wright to Pesqueira, May 3, p. 1047.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Pima Villages, May 5, 1862.

First Lieut. BENJ. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Southern California:

LIEUTENANT: The following scale of prices has been agreed upon with the Indians: Four quarts flour, weighing 4½ pounds, for 1 yard manta; 7 quarts wheat, weighing 13 pounds, for 1 yard manta; 4 quarts pinole, weighing 5½ pounds, for 1 yard manta; 50 pounds hay, or 150 pounds of green fodder, for 1 yard manta. These prices are much for the interest of Government, and it is to be hoped that the facilities for purchasing of the Indians will enlarge. Manta may be called the staple article with them, but such goods as were asked for by the colonel commanding, in his letters of December, 1861, on the Mojave expedition, are indispensably necessary for the practice of an economy of great advantage. The daily consumption of the present command for forage is as follows:

	Yards manta.
280 horses, wheat 12 pounds, 3,360. } 65 mules, wheat 9 pounds, 585 .... } 3,945 pounds, equals	303½
345 animals, hay 14 pounds, 4,830 pounds, equals	96⅓
Daily consumption of manta	400

Not enough flour to make mention of has yet been brought in, and pinole is an article of small consumption, unless of necessity. A brief observation of these people and their habits shows me that they are disinclined to sell their produce or any other property unless the article offered in exchange is such as they habitually and at the moment need. I do not believe that they would trade wheat for more manta than they wanted for the moment, and further, that after 20,000 yards of that goods have been distributed among them it would cease to be a ready currency. These opinions may be erroneous; my experience with the people has been of less than a week's duration, and that with only promises to offer in payment. Obligations for near 3,000 yards manta are already outstanding from the quartermaster's and commissary departments. Even without any increase of the command, the 10,000 yards daily expected at the post will be exhausted by the 20th instant. If, when the manta arrives, the Indians do not bring in their wheat more freely (the animals only get half rations to-day) I see no recourse but to enter their wheat fields and cut the grain for forage. As yet negotiations for purchasing their standing grain have not been consummated. I enlarge more upon the difficulties of getting supplies here with reference to the part of the expedition that is in my rear than to the command now here. I am anxious to see a supply on hand for an advance, and shall endeavor to accomplish it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 5, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

COLONEL: In the operations within your district you will of course be compelled to establish many small posts or depots, but they must be

considered as temporary and no expense incurred for building, as the troops under your command are regarded as in the field. I beg of you to enforce the most rigid economy in all the departments. Of course the necessary expenditures, such as are authorized for the troops in campaign, must be made; nothing further.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, May 5, 1862.

Capt. CHARLES HEFFERNAN,
Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Fort Lyon:

CAPTAIN: You are directed immediately on receipt of this to proceed to a point near the head of Larrabee's Creek, about one mile east of Painter's ranch, with as many men of your command as can be spared from the service of the post for the purpose of capturing a band of Indians reported to be concealed there. The bearer of this, Mr. Fairfield, offers to guide the detachment to the spot. If you think proper you are authorized to detach Lieutenant Dobbins in command of the expedition instead of taking command in person.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infty. California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 5, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 65, headquarters Department of the Pacific, dated San Francisco, April 18, 1862, I have this day relieved Lieut. Col. A. Cady, Seventh Infantry, U. S. Army, from the command of this district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 5, 1862.

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 65, headquarters Department of the Pacific, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this district.

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Pima Villages, May 6, 1862.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Southern California:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report fair progress in obtaining forage for the animals now here, but as yet no prospect presents itself of my being able to accumulate a surplus for an onward movement or to meet the wants of any additional number of animals suddenly placed here. Immediate payment in manta may work a change, but until that fact is proved I must continue doubtful about daily supplies even. The crop of mesquite beans will mature in all this month, and some of the wheat; then the problem will be solved of the dependence that can be placed upon supplies here. I state these facts for the information of the colonel commanding, whose plans may hinge upon them somewha . No flour comes in, and I fear will not as long as we call for their wheat so freely. If, however, we can get enough wheat for forage, the flour can be brought up from Fort Yuma in lieu of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Pima Villages, May 6, 1862.

Lieut. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Southern California:

I have the honor to report the following express arrangements by Indians from here to Grinnel's: To leave weekly every Wednesday morning from here; to arrive at Grinnel's on Friday; to remain there until ordered back by the commanding officer, and to be fed during their stay at that post; to be paid forty yards of manta for each trip to Grinnel's and back. This will save much fatigue and labor to cavalrymen and horses. I believe it to be the most economical arrangement for the Government and that the dispatches will be carried safely.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, May 6, 1862.

Lieut. CHARLES G. HUBBARD,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Detachment at Reed's Ranch, Humboldt Mil. Dist.:

LIEUTENANT: A band of some thirty Indians, perhaps a great many more, are now on the northern side of Eel River close to the mouth of the South Fork, as shown by the diagram annexed.* You are directed to march thither as soon as the re-enforcement arrives from Fort Baker and capture them. Mr. Campton is regularly employed as the guide for your command.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Humboldt Military District.

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*Omitted.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 6, 1862.

Col. J. STEINBERGER,
First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to say that he desires Colonel Cornelius with his six companies of Oregon cavalry, after concentrating in the Willamette Valley, prepare to cross the mountains to The Dalles as soon as the route is passable. Transportation (the allowance for the field) will be provided at The Dalles for his command to move to Walla Walla, where the headquarters of Colonel Cornelius will be established.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. W. KIRKHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Since my communications of the 30th ultimo, addressed to you, nothing of special importance has occurred in this department. My latest advices from Fort Yuma are dated on the 21st of April. Colonel Carleton's advance was at the Pima Villages, and it is presumed that at this moment his entire command is moving into Arizona. I have received no further intelligence in relation to the design of the rebel chief, Sibley, to enter the State of Sonora. It is probable that he has abandoned the project, if, as is currently reported, his army is completely demoralized and on the retreat from New Mexico. However, should the rebel forces enter Sonora, I have ordered Colonel Carleton to pass the frontiers at once and pursue them. On the 3d instant I addressed a communication to His Excellency Don Ignacio Pesqueira, Governor of the State of Sonora, a copy of which is herewith submitted.* I also inclose herewith my General Orders, No. 17, of the 23d ultimo * and my proclamation of the 30th.* The latter was promulgated with the view of preventing as far as possible the transfer of property by persons in arms against the United States or who are aiding and abetting the rebels. I have not at this moment power to enforce my decree, but my object was to hold it *in terrorem* until such time as legal proceedings could be had. Quiet prevails throughout the country. Our Indian difficulties have made it necessary to send small commands to different points, but I doubt not we shall speedily restore peace between the white and red man.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *June 4, 1862.*

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, especially in reference to the inclosed proclamation in regard to confiscation and prohibition to transfer of property belonging to disloyal persons.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

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*See pp. 1047, 1021, 1041, respectively.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, Cal., May 7, 1862.

The following itinerary of the marches from Fort Yuma to Pima Villages, made by Lieutenant-Colonel West, is published for the information of all concerned:

To—	Distance.	Marches recommended.	Remarks.
	Miles.		
Gila City	17.56	1	No grass, wood; camp on the river.
Mission Camp	11.49	2	Wood, water, and a little grass at Mission Camp. Wood and water at Filibuster Camp; grass four miles farther on.
Filibuster Camp	6		
Antelope Peak	9.14	3	Grass within three-quarters of a mile of Antelope Peak. The camp is at the station; no grass. Camp on the river, at Mohawk Station.
Mohawk Station	12.83		
Texas Hill	10.98	4	A little grass on the hill. Station half a mile back from the river. Lagoon Camp, fine water, wood, shade, and grass.
Lagoon Camp	5		
Grinnel's ranch	11.13	5	Very dusty and disagreeable at Grinnel's. Men or animals cannot recruit much. At Grassy Camp they do much better.
Grassy Camp	3		
Burke's Station	6.43	6	A very poor camp at Burke's, and little better at Oatman Flat; no grass at either.
Oatman Flat	11.22		
Kenyon Station	13.48	7	Poor camp at Kenyon Station; no grass. At Shady Camp all good.
Shady Camp	10.10		
Gila Bend	4	8	At Gila Bend, wood and water, but no grass; thence to Maricopa Wells good road, but destitute of water and grass. At the wells abundance of water, but brackish. Some salt grass.
Desert Station	21.82		
The Tanks	7.42		
Maricopa Wells	11.15		
Pima Villages	11.35	9	Road fair, with some sloughs.
Total	184.10		

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, Cal., May 7, 1862.

Capt. JOHN B. SHINN,
Commanding Light Battery A, Third Artillery, Present:

SIR: In addition to the amount of ammunition now in your caissons—that is to say, 50 rounds of 6-pounder shot, 40 rounds of 6-pounder case-shot, 10 rounds of 6 pounder canister shot, 40 rounds of 12-pounder case-shot, 30 rounds of 12-pounder shells, 8 rounds of canister for howitzers—I desire that you will select from the ammunition which has been shipped from Benicia Arsenal to your address the following articles, together with a due proportion of fuses, &c., to make your battery effective—that is to say, 252 rounds of 6-pounder shot, 196 rounds of 6-pounder case-shot, 84 rounds of 6-pounder canister shot, 200 rounds of case-shot for 12-pounder howitzers, 150 rounds of shells for 12-pounder howitzers, 80 rounds of canister shot for the same. This will leave remaining at Fort Yuma the following ammunition pertaining to your battery, viz, 148 rounds of 6-pounder shot, 104 rounds of 6-pounder case-shot, 216 rounds of 6-pounder canister shot, no spherical case shot for howitzers, 250 rounds of shell for 12-pounder howitzers, 316 rounds of canister for 12-pounder howitzers. The ammunition before enumerated, which you are to select to be transported on wagons, I desire to have weighed and placed by itself to-day ready for loading on the train.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, Cal., May 7, 1862.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
Commanding Advance Guard, California Volunteers,
Pima Villages, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: In case you should wish to move on Tucson, as authorized in my letter of the 2d instant, but desire to leave a stronger force than you can well spare to guard the sub-depot at the Pima Villages while you are gone, this is to inform you that you are at liberty to order Smith's infantry or Shirland's cavalry or both to join you from Grinnel's. If the enemy should happen to have 600 men at Tucson, which I do not believe he has, and which of course you will know beyond a doubt before you leave your present position, you must wait until you have force enough to outman him if necessary, he being without doubt more or less protected by houses and barricades. Nothing will be lost by delay in getting yourself well and strongly prepared. It is possible if he has that force that some fine morning he may enliven your own camp. I mistake you very much if he ever can surprise you. If re-enforcements are reaching Tucson from the Rio Grande I am very glad. The issue may as well be tried at Tucson; besides, we shall be saved a march of 300 miles. Beard has just reached here with a herd of cattle. He has the contract for supplying us all with beef. The train, at the rate of twelve wagons a day, is coming in from the desert. I shall stay here a few days longer to send such supplies forward as I think may be necessary and then come on. All the companies of the Fifth, except one at San Diego and one at Camp Wright, will be here and in advance of this post. Colonel Bowie after his arrival will remain at Yuma for the present, when Rigg and all of the First will move forward. I hope you will get Weaver safely off. The pemmican is the stuff for that party. Weaver must be safely escorted through the Apaches. Let me suggest to you to have an advance guard and a strong support of infantry in the cañons to be deployed as skirmishers well in front of your force in moving to the San Pedro, should you go by that route. If the enemy is as enterprising as I think he is he will watch and guard that route. If he does not, and you once get on to the stage road between Tucson and the Rio Grande, I believe you will capture all who remain in Tucson. Send Expressman John Jones directly back. I shall feel anxious to know what is going on at the front. The percussion caps, belts for the mill, &c., leave here on a train to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Portland, Oreg., May 7, 1862.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: My advices from the southern part of this State indicate very positively that a military force in that region not far from Jacksonville is imperatively necessary. An unusual number of Indians, mostly Klamaths, are already hovering about the settlements, and a no inconsiderable number are in and around Jacksonville, where they persist in remaining, greatly to the annoyance of the citizens there. That

they meditate harm is evident from the fact that their boldness and impudence increases as the population becomes weaker by the enlistment and withdrawal of the troops of Lieutenant-Colonel Maury's command from that part of the State, and the heavy migration to the new mines up the Columbia River. I have a sub-Indian agent in that district, but he is powerless without military aid. I think that two companies of cavalry are absolutely requisite for the protection of the citizens of that section, and that they should be placed on duty there as soon as possible. This communication I presume should be addressed to the commander of this military district, but as the steamer for San Francisco leaves here this evening, and believing that no time should be lost in laying this matter before you, I take the occasion to address you direct. I beg you to excuse this informality and give the subject immediate consideration.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. RECTOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs for Oregon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, Cal., May 8, 1862.

I. First Lieut. William A. Thompson, of Company E, First Infantry California Volunteers, will receive from Maj. Edwin A. Rigg, First Infantry California Volunteers, two 12-pounder mountain howitzers on prairie carriages, with fixtures and implements complete, so that the pieces will be ready for service at a moment's notice, and will receive an adequate supply of spherical case-shot, shell, and canister-shot fixed, to fill the boxes and limbers of these pieces, and also receive a good supply of friction tubes, metallic tubes, port fire, slow-match, extra fuses, &c., to serve the howitzers. A detachment of men will then be placed under Lieutenant Thompson's command to proceed with these pieces to the Pima Villages, in New Mexico. This detachment will be composed of Corporal Russell, of Company F, First Infantry, and Corporal Carey, Company C, Fifth Infantry, and the following privates of the First Infantry California Volunteers, viz: Keho, Swan, Andrews, and Winchill, of Company A; Monihon, Jay, Hundertmark, and Magill, of Company F; O'Brien, Winnell, Pape, and Fleming, of Company G, and Webber, of Company D, and Baxter, of Company E. This detachment will be armed with muskets with thirty rounds of ammunition per man.

II. Lieutenant Thompson will be furnished by Captain Moore, assistant quartermaster, with two four-mule teams for the howitzers and two good teamsters. He will provide himself and party with subsistence to include the 31st of May, 1862. He will proceed with Veck's train to the place of his destination and there report for duty to the commanding officer.

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. FOURTH INFANTRY CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Latham, May 8, 1862.

Capt. R. W. KIRKHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that immediately on my arrival at this post, in pursuance to instructions, I determined to dispatch

Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, Second California Cavalry, to Owen's River to command the troops to chastise the hostile Indians. You will judge of my surprise upon my arrival at Camp Latham to find the soldiers of his command were destitute of everything (nearly) pertaining to a soldier, excepting only commissary stores. Colonel Evans' command exhibits an aggregate of 204, of which number 114 are reported as duty men. To mount these men scarcely 100 horses are fit for service, a large number of the horses attached to the command having been previously condemned in First Cavalry and turned over to Second. To arm the command there are 114 pistols and only 2,000 pistol cartridges (navy revolvers). The Government has not a single team fit to be used in an expedition of this kind, but I have made arrangements to supply the same by private contract through my quartermaster, subject to be hereafter approved by the Quartermaster-General. Permit me to suggest that a mountain howitzer with the necessary ammunition should accompany the expedition, and that the deficiency in pistol cartridges should be immediately supplied, say 40,000, for neither of the above are to be found at Camp Latham or the depot at San Pedro—in fine, no ammunition of any kind is to be had this side of San Francisco or Benicia. Should my command be ordered forward at an early day 50,000 musket cartridges would not exceed our wants. I deem the force able to be put in the field totally inadequate to the purpose intended, yet I will start so many as can be moved at an early day, believing that the general commanding will concur with me in the necessity of re-enforcing them. I shall send no infantry with the expedition unless so directed, believing that the settlers of the valley will with alacrity supply any deficiency in that particular. In the article of pantaloons and shoes I have ordered Regimental Quartermaster Williamson to distribute to Second Cavalry any supplies he may have on hand, which will be probably sufficient for the present wants. In the estimate of men above, eighteen men and six non-commissioned officers are to be deducted, by order of Colonel Carleton, to be distributed along the line from Camp Wright to Fort Yuma to act as vedettes. I think of nothing more at present to suggest in relation to the Owen's River expedition. I have spent a day in Los Angeles since my arrival at Camp Latham, and taken considerable pains to ascertain the state of things existing here, and should give it as my opinion that though the loyal sentiment is not in the ascendant, yet the disloyal sentiment is not to be dreaded. No man of sense here doubts the loyalty of Colonel Carleton, yet under him many contracts have been given to parties not friendly to the Government. Whether this could fairly have been avoided I have no means of judging. I fear the command of Colonel Evans has been greatly weakened to strengthen the command under the immediate supervision of Colonel Carleton. Military necessity doubtless required this, but the facts are as I have stated. Your communication of April 28 only justifies me in being thus prolix.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. FORMAN,
Fourth Infantry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, Cal., May 10, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: By this express a requisition for clothing for the troops under my command to December 31, 1862, will be forwarded by Captain

Moore, assistant quartermaster. I beg to impress upon the mind of the general that some other person than the one who made the last purchases of clothing for these troops should, in my opinion, be selected to make the next purchase. You know from actual inspection here how wretchedly poor the quality of this clothing is. The shoes should be sewed, and of the first class. The hot sands of the desert shrink the pegs of the pegged shoes, and they come to pieces. It is indispensably necessary that this clothing, or half of it at least, should be forwarded without delay. I will send wagons to New San Pedro for it, and count on its being at that point by the steamer which will leave San Francisco on the 3d proximo. By this express I also cause to be sent a requisition for Indian goods. You see by the inclosed letters from Lieutenant-Colonel West how important it is that we have these goods.* They are better than money for trade to the Indians, and they are a great saving to the Government. I will expect to receive them by the train which goes for the clothing.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, Cal., May 10, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I inclose herewith certified copies of letters just received from Lieutenant-Colonel West, dated respectively May 4, May 5, and May 6, 1862. By these you will see how matters are progressing at the Pima Villages. In a private letter to myself Colonel West says: "You will recollect your request for 5,000 pounds of Indian presents, which was declined. If it is not too late to get the same goods now as property they would be of great service. Placed in charge of the depot party here I believe they would work wonders." If the general will have those goods forwarded even now they will be a great saving of money in the purchase of grain and flour at the sub depot for the use of the troops stationed there, for the use of trains coming with supplies, and to be forwarded if necessary. If necessary these goods can be receipted for and expended as money. It is doubtful if any troops are coming from the Rio Grande to make a stand against us in Arizona. I am forwarding supplies as fast as possible to the sub-depot, and when I have got enough in front to justify it I shall without delay make still another stride onward. It is said the rainy season in Arizona commences about the 24th of June. Until then it is impossible to cross a large command, so I hear, from Tucson to the Rio Grande, a distance of 300 miles. It will not do, for obvious reasons, to arrive on that river by small detachments. The general may rely upon it that all justifiable risks will be taken. I hear that nine Americans have just been murdered at Lally's mine in Arizona. I hope to be clothed with powers to regulate all matters in that Territory. Of course I shall take upon myself all necessary responsibility to give order and safety of life and property in that chaotic country. I am having the road up the Gila to Fort Breckinridge reconnoitered, and shall soon occupy that post. You may know that before the rebellion, Fort Breckinridge was to be a six-company post. It was commenced at a site near the junction of the Aravaypa and San

* See West to Cutler, May 4, 5, and 6, pp. 1050, 1052, 1054.

Pedro, the best point for a post in Arizona. The adobe walls of many buildings were made, and some were roofed over. These may be in good preservation. I would recommend that this fort, with a change of name, be reoccupied. The grazing in the valley of the San Pedro, the year round, is reported as being very fine. Aside from its being one of the posts on the chain of communication from California to the Rio Grande, it is a fine place for weak and broken-down animals to recruit.

I am, major, very respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 8. } *Fort Yuma, Cal., May 10, 1862.*

The post just established by Lieut. Col. Joseph R. West, First Infantry California Volunteers, at the Pima Villages, Ariz. Ter., is hereby designated as Fort Barrett, in honor of the memory of Lieut. James Barrett, of Company A, First Cavalry California Volunteers, who fell in defense of his colors near that point on the 15th of April, 1862. The names of Privates Johnson, of Company A, and Denerd, of Company D, First Cavalry, who fell by his side, will until the end of the war be called at every stated roll-call of their respective companies, and a comrade shall always respond, "He died for his country!"

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Pima Villages, May 10, 1862.

Lieut. CHAUNCEY R. WELLMAN,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Pima Villages:

With forty men of Company A, First Cavalry California Volunteers, provided with fifty rounds carbine ammunition and twenty rounds pistol, also with sixteen days' rations, you will escort a man named Weaver and his companion for eight or nine days at most through an Apache country by such road as he may designate. At the expiration of the time, or as much sooner as Weaver may deem it judicious to dispense with your escort, you will return with all possible expedition to this post consistent with maintaining your animals in fair condition. Observe the country well through which you travel, the general direction of your route, and the water and grazing upon the same. Report to the commanding officer of this post upon your return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

FORT TER-WAW, CAL., *May 10, 1862.*

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt District:

COLONEL: I have the honor to communicate some facts in relation to the present situation of this post and my command. In obedience to

your order (No. 53) of the 1st instant, I dispatched my second lieutenant, Mr. Shepheard, with one sergeant, three corporals, and sixteen privates, to Elk Camp. I have made inquiries and gained some information concerning the place of their destination. Elk Camp is some fifty miles distant from Fort Ter-Waw. The men as they left had to be ferried across the Klamath by Indians in canoes. (We have no canoes of our own, and are dependent upon the Indians for water conveyance.) Provisions, freight, &c., had to be taken down the river likewise in canoes to its mouth. From this point freight either from Ter-Waw or Crescent City has to be packed to the mouth of Redwood Creek, there to be ferried again. From thence the trail is along the coast to within about eighteen miles of Trinidad; from thence to Elk Camp, crossing again Redwood by raft. There is no way of getting pack-mules except from Crescent City, and that only by swimming the animals at the mouth of the Klamath. Can they take the trail? Freight from the mouth of the Klamath to Elk Camp will be at least 12 cents per pound and 6 cents from Crescent City, making 18 cents. This is the only course except up the river in canoes, thirty miles, to Capell; from thence twelve miles to Elk Camp. Elk Camp from Ter-Waw in a direct line is about twenty-five miles distant. The route is impracticable, so much so that Indians never travel it. As for Indians working gratuitously, it is out of the question. Theirs is the dearest kind of labor. We cannot get them to do a thing without paying them well for it—their own price. To cross the river they charge 4 [cents] each way. We are hemmed in here in every way, and have no outlet except the trail down the river upon the south side to the coast, which I opened a few weeks since, intersecting the trail leading from Humboldt to Crescent City. All our travel is by canoes and at great expense. The command here now is weak, and I fear too weak. I have now (the detachment having left) no men to send out upon duty. The men have only one night in bed. I sent the best men I have with Lieutenant Shepheard. Crescent City and Smith River country are unprotected, and there appears, from what I can learn, considerable anxiety there relative to the disposition of the troops. Now, I have no means of assisting them and no way of getting to them except by canoes down to the mouth of the Klamath. Then there are twenty-six miles over the worst trail in the country along the coast and through the Redwoods; so to reach them in case of trouble would be difficult. I have now but two sergeants, five corporals, and seventeen privates left for duty, with five general prisoners to guard, besides post duties. I have lost four men by desertion, two of whom we captured. The balance are sick or on daily or extra duty. I had to take five men off extra and daily duty to make the above number for guard duty. I will start on the 14th (Wednesday) of May up the river to Capell; from thence to Elk Camp by trail, and will endeavor to make my way through the woods to the fort (Ter-Waw) if a practicable trail can be cut, and report to the regimental headquarters. I would further state that the people at Crescent City are quite indignant about the withdrawal of troops from this post. Two-thirds of the male population have left Crescent City and vicinity for the northern mines. There are about 150 families left behind, mostly women and children, and only about thirty men to protect them against the Smith River Indians. All they can raise in Crescent City is about thirty guns, and many of them flintlocks. The people there think hard of the reduction of this command, this post being all Del Norte County has to depend upon. With some 800 Klamath Indians in the south, and as

many more on Smith River, of the Indians and others [at] Humboldt, and with no assistance at hand they are liable at any moment to be sacrificed. Furthermore, the Hoopas are coming down the river daily in scores to fish and trade on the coast. From reliable information I learn that the Indians in this vicinity are said to have some 400 stand of arms which they keep concealed (supposed to be some of the arms floated away from the fort during the floods of last winter), and that persons from Humboldt Bay have been selling them ammunition. They look with great care after bullets that have been fired away in target practice, cut them out, and save them. The Indian agent has abandoned this reservation, which is across the river from the fort. I learn that since his abandonment they have dug up quantities of lead pipe and took it away, with all the old iron they could find. Upon my arrival at this post I found the quartermaster's and commissary departments without money and a small amount of provisions, quartermaster's stores, but by paying Indians in clothes, &c., at the sutler's store, giving him vouchers on Government, we could get them to work transporting Government stores, but now they will not do anything except for cash, which we have not got. They even threaten that the Hoopas and others up the river will come down and clean white men out from their fishing grounds, saying, "Indians all fight against white men." I would suggest that, if it be necessary, twenty of this command be stationed at Elk Camp. It appears that their subsistence can be furnished from Humboldt for about one-third the expense it can from Crescent City via Fort Ter-Waw. When I visit Elk Camp, however, I will report what I know from observation, and let hearsays go.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. W. STUART,

Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 10, 1862.

Col. T. R. CORNELIUS,
First Oregon Cavalry, Portland, Oreg.:

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions from the headquarters Department of the Pacific, you will take prompt measures to organize the men already enlisted in your regiment into six companies in accordance with existing regulations and orders from the Adjutant-General's Office for the cavalry volunteer service. The headquarters of your regiment will be at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., and you will hold yourself in readiness to move to that post with such companies as have completed their organization. Companies not yet mustered into service with the minimum standard of seventy-six enlisted men will be so merged and consolidated as to comply with the formation in the aggregate of six companies to the required standard, and upon notification to these headquarters an officer of the Army will be assigned to muster them into service and complete company organization. It is required that early and frequent information be furnished these headquarters as to the movement of the troops under your command, specifying the strength of the companies, their officers, and where posted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Pima Villages, May 11, 1862.

Lieut. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Southern California, Fort Yuma:

By authority of the colonel commanding I shall march for Tucson on the 14th instant with Companies B, First Cavalry California Volunteers, and C, I, and K, First Infantry California Volunteers, and B and G, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, with two howitzers, ammunition, and seventeen days' rations. Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will remain here in command at this post with Company D and a portion of Company A of his regiment; also with B and H, First Infantry California Volunteers. This force I deem ample for the protection of the supplies here with the present and proposed disposition of other troops of the expedition. I have sent for Company A, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to come up from Grinnel's and assist in completing Fort Barrett. Captain Shirland's company (C), First Cavalry California Volunteers, will remain at Grinnel's either until Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre absolutely wants him here, or until the colonel commanding determines whether his horses can be foraged to most advantage there or here. The principal object that I have in view in occupying Tucson is to derive supplies from Sonora. On this point the translation of a letter received yesterday from Governor Gaudara, herewith transmitted,* will afford the colonel commanding some information. Its occupation will also be an onward step to the expedition, and secure an important point on the route. I have good reason to believe that the enemy has retired from Tucson. Governor Gaudara confirms other reports to that effect, but I shall proceed as though he were there and be prepared to give him battle whenever he shows himself. The suggestions of the colonel commanding as to marches, encounters, &c., with the enemy have my careful attention. His instructions to hold Tucson shall be complied with. There are ten wagons now at this post. I shall take ten from McDonald's train, march with fifteen or less if possible, and leave five here. With less, the command left here cannot be supplied. As there is no water at the Picacho and little at the other stations, I shall go from here to Fort Breckinridge, and unless I can then take a route through the Cañada del Oro, sixty-five miles direct to Tucson, I shall follow up the San Pedro and strike the Butterfield road and approach Tucson from the east. Information about the enemy will influence my route also. It has occurred to me that if such supplies as Governor Gaudara represents can be obtained at Tucson, and the Cañada del Oro road can be opened to Fort Breckinridge, that the establishment of a temporary depot at the latter point will avoid the necessity of the main part of the expedition diverging to Tucson and enable us to proceed eastward and approach the Apache Pass by two routes. The colonel commanding will, however, determine this according to his judgment and such circumstances as may hereafter develop themselves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

* Not found as an inclosure, but see West to Gaudara, May 11, p. 1065.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Pima Villages, May 11, 1862.

Lieut. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Southern California, Fort Yuma:

I have the honor to report that the scout, Weaver, accompanied by Sergeant Wheeling, Company F, First Infantry California Volunteers, left this post this morning under the escort of Lieutenant Wellman and forty men of the First Cavalry California Volunteers. This was the number of men required by Weaver, and upon inquiry I decided to send them. Lieutenant Wellman's orders are to escort Weaver through the Apache country by such road as he may designate, for eight or nine days at most. At the expiration of that time, or as much sooner as Weaver may dispense with the escort, Lieutenant Wellman is to return to this post. The escort took sixteen days' subsistence, pemmican and panole chiefly, on pack-mules. Weaver and his companion were well equipped.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, Cal., May 11, 1862.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE S. EVANS,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your report* of your recent scout to the valley of Owen's Lake, and regret to learn that you found the Indians in that neighborhood in a state of hostility toward the whites. The general commanding the department, to whom I understand you forwarded a duplicate of your report, will doubtless give such orders in the case as in his opinion may be necessary to restore quiet to that part of the country. I take pleasure in assuring you that your operations were conducted with judgment, discretion, and gallantry, and in bearing testimony to the cheerfulness and courage of your men under great hardships, exposure, and peril.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Pima Villages, May 11, 1862.

Sir Don MANUEL GAUDARA,
Cubabi:

ESTEEMED FRIEND: I have your letter from Cubabi of the 8th instant. Do what you can to gather corn, flour, cattle, or any supplies needed by troops at Tucson. There will soon be a force there to consume them, and fair prices will be paid for them. I beg you will keep me advised of your success, and also of the movements of my enemies.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

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* See p. 46.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, Cal., May 12, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Inclosed herewith please find a copy of a letter* written to Lieutenant-Colonel West, dated the 7th instant, which I omitted to send yesterday. I am desirous of keeping the general informed, even to details, of all I do, partly because I conceive this to be my duty, and partly because it places in his hands the means of defending me in case I am assailed while my back is turned. The people of California have ever been very kind to me, but among them are men who forget that I am not a politician; that I have no need to court their favor unless simply doing my duty obtains it. They seem likewise to forget that a man can do his duty and be true to his colors, and not proclaim it from house tops or from the corners of the streets. I allude to this because to-day I have been informed that a petition forty pages in length to the Secretary of War has been drawn up by some people in Los Angeles County asking that I be removed from this command for reasons which, from the reported length of the petition, I conclude to be fully set forth. Now, I beg respectfully that the general will take immediate steps to ascertain if this be true. I have heard that it is urged that I am not considered as being a good patriot; that I have shown undue favors to secessionists; that I have been guilty of corruption in my administration of the affairs of this district. If this be true that I am thus assailed I demand it as my right not to be kept in command of troops a single hour with any doubt attaching to my name as to my loyalty or my integrity. Not only is this due to the United States and to California, but it is eminently due to the brave men who stand here by my side. I trust and pray that whatever action is taken it will be prompt, effectual, and final. I ask for no favors, and pray that none may be shown to me. I have worked pretty hard for the past year, and have felt great anxiety that California should be spared the spectacle of civil war and the shedding of fratricidal blood. I had really felt happy when I left the southern portion of the State that my humble efforts to this end had been crowned with success, and as I started out with the gallant men of California to cross the desert and put up our colors where they had been pulled down and trampled in the dust, I was greatly cheered by own self-approval in what I had accomplished. What is the return for all this? Certainly not honor. If the manner in which I have discharged my duties does not speak loud enough in my behalf I shall not trouble myself about other vindication. This, however, I say: The cause in which I am engaged deserves the brain and arm of our best men, and I stand ready to give place to any one who may be deemed more worthy than myself to fill the position I now occupy, and all this without a single murmur.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Pima Villages, May 12, 1862.

I. Company B, First Cavalry California Volunteers, now in advance of this post, and Companies C, I, and K, of the First Infantry, and

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* See p. 1057.

B and G, of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will march on Wednesday morning, the 14th instant. The rules for the march prescribed by Orders, No. 1, from these headquarters, will be observed without the slightest deviation.

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J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit inclosed copy of communication* to Colonel Cornelius, Oregon Cavalry. Seven companies of this regiment have been mustered into service with their officers. Three of them have reached the minimum standard, and have under the authority granted been mustered into service in accordance with general orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, announcing the plan of organization for the volunteer corps. Of the remaining four companies there will be enough enlisted men from the returns exhibited at these headquarters by the colonel to complete the regimental organization for six companies, as directed by the commanding general of the department. General Orders, No. 1, Adjutant-General's Office, dated January 6, 1862, prescribe the mode of mustering into service volunteers, and in my instructions to consolidate and merge into six companies, compliance is made therewith. Information is furnished me by Colonel Cornelius that four companies of his regiment are now marching from Southern Oregon north, in obedience with directions from headquarters Department of the Pacific, to concentrate in the Willamette Valley. Colonel Cornelius has met much embarrassment from the peculiar character of his instructions and the mode of organization adopted by him, and in the reduction of the number of companies will be compelled to drop some company officers improperly mustered into service. Of the twenty company officers mustered in and borne on his return, only eighteen can be legally received. I have had frequent interviews with the colonel on the subject of his regimental organization, and while submitting the embarrassments incident thereto he recognizes the necessity of conforming to the laws governing the service. A plan has also been suggested to him for the early and correct formation of his command. He expresses himself impressed with its value, and will receive from me every assistance to make these troops fit for active service. Many of the men of this regiment have been enlisted five and six months without having received clothing from the Government. The colonel represents the difficulty he has had in providing for the positive necessities of his men in this respect, and since recent directions which he has received from department headquarters "not to make any more purchases," of actual suffering. To diminish the expense of quartering and subsisting a fraction of one company (Captain Currey's), now at Camp Barlow, near Oregon City, and to complete company organization by merging with a detachment now at this post, under Captain Kelly, I offered to receive Captain Currey's men here temporarily. The colonel represents such actual destitution of the necessary articles of clothing as to prevent their

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* See p. 1063.

movement. As a matter of pressing importance for the prompt organization and movement of this regiment, I have respectfully to refer to the commanding general its urgent need of clothing and camp and garrison equipage. The commanding officer of the district who preceded me has directed in some instances the issue of subsistence by the depot commissary at this post to companies and detachments of companies of this regiment on account of their pressing necessities. The same plan will be pursued when practicable and actually necessary upon requisition approved by the colonel commanding until the consolidation and organization of the regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 12, 1862.

Col. JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

COLONEL: The general commanding has directed one company of Colonel Cornelius' regiment of Oregon mounted volunteers left at Jacksonville, Oreg. Lieutenant-Colonel Maury has been telegraphed to that effect.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. W. KIRKHAM,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 12, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. F. MAURY,
Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, Jacksonville, Oreg.:

One company of the Oregon regiment will be left at Jacksonville.

By order:

R. W. KIRKHAM,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 12, 1862.

W. H. RECTOR, Esq.,
Supt. of Indian Affairs in State of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two communications of the 7th instant. The Indian chief John and son will be sent to you by the first opportunity. I have given orders for one company of Oregon cavalry to remain at Jacksonville. I have had several appeals made to me by the citizens of Jacksonville to leave a command there, but I declined to do so, as I was anxious to send Colonel Cornelius with his entire command to the eastern frontier of the State. I assured the people of Jacksonville that should any danger threaten them I would promptly send troops there. I do not believe there is any real danger from Indians at Jacksonville, yet, as there have been so many men withdrawn from that section of the country, I deem it

proper to leave a company of cavalry there to give a feeling of security to the women and children, whose natural protectors are saving their country.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have just heard from Major Drum. He was at Fort Yuma on the last day of April; had completed his inspection, and would leave the same day on his return to these headquarters, inspecting the troops near Los Angeles and San Pedro on his way. Colonel Carleton was at Fort Yuma, pushing his troops forward into Arizona. The major, after inspecting the troops, says: "The troops are all in fine spirits, and anxious for the movement eastward;" and further, "It has fallen to the lot of few men to take into the field so well instructed a body of volunteer troops as compose Carleton's command." With such men and officers, I look for a speedy re-establishment of our authority over Arizona and New Mexico. In Arizona it will be necessary to hold the country under a military governor until such time as the civil authorities can be reorganized. To-day I received a telegraphic dispatch from Governor Nye, at Carson City, Nev. Ter. The Indian disturbances at Honey Lake and that region of country have been quelled, and everything is quiet. Colonel Steinberger, First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers, has reached Fort Vancouver with four full companies of his regiment, and assumed command of the District of Oregon. Colonel Lippitt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, commanding the District of Humboldt, is at work energetically, bringing those Indians under subjection. The country is a difficult one to operate in, and it will take time to collect all those Indians and place them on reservations. A large assemblage of Indians at the Owen's Lake country, some 300 miles southeast from here, rendered it necessary to send a force of three companies of cavalry from Los Angeles to protect our people and their property and chastise the Indians. The country generally is quiet and prosperous. The sympathizers with the rebels are careful to keep within the pale of the law. The season is more than a month later than usual. The snow on the Sierra Nevada Mountains is very deep, and certainly not before the middle of June will it be possible for Colonel Connor, with his troops and supplies, to cross over toward Salt Lake.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, Cal., May 13, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Please inform me without delay if by any treaty or convention any arrangement has ever been made, which is now in force, by

which the U. S. military forces have a right to pass through any portion of the Republic of Mexico. If such an arrangement has been made, I beg you will forward to me by express an official copy of it. I have been endeavoring to accumulate supplies at Fort Barrett. To this end every wagon has been at once employed as soon as it reached here from the desert. I could not afford to have but force enough there to make all safe until this was done, as the remainder could be sub sisted here cheaper in point of time and labor of trains than there. What may have appeared as a delay is really the gaining of time. I have received the general's kind and considerate letter in relation to the effort which has been made by some persons in Los Angeles to cast a suspicion on my loyalty and my integrity. So the general pays no heed to this I think I can well afford to be abused. If such men as these who have abused me had complimented me, I should at once have cast about to see wherein I had done some rascally act.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Pima Villages, Fort Barrett, May 13, 1862.

Lieut. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Southern California, Fort Yuma:

I wish to state officially my reasons for advancing upon Tucson in accordance with permission granted by the colonel commanding the district in official and private letters. It is my opinion that Tucson is the most available point for introducing supplies from Sonora; that none such can be looked for to be taken there until an authorized agent of the United States shall present himself with a sufficient force to protect them; that the infantry of my command will consume no more of our own supplies there than here, and that pasturage for cavalry can be found in that vicinity; that all information about the enemy discloses no risk to the command with which I move, nor to the sub-depot at this post under the protection of the troops that will be left here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Fort Barrett, Pima Villages, May 13, 1862.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Southern California, Fort Yuma:

LIEUTENANT: The Apaches made a foray in this vicinity this morning and killed three Pimas. Captain Pishon's cavalry is looking after them, but I have little hopes of their coming up with them. The Pimas and Maricopas complain bitterly that the Apaches have firearms and that they can get none. If the colonel commanding can procure some arms for issue to them it would be of much benefit to us in our negotiations about supplies. The manta, calico, flannel, and drills arrived yesterday. About 30,000 pounds wheat have been taken in since, and nearly all outstanding credits redeemed. Yet there is no guarantee how long the flow of grain will continue, as there are no means of ascertaining how much they have in reserve. But when the

new harvest ripens an abundance can be procured, say 400,000 pounds. Blue drills, blue and orange prints, red flannel, indigo blue drills, paints, beads, and tobacco, if furnished in the required quantity, will do all that is necessary for the supply of grain. Cattle are very scarce. I have only been able to procure six. The majority of the stock is poor, and they will not sell their work cattle. The condition of the flour mill here, and the little probability of being able to transport that at Tucson to this point to any great advantage, induces the suggestion to have a small mill sent for from San Francisco at once. A millwright to put it up could also, with such material as is to be found here, soon erect a horsepower. A shaft, large drum, and belts (leather) from San Francisco are all that would be required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

CARSON CITY, *May 13, 1862—12.10 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Pacific Coast:

I understand the troops en route for this place are destined for Honey Lake. I have direct information from there that all is quiet. A fight there now will involve an Indian war throughout this Territory. Our Indians are all quiet, and I can keep them so if allowed to accompany the troops with presents. Strange troops among them unaccompanied by an agent of their department will, I fear, produce difficulty. Answer.

JAMES W. NYE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, Cal., May 14, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: If it shall prove that Pesqueira has made any bargains with an agent of the Confederate States to join the Southern Confederacy with the State of Sonora, I respectfully submit if it would not be a kind act to Mexico, now that she is embarrassed by her complications with the allied powers of Europe, to seize Sonora and hold it in good faith in trust for our neighbor, to be given up whenever the Central Government of Mexico claims it. Ethically we have the right, and I doubt very much if it is not our duty to do this.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

CARSON CITY, NEV. TER., *May 14, 1862.*

Capt. R. W. KIRKHAM,
Asst. Quartermaster and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., San Francisco:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I arrived in Carson City this day at 12 m. The command is in excellent condition. I have made the following marches since the 12th instant: From Strawberry

Valley to Billy Mac's, 17 miles; from Billy Mac's to Van Syckle's, 15 miles; from Van Syckle's to Carson City, 15 miles; [total], 47 [miles]. Upon my arrival at this place I found, much to my disappointment, that neither wagons, forage, nor provisions were in waiting for me. It appears that there is a misunderstanding on the part of the commanding officer at Fort Churchill as to the movements of my command. He expected me to pass Fort Churchill and take my supplies from that place, and with this understanding on his part he sent me one day's rations to this place. Upon learning these facts I immediately started an express to Fort Churchill, requesting the commanding officer at that post to forward my supplies as speedily as possible to this place. I am credibly informed that the Government has no six-mule teams, nor any other kind of teams for me in this vicinity. I will go to Fort Churchill to-morrow. I would be much pleased if the general commanding the department would give me permission to take one of the small howitzers at Fort Churchill with my command. From the little knowledge I have of Indian warfare I think good service could be done with one of them, if occasion required. In the event of not being able to obtain teams at this place I will be compelled to engage a pack train and crowd through to Susanville in three days (110 miles), and rely upon the generosity of Lieutenant-Colonel Babbitt to confirm my action. The general commanding instructed me to confer with Governor Nye and other leading citizens upon my arrival in the Territory. In obedience to these instructions I waited upon the Governor, and soon discovered that there were two parties in the Territory, to wit, the war party and the peace party. Governor Nye has urged upon me, and informs me that he has telegraphed the same in substance to the general, that the Indians are all peaceable, and will so remain if he is allowed to direct the business. If an attack is made upon any portion of them the entire Territory will be plunged into an Indian war, which will cause a great loss of life and property without securing any good result. He is very anxious to have me go to Pyramid Lake, he going with me, and there he will try to effect a meeting with the leading Indians, and by giving them presents, &c., secure a peace which will be permanent. He sets forth another fact which my own experience confirms, to wit, that the stealing time for the Indians is about gone by for this season. It is rarely that they disturb property in the summer when roots and berries are plentiful. Governor Nye also informed me that he had offered to muster into service a number of citizens of Honey Lake Valley and arm them, provided they would hold themselves subject to his orders. This they refused to do, desiring to have the arms and be allowed to fight upon their own responsibility, when and where they pleased. On the other hand it is urged by Mr. Isaac Roop and others [that the Indians] are very bad in that section of the Territory (Honey Lake Valley); that troops should be in that vicinity to protect the emigration, &c. If I may be permitted to make the remark here, I will say that the idea of having troops to protect the Humboldt route for the emigration this season will naturally cause the emigrants to travel that route, thereby greatly benefiting the town of Susanville and Honey Lake Valley. Unless all other routes into Nevada and California are protected by troops I infer that this portion of their argument falls to the ground. Such is in substance the results of my first interview with Governor Nye, and of conversations with Mr. Roop and others. I will be able to fully understand the whole affair upon my arrival at Susanville. I have in a former communication referred to the admirable manner in which Mr. Wyse, quartermaster's

agent, has discharged the duties devolving upon him in connection with the command, and I cannot refrain from again, at the close of my official intercourse with him, expressing my entire satisfaction with his conduct of business. His knowledge of the road, suitable camping grounds, and economy in the transaction of business have been of much value to me. I will communicate again with the department before leaving this place.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. PRICE,

Captain, Comdg. Company M, Second California Vol. Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 14, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Since my communication of the 12th instant I have ascertained that there is at the quartermaster's depot at this post cavalry clothing enough for the partial equipment of two companies. To expedite as far as possible the movement of these troops, I have directed the company of Oregon cavalry now at Salem, under Captain Harding, and the detachment of fifty-eight men under Captain Currey, to move to this post. The latter fraction of a company will be merged with a portion of the detachment under Captain Kelly, now here, and the organization of Captain Currey's company completed. I propose to have these two companies inspected and mustered into service immediately, and with the clothing referred to, equipped as far as possible. At the earliest practicable moment Colonel Cornelius with his surgeon, regimental adjutant, and quartermaster and these two companies will be sent to Fort Walla Walla. From the best information I can get it will be impossible for troops to cross the Cascade Mountains before the middle of July, and to wait until that time to move Colonel Cornelius' command would prevent their becoming available at the moment when they will be most needed. I am the more immediately urged to prepare the two companies of this regiment for early departure to Fort Walla Walla from the reports, official and otherwise, of the complete disorganization of the troops now there and the extreme jeopardy of public property. Captain Dent, who carries this, will report to you the urgent necessity of some prompt measures to correct abuses of vital interest to the public service at that post. The acting assistant quartermaster is inefficient and incapable of the important trust involved, and the report is reliable and direct that the medical officer is incapacitated from habitual drunkenness. I do not, to be sure, look for much valuable addition to the military strength of the post for the present from these two advance companies of the Oregon cavalry, for they will undoubtedly be very raw troops; but I have much confidence in the rectitude of purpose and integrity of Colonel Cornelius, and in the capability and character of Surgeon Watkins. The regimental quartermaster, who will also be ordered to Fort Walla Walla with the colonel and his command, bears the character of an active and efficient officer, thoroughly acquainted with his duties. Another important consideration prompts this early movement. I only know from rumors, 'tis true, but frequent and reliable accounts represent the expensive and extravagant support of Harding's and Currey's companies where they

now are. At present I have no control over them, and cannot direct their economy. As soon as they are here they will be placed under proper restraints and must submit to the usages of service. Besides, it is of much importance that these troops are properly posted and the effort made to discipline and drill them. The indications now are that they will be needed, and unless prompt measures are taken to get them east of the Cascade Mountains they will be useless for any active operations this summer. I cannot wait for Colonel Cornelius to put his whole command into position at one camp near Oregon City as he proposes, and then organize the whole body together by taking from one company and adding to another, consulting his captains and deferring to their interests and wishes. This will be done for him. If his returns are correct there will be no difficulty. He has enough enlisted men for six companies, and after he has marched toward Fort Walla Walla to accomplish, as I hope, a pressing demand of the public interest, his field officers under directions can organize the balance of his regiment. I trust that the commanding general will approve my action in directing the issue of such articles of cavalry equipment now here as will be required for the two companies referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, May 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have nothing of importance to report since my letter of the 13th instant. At the earnest request of the superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, I have left one company of Oregon cavalry in the Rogue River Valley, near Jacksonville, to afford protection against Indian depredations in that quarter. The remaining three companies, enrolled in Southern Oregon, will move as soon as practicable, under command of Lieut. Col. R. F. Maury, Oregon cavalry, to the valley of the Columbia, where, uniting with the two companies now there, the whole under Colonel Cornelius will move eastward to Fort Walla Walla, with a view to carry out the plan of operations for the summer as already indicated in my communication to you. My latest reports from the remote posts of Colville and Walla Walla, as well as from the mining districts, represent the Indians as peaceable and quiet. At the special request of Mr. Victor Smith, the U. S. collector at Port Townsend, Wash. Ter., I have authorized him to take possession of the buildings at Fort Townsend for a marine hospital, until such time as they may be required for military purposes. I have done this without any special authority from the War Department, assuming that it would be approved, as the garrison buildings will be better taken care of by an officer of the Government, and much expense saved to the Treasury Department, by using them for a marine hospital. The mail leaves here by steamer for New York four times a month and my dispatches will be habitually made up to the steamer day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, Cal., May 15, 1862.

I. By direction of the general commanding the Department of the Pacific the undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of this district to Col. George W. Bowie, of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, whose headquarters for the present will be at this post.

II. Lieut. Richard S. Barrett, First Infantry California Volunteers, will until further orders remain on duty at Fort Yuma as depot quartermaster and depot commissary of subsistence. He will make timely requisitions for all the supplies which may be needed for the troops from California which are to operate in Arizona and New Mexico until such time as he may be otherwise directed.

III. The system of vedettes established by virtue of Special Orders, No. 49, current series, will be continued in operation under the superintendence of Second Lieut. James P. Bennett, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, who will proceed without delay to Camp Latham, Cal., and receive from Captain Morris, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, all the Government property on the route, for which that officer was responsible as superintendent of the vedettes before his promotion from the Second Cavalry California Volunteers to his present position in the Army. Captain Morris will impart to Lieutenant Bennett in writing all the details in relation to the vedettes and how they are to be supplied, &c., which have been agreed upon between himself and the district commander.

IV. The mail matter, especially the letter mail from Los Angeles, for all the troops from California now operating in the field, or stationed at posts east of that city, whether in California, Arizona, New Mexico, or Texas, will be made up by the depot quartermaster at New San Pedro and forwarded to their destination every Tuesday by a vedette.

V. An account of the supplies at each station on the route, including Camp Wright, will be forwarded to the district commander of Southern California, at Fort Yuma, Cal., twice a month.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, Cal., May 15, 1862.

The forces belonging to the United States which are now moving from the Department of the Pacific toward Arizona and New Mexico will hereafter be known as the Column from California. The following are announced as staff officers attached to these headquarters, viz: First Lieut. Benjamin C. Cutler, adjutant First Infantry California Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Tredwell Moore, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, chief quartermaster; Surg. James M. McNulty, First Infantry California Volunteers, medical director; First Lieut. Lafayette Hammond, regimental quartermaster First Infantry California Volunteers, chief commissary.

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, *May 16, 1862—11.40 a. m.*

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Second Cavalry California Vols., Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

Limit your movements to points where your presence may be necessary, escorting the Governor to talk and make presents to Indians. Economize your forage. We can send none from here. Purchase as little as possible. Graze your horses.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, May 16, 1862.

I. On disembarking, Company A, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will immediately proceed to the crossing of Yager Creek opposite to Simmons' ranch, where it will take post until further orders.

II. Company E, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will take post at Fort Humboldt. The lieutenant commanding will report to Captain Akey, in command at this post.

By command of Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infantry California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 16, 1862.

Col. THOMAS R. CORNELIUS,
First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Portland, Oreg.:

COLONEL: I have placed Colonel Steinberger, of the First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers, in command of the District of Oregon, to whom you will please report for special instructions in relation to the duties upon which I propose to employ your regiment during the approaching summer and fall. I have ordered sixty pistols to be sent to each of your companies, and as many sabers as can be supplied by the ordnance department. I am happy to hear that your companies are nearly filled, and I doubt not that the Oregon regiment will be a credit to that State.

With great respect, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 16, 1862.

Col. JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

COLONEL. I have written to Colonel Cornelius to report to you for special instructions in relation to the movements of his regiment, and the duties which I propose to devolve on him during the approaching summer and fall. He will have five companies to move with to Fort Walla Walla, one company being left at Jacksonville. Let one of

the majors of the regiment remain at Jacksonville in command. When the regiment shall be concentrated on the Willamette I wish it moved at as early a day as practicable to Fort Walla Walla. It will save much expense if the march can be made entirely by land, but should it be found impracticable to cross the mountains to The Dalles by the 20th of June you can send them up by water. From The Dalles to Fort Walla Walla it is an eight days' march. With field baggage only it will require but a few wagons. The heavy supplies can be sent up by water. Ascertain the best disposition to be made of the cavalry during the summer to preserve peace between the Indians and our people in the mining districts, bearing in mind that at the proper time a suitable force must be advanced on the road to give protection to the emigrants as they approach. As soon as the companies of your regiment are prepared for service I wish the three companies of the Second Infantry California Volunteers relieved and sent to Fort Humboldt to relieve the three companies of the Third Infantry California Volunteers, under orders for the protection of the Overland Mail Route.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

ACAPULCO, *May 17, 1862.*
(Via San Francisco, May 29.)

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President:

France will take and keep Acapulco and Western Mexico. Prevent them.

WM. PICKERING,
Governor of Washington Territory.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, May 17, 1862.

I. In the pursuance of orders from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this district.

II. The following is announced as staff officer attached to these headquarters, viz: First Lieut. James A. Zabriskie, adjutant Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general.

G. W. BOWIE,
Colonel Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Gila City, N. Mex., May 17, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor herewith to inclose the last advices from Lieutenant-Colonel West.* I shall occupy Forts Breckinridge and Buchanan and Tucson this month, and after gathering in what forage I can, and after setting the tires of our wagons and making other

*See West to Cutler, May 13, p. 1070.

essential repairs, we shall move on to the Rio Grande. The kind of Indian goods in the way of manta, &c., and the small mill recommended to be purchased and sent to the Pima Villages, I trust will be gotten at once. The mill will be of importance to the Government at that point, in all our operations, even after this rebellion is crushed out. Captain Kirkham can tell exactly what kind of a mill would be best, with bolting cloths, &c. The mill, if possible, should be sent from San Pedro to save time.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

COTTONWOOD SPRING, *May 17, 1862.*

[Lieutenant-Colonel EYRE:]

DEAR COLONEL: I have your note of yesterday. The two letters of Gaudara relate principally to the serious illness of one of his sons, for whom he is much alarmed. He is chary of other information, probably distrusting his messengers. You did right to open them. Pray do so with others that can by any possibility be official. So Hunter staid at Tucson until the 14th. When Carpenter was over there Hunter was playing bopeep in the neighborhood. I suspect that he is doing so yet. If he flickers around the candle a little longer he will get his wings singed. I understand that Lennan, from Tucson, is looking for me, having, he says, something important to communicate. I hope that he will come up to-night. I find the road much as described, but it is not the way to Tucson. The Ojo Verde Spring I did not go to. It is there, four miles off the road, described as somewhat like Palm Springs, both as to quality and quantity of water, with some grazing. It is no easy matter for a stranger to find it. The descent in the notes you have leads to a basin of some thirty acres area, midway of the north side of which a trail makes out to the Ojo Verde. As it was four miles out and back, I preferred coming on here, which I did last night. Wagons can run easy to Dry Camp (the above basin), but the road from there this way runs up to a sandy arroyo for six miles, where the pulling is heavier than from Vallecito to Palm Springs; then it is nine miles more uphill to this place, and no favorable prospect ahead. At present I think that Oneida Station and the Blue Water should be cleaned out. From the latter to Point of Mountains are forty-three miles; fine road. By this road one may have to dodge Ojo Verde, and is sure to encounter fifteen miles of very severe traveling for both men and animals, besides for six miles this side of Dry Camp an enemy could annihilate a train and have a column at great disadvantage. I do not expect to find a turnpike from here through the Cañada del Oro. This is a good spot to camp, and easy to reach as described. There is plenty of bunch grass on the hills and an abundance of very fine water; 300 animals and, say, 500 men could be supplied. I mention all these matters because we should all become as intimate as possible with the topography of the country. The distances are from Fort Barrett: To Sacaton Station, 11.39 miles; to White's ranch, 15.42 miles; to Dry Camp, 20.21 miles; to Cottonwood Spring, 15.30 miles; total, 62.32 miles. We are laying by here all day. I shall push on in the morning. I expect to have to go within six miles of Breckinridge, and to reach my destination on Tuesday.

Regards to all and to yourself.

[J. R.] WEST.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1862.

Maj. HENRY HANCOCK,
Fourth Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Camp Union, Sacramento, Cal.:

MAJOR: In the course of next week break up your camp and move your command by water to Benicia Barracks and report to Colonel Connor. All the lumber belonging to the Government, whether in temporary buildings, sheds, storehouses, tent floors, or otherwise, will be disposed of at auction, and the proceeds accounted for by the acting quartermaster. All other public property of every description bring with you to Benicia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

(Copy to Captain Kirkham.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 17, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Lieut. W. B. Hughes, of the Ninth Infantry, having within a few days returned from Fort Walla Walla, and after completing his report connected with his recent duties at that post, I have retained him at these headquarters as acting assistant adjutant-general. His services will be in this capacity of much value during the operations in this district for the coming few months, and I have respectfully to ask of the commanding general his approval of my order placing him on duty as such. Lieutenant Hughes, from his experience in the staff department while posted east of the Cascade Mountains, and his practical knowledge of much of the country involving the movement of troops the coming summer, will give me valuable assistance. I find, too, that I will require probably at an early moment the services of an active and well-informed officer in the organization of the volunteer force in this district. His presence at headquarters will provide for a demand, that I doubt not will soon become urgent, for the employment of an officer capable and reliable in the investigations growing out of reported irregularities and abuses now existing. At the present moment, and undoubtedly for some time to come, much valuable service can be secured to the public interest by the employment of a well-informed and active officer of the Army on the special duty I have referred to, and I trust the requirements of the department will permit the assignment I have made in this instance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 17, 1862.

First Lieut. W. B. Hughes, Ninth Infantry, is assigned to duty and announced as acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

CARSON CITY, NEV. TER., *May 18, 1862.*

Capt. R. W. KIRKHAM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Quartermaster and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.,
San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to respectfully report that I received a telegraphic dispatch from the general commanding, under date of May 16, 1862, 11.40 a. m., directing me to confine my movements to such points as rendered my presence necessary, and to escort the Governor of Nevada Territory to such Indians as he desired to visit. I proceeded to Fort Churchill on the 15th instant, leaving my command at this place, and obtained from the commanding officer of the post two six-mule teams (all that he had at the fort) and thirty days' rations, and returned to this place yesterday evening, when I received the telegraphic dispatch above referred to. The commanding officer at Fort Churchill failed to receive any orders from headquarters relative to my movements, hence the delay in securing transportation and supplies. After receiving the telegraphic dispatch from the general commanding I immediately had an interview with Governor Nye. There were also present with us, Maj. Charles McDermit, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, commanding Fort Churchill, and Mr. Wassen, acting Indian agent. Mr. Wassen informed us that he had made arrangements to meet the Pyramid Lake Indians (Pah-Utes) and make them certain presents. The Indians desired to see the military officers, when he told them that if the officers came the soldiers would have to come also. To this the Indians consented. Governor Nye and Mr. Wassen were very anxious that I should move with my command to the place of rendezvous agreed upon with the Indians. The interview resulted in determining me to move with the command to Pyramid Lake via Fort Churchill, effect a treaty with the Indians, and thus prevent any troubles in that section of the Territory. Understanding from the general's orders, as well as from my own experience, that peace is more desirable than an Indian war, I the more readily concurred in many of the excellent suggestions of the acting Indian agent, whose long residence in the Territory has made him familiar with the Washoe and Pah-Ute tribes. There are many Indian chiefs in these two tribes who could cause the Government an immense expense of money if hostilities were provoked between them and the whites. It is understood that Governor Nye, Mr. Wassen, acting Indian agent, and Mr. Roop will accompany me. After consummating the interview at Pyramid Lake I will return to this place, and if no further orders are given me will move with my command to Susanville. I will leave this place on the 20th or 21st instant, taking fifteen days' rations and twenty rounds of ammunition to the man. The remaining portion of my provisions, forage, &c., will be stored here at the rate of $2 per ton per month. I cannot learn of any Indian difficulties in the vicinity of Susanville. Indians report that Smoke Creek Sam, a very bad chief, has been killed by the Pah-Utes. Mr. Wassen tells me that if I co-operate with him no difficulty will be experienced. I will act with him so far as my own duties will admit. I remark here that I have not made any record of march from Sacramento City to Carson City further than has already been communicated to you, judging the route to be so well known as to render it unnecessary; but from this point will make such record and forward it to your office. The suggestion as regards economy contained in the general's dispatch will receive my cordial co-operation. My men are behaving finely, are healthy and contented. The horses have improved at least 20 per cent. since leaving San Francisco.

Trusting that this statement of contemplated movements will meet the approval of the general, I remain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. PRICE,
Captain, Comdg. Company M, Second California Volunteer Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 82. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., May 19, 1862.*

1. Colonel Connor, commanding Third Infantry California Volunteers, will move his regiment from Benicia Barracks to the vicinity of Stockton, and be prepared to cross the mountains, as soon as the route is practicable for the protection of the overland mail.

2. Capt. Julian McAllister, ordnance officer, will furnish Colonel Connor with two 6-pounder brass field pieces and two mountain howitzers, with equipments and ammunition.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. W. KIRKHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 19, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge by the steamship Pacific, arrived at Portland on the 17th instant, your communication of the 6th referring to the disposition of the regiment of cavalry under Colonel Cornelius. Before the reception of your letter the two companies of this regiment referred to in my communication of the 14th instant had arrived here in pursuance of directions for that purpose Believing that the commanding general was not informed of the supply of cavalry equipment available at the depot here, and that under the advisement of my letter of the 14th instant approval will be given to the movement of the troops as indicated therein, Colonel Cornelius with his staff and Companies B and E, of his regiment, will leave to-morrow morning for Fort Dalles by water, en route for Fort Walla Walla. I have much confidence that the general commanding will agree with me as to the urgent necessity of this movement, from the reasons mentioned in the letter referred to, and will sanction this departure from his instructions in your letter of the 6th instant. Information is given me by Colonel Cornelius that Lieutenant-Colonel Maury with four companies of the Oregon cavalry will be at Camp Barlow, two miles north of Oregon City. It is the place selected by him for encampment in conformity to instructions to him from department headquarters, "to concentrate his force in the Willamette Valley preparatory to his proceeding east of the mountains." Until further directions are received for the movement of these four companies no arrangements will be made for their march. The past winter has been an unusually severe and prolonged one, and since the reception of your letter Colonel Cornelius reports to me that it would be unsafe to attempt to cross the Cascade Mountains until the 1st of August. Other well-informed persons agree in this opinion. The march in that direction will even then be a hard one and attended with some risk. For any operations this summer as a cavalry force, I

respectfully submit that it is important that the regiment should be at Walla Walla at the earliest practicable moment. The presence of one company at the Nez Percé Reservation is already urged by the Indian superintendent as of great necessity for the preservation of our friendly relations with that tribe of Indians. For operations in the Salmon River country and along the emigrant trail I am fearful the object would be defeated if we were compelled to wait for the snow to melt on the Cascade Mountains before marching these troops. Forage of every description is selling at very high rates in the valley and in this neighborhood, and the difference in the cost of supporting these four companies at Camp Barlow and east of the mountains would go far toward paying the transportation by water to Fort Dalles. At Camp Barlow and, indeed, throughout the Willamette Valley, grazing must be hired and short forage purchased, while east of the Cascade Mountains the season is further advanced and forage of all kinds to be procured at less cost to the Government. As some time will of necessity elapse before they can be equipped to move in either direction, the commanding general will have full opportunity to become informed of the proper route to take for these companies. I am well impressed that to promote the successful employment of these troops in the movements indicated in the letter of instructions to myself on leaving San Francisco, that it would be eminently advisable to send them by water to Fort Dalles, and thence to Fort Walla Walla by land as soon as they are in readiness to move.

Trusting that my action in the case of Colonel Cornelius, his staff, and Companies B and E will be approved, and awaiting further directions as to the balance of the regiment, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 14. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 19, 1862.*

I. Col. T. R. Cornelius, First Oregon Cavalry, with Companies B and E, of his regiment, will move without delay by water to Fort Dalles en route to Fort Walla Walla.

II. On arriving at Fort Dalles the necessary arrangements will be promptly made for the continuation of the march by land to Fort Walla Walla; departure from the former post made at the earliest practicable moment.

III. Colonel Cornelius on his arrival at Fort Walla Walla will assume command of that post.

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By order of Colonel Steinberger:

WM. B. HUGHES,
First Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
CAMP ABOVE OATMAN FLAT,
Gila River, Ariz. Ter., May 20, 1862.

Maj. T. A. COULT,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Troops at Grassy Camp, Gila River, Ariz. Ter.:

MAJOR: Through some strange oversight the trains leaving the Pima Villages are only furnished with half rations of forage. This

renders it absolutely necessary that Shirland's and Cremony's horses receive no grain until they leave Grassy Camp for Fort Barrett. The train under Somers, which arrived from Fort Barrett at Grassy Camp to-day, is to rest and be carefully fed for three days, when it is to return to Fort Barrett with the loading of Sergeant Naper's fifteen wagons, just arriving from Fort Yuma. This latter train (Naper's) is to return to Fort Yuma. All trains leaving Fort Yuma are ordered to be loaded one-half with barley, so that shortly you will be likely to have enough for an onward movement. As soon as your wagons arrive which you sent to Yuma for barley, if you can then have enough to move to Fort Barrett with the artillery and infantry, do so, and leave the cavalry to follow as soon as they can get forage to do so, one company at a time, commencing with Shirland's. There is no hay at Catman Flat. You should see that some is put there at once, particularly for the artillery horses. If necessary have your animals under a strong guard herded, in the daytime only, on the opposite side of the river from Grassy Camp. Be sure and have your command cut hay enough to keep a good supply in front of all the horses and mules every night. I wish you to prepare at or near Grassy Camp a defensive work large enough to shelter 20 men, 10 horses, and to protect, say, 50,000 rations of subsistence stores. This must be done at once. Consult with Captain Shinn as to the best plan. The kind of work I have reference to you can make in two or three days. Thus, when the troops leave there a small detachment of one sergeant and six first-rate men from the Fifth Infantry, and one first-rate corporal and three light men, with fine horses for vedette service, from Captain Cremony's company, will be left there, and in charge of the sergeant, all the public property and stores which may be necessarily left behind, including all now at Grinnel's, which may not be needed by your command moving on. This will all be done under your own supervision. I shall count on seeing all your force except this detachment at Fort Barrett by the 30th instant, with the animals in first-rate condition; if it be necessary to, get some of Grinnel's barley. He should press some hay at once and have it out upon the road. The two wagons now at Grinnel's should be left at the redoubt, or others in their place. The men left at the redoubt must be temperate and of the first class. They will be relieved in one month. I trust greatly to your forecast and industry and acknowledged resources to give practicable effect to all this. I am satisfied your horses and mules will hold their own on the fine grass at and near your camp, including that across the river; so you can watch carefully your supply of barley to be used on the road. The mules must be well fed, even though you buy some of Grinnel's barley; so must the artillery horses. With these in good heart, you may have no fear.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

CARSON, *May 20, 1862—9.20 a. m.*

Capt. R. W. KIRKHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Command left this morning for Pyramid Lake. Governor Nye with me. All well.

GEO. F. PRICE.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, NORTHERN DIST. CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, May 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I regret that the most urgent necessity compels me to call upon you asking for a company of troops for the protection of the Indians and U. S. employés on the Nome Cult or Round Valley Indian Reservation, located in the extreme northeast corner of Mendocino County, against some of the white people in said valley. Recent occurrences, attempts to assassinate the supervisor, and threats to kill the whole of the Indians on the reservation and take possession of the reserve, clearly demonstrate that the arm of Government protection should be at once extended in that direction; and in carrying out this object it is very desirable that orders to prevent the troops from intermixing with any of the Indians on said reserve should be given and strictly observed. And furthermore, there are persons who are trespassing upon lands inclosed by the United States for the Indian service on said reservation who have entered said inclosures and settled upon said lands, claiming the same as "swamp and overflowed lands," and the only civil officer (a justice of the peace) in said valley is one of those trespassers, before whom we have on several occasions brought offenders against our rights and the laws of the State, who have by him been invariably discharged, showing clearly the necessity of military force at that point for our protection. In consulting the U. S. attorney on this subject he advised that military force be used to "put all such persons off the lands inclosed and used for the Indian service, whether they be swamp lands or otherwise." I have thus been particular to detail our grievances, that your orders may meet the necessities of the occasion, as your officer in command may not be willing to act upon the request of myself or my supervisor in charge.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. M. HANSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Northern District of California.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 21, 1862.

Col. F. J. Lippitt, commanding District of Humboldt, will take prompt measures to carry out the wishes of the superintendent of Indian affairs, as contained in the within communication.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 20, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that Companies B and E, First Oregon Cavalry, were this morning inspected by Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen. Lieut. W. B. Hughes, presenting each three officers and seventy-six enlisted men, and moved toward Fort Dalles, en route to Fort Walla Walla. Colonel Cornelius, commanding the regiment, accompanies

with his staff this command. I transmit inclosed a copy of my letter of instructions to Colonel Cornelius for the information of the commanding general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 20, 1862.

Col. T. R. CORNELIUS,
First Oregon Cavalry,
under orders for Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.:

COLONEL: In carrying out the order for your movement to Fort Walla Walla with your staff and Companies B and E, it is expected that the greatest dispatch will be used consistent with the safety and good condition of your command. Four six-mule teams with wagons will be furnished you by the commanding officer at Fort Dalles for the transportation of your supplies on the march. This number of wagons will be amply sufficient to carry ten days' rations from that post with the field allowance of camp and garrison equipage. Use your own judgment as to the maximum number of rations you take with you, being governed by the information you can gather as to the condition of the roads and the probable time occupied in the march, but in no event take less than ten days' subsistence. Your medical officer should be supplied with the necessary medicines for the troops on the march. For the successful prosecution of the march to Fort Walla Walla, and for the subsequent good order of your officers and men, it is earnestly enjoined upon you that enforcement be made and in strict conformity to the Regulations of the discipline and military requirements on a march. Report to me as opportunity offers your progress, as well as any items of intelligence that you may think useful in the future disposition of troops in or near the country through which you march. In assuming the important and responsible command of Fort Walla Walla a high and delicate trust devolves upon you, and much confidence is felt in the officers and troops of your command for the proper discharge of their duties. A large amount of public property is now and from its important position will of necessity for the future be kept at that post, and I desire to impress upon you, and through you your staff officers, the weighty obligations and accountability it imposes. In the prevailing excitement about the gold mines and the large emigration to Indian country contiguous to your headquarters, there is reasonable prospect of dissatisfaction among the tribes upon whose grounds the discoveries are made, and in some instances the probability of conflict. To prevent the outbreak of hostilities, protect settlers, and secure justice on either side, for the preservation of amicable relations, it is expected that the force under your command is mainly to be employed. It is therefore required that strict attention be given to the discipline and drill of your companies, and their efficiency for active service be industriously promoted with a view to their readiness to march into the mining country at short notice. The force under your command should, from present indications, be large enough to accomplish the desirable object of preventing outbreak if judiciously disposed of. To prevent rather than combat hostilities with the Indian tribes on our frontiers should be the policy pursued, and with this view I have to request early and frequent

information to these headquarters upon any intelligence that may involve the movement of troops or be useful to our military establishment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 20, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit communication from Col. T. R. Cornelius, First Oregon Cavalry, referring to means and cost of transportation of his regiment by the emigrant trail across the Cascade Mountains. The matter has already been referred to in former communications from this office, and this paper is forwarded in confirmation of some views expressed therein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY OREGON VOLUNTEERS,
Portland, Oreg., May 19, 1862.

Col. J. STEINBERGER,
Commanding the District of Oregon, Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

COLONEL: I submit to your consideration the following facts and statements relative to the movement of my regiment across the Cascade range of mountains by the emigrant road, the only route of possible land travel before September, which route, on account of the depth of snow and high water, could not be traveled before the middle of July, and then would be accomplished with great difficulty. I estimate the ways and means of transportation by this route to The Dalles as follows, viz: Forage, which on account of there being no grass upon the route would be absolutely necessary for ten days, for 500 horses and 400 mules, 96,000 pounds of barley at 2 cents, $1,920; for hire of 400 pack animals, which would be required for the transportation of forage and subsistence for the regiment ten days, at $2 per day, $8,000; total, $9,920. I would also state that the thousands of miners proceeding to the northern mines this spring with pack trains going light, in no instance have they deemed the route possible or practicable for travel, and would ask if a route discarded by miners as impracticable could be traveled with safety and economy by a military force.

T. R. CORNELIUS,

Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War directs you to order Major Burton, Third Artillery, to report in person at this office without delay.

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 21, 1862.

GEORGE M. HANSON, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Northern District of California, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated on the 20th instant. I have this day sent an order to Col. F. J. Lippitt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, commanding the District of Humboldt, to take immediate steps to carry out your wishes. A copy of your letter has been forwarded to Colonel Lippitt.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, NORTHERN DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, May 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT:

SIR: I am just in receipt of a letter from the judge of the county court of Del Norte County, which I beg leave to inclose you. I have but little apprehension of trouble myself in that quarter, but still it would give quiet to the nerves of those who are apprehensive, and I expect the Indians will be continued there until the Government makes other provisions, even if the lands are not purchased for the use of a reservation. Hence I would be glad there should be troops stationed in that quarter.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. M. HANSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Northern District of California.

[Inclosure.]

CRESCENT CITY, *May 19, 1862.*

GEORGE M. HANSON, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I feel it a duty to write you a few lines and represent to you the feeling of the citizens of this county at this time about the Indians. They having relied upon your promise to have at least one company of troops in Smith River Valley by the 1st of April, tamely acquiesced in your placing the Indians among them, upon your representation that the Government would purchase these lands for a reservation. Most of the men in the valley have left and gone to the northern mines, many leaving their families in the valley. Since they have left the Indians are becoming quite impudent, going to houses where there are no men and demanding food and clothing. This has alarmed the women and children, and some have already moved to town for protection, and we are informed that there are now between 200 and 300 more Indians in Humboldt under arrest, and that they are about to be brought here by the steamer. If this is the case it is the wish of every man, woman, and child that troops should come at the same time, and I sincerely trust that you will fulfill your promise and have them sent at the same time. The Smith River Indians were very much displeased when the Humboldt Indians came to the valley, and were unwilling to have them fish or get mussels on their possessions; but lately they have become friendly, and old Ilas, the chief who has

always been at enmity with the Klamath Indians, has made three visits to the Klamaths, and fears are entertained that a plot is made for a general outbreak. The Klamath Indians are well armed, they having over 200 guns between the mouth of the Klamath River and forty miles above. This is ascertained to be the fact, and we only have in this county for protection a small body of troops stationed at Fort Ter-Waw. Twenty of that company have been ordered by Colonel Lippitt down on Mad River. You are well aware of the position I took when you first brought the Humboldt Indians here. I was unwilling to have them in our midst without an adequate number of troops to keep them in awe and protect our families and our property. This feeling has now become universal, and I doubt if the citizens will permit any more Indians to land without troops. I trust, sir, that you will give this matter your serious attention.

Respectfully,

E. MASON.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Gila Bend, Ariz. Ter., May 21, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel EYRE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Fort Barrett, Ariz. Ter.:

COLONEL: Veck's train and Winston's train, now near Fort Barrett, will remain near that fort, if possible, where grazing can be found, until further orders. Send at once a suitable party of men under Captain Pishon to have the wells cleaned out between the Pima Villages and Tucson, especially those referred to in Colonel West's letter to yourself dated May 17, 1862. The bearer of this need not return.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—If Francis' train has not left to return, give him ten pounds of wheat per mule each day for his trip to Yuma.

J. H. C.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., May 21, 1862.

Lieut. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fort Barrett, Pima Villages:

I have the honor to report the occupation of this place by the forces under my command. Capt. Emil Fritz with Company B, First Cavalry California Volunteers, entered the town yesterday. The five companies of infantry arrived to-day. Captain Hunter with eighty rebels evacuated the place on the 4th instant, and was last heard of on the 18th instant at Dragoon Springs in full retreat for Mesilla. A rumor is current that he was recalled in consequence of a late severe reverse met by the rebels in New Mexico. The colonel commanding can rely upon this place being held against the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., May 21, 1862.

Lieut. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fort Barrett, Pima Villages:

I transmit herewith itinerary* of the march of this command from Fort Barrett to this point, with a rough sketch† showing in what manner it is expected to make a cut-off. If this succeeds, it will avoid twenty-five miles of excessively heavy traveling. With the above object Lieutenant Baldwin, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with ten men will leave for Fort Barrett to-morrow morning; the Scout Weaver goes with them to report to the colonel commanding and to be of assistance in opening this road. It is the shortest way of sending him to headquarters. The acting commissary of subsistence of this command sends to the acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Barrett for 10,000 small rations. Ours will all be consumed by the 31st instant. Should the cut-off be opened by Lieutenant Baldwin I have to request that they be sent forward without delay. I would send teams from here, but they cannot go the cut-off yet. As soon as I have some opportunity to look about me the train here shall either be sent back to the Pimas or be profitably employed in collecting supplies at some point for the main expedition. At present all I can report is that the supplies of beef, flour, and forage for this command will be obtained here. I trust to be able to do more. The valley of the San Pedro would scarcely answer to recruit cavalry animals; the grass is mostly sacaton, and does not fatten without grain. I judge that at the Calabazas Ranch 1,000 animals could be well foraged with grass and grain, while the troops could get large rations from Sonora. This shall be the subject of a future definite report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., May 21, 1862

Lieut. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fort Barrett, Pima Villages:

I have the honor to inclose report‡ made by Lieutenant Wellman, First Cavalry California Volunteers, of his ineffectual attempt to escort Weaver through the Apache country, and respectfully call the attention of the colonel commanding to my indorsement thereon. Weaver is at this post soliciting an escort for another route. This I do not deem judicious to furnish. First, I doubt the man's knowledge of the country that he now proposes to travel through, and second, I would prefer that the colonel commanding should determine what further is to be done in the premises. With that view, and for another purpose explained in a letter of equal date herewith, I send him back with an escort to headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

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* Embodied in McNulty's report, p. 140.
† Omitted.
‡ Not found as an inclosure.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., May 21, 1862.

Lieutenant BALDWIN,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Tucson:

With ten men of Company B, First Cavalry California Volunteers, and the Scout Weaver, four days' rations for your men, a pack-mule, and such forage as you can carry, take the road for Fort Barrett via the Cañada del Oro. Then endeavor on the following day to open a wagon road cut-off to Cottonwood Springs. If you do not succeed in this go around by Fort Breckinridge, spin out your rations, and go through to Fort Barrett. Be on the alert for Apaches; keep your men together and close by their horses at night. If you succeed in opening this road you will render a very essential service. Report to the commanding officer at Fort Barrett.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
Cottage Grove, Oreg., May 21, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: Your circular communication of the respective dates of April 11, 1862, and April 28, 1862, are this day received, and the acknowledgment is made by telegraph, via San Francisco. As your circular of the latest date appears to be a duplicate of the first, an answer to either is deemed to be sufficient. You desire me to "send to your Department a full and accurate statement of all the troops from this State which are now in the service of the General Government, together with a separate list of all not mustered into the service; and all used as home guards." In reply I have to say that the Governor of this State is not officially informed that there are any troops from this State now in the service of the General Government. In September last, Colonel Wright, then commanding the military in Oregon, made a requisition on the Governor of this State for one company of mounted volunteers, intended for the Indian service on the frontiers of this State and Washington Territory. The requisition was responded to and the recruitment about completed, when the authorities were informed that the volunteers were not needed, and soon after the Governor was ordered by Colonel Wright to disband the men already enrolled, which, however, had been done before the receipt of the order. During the winter and spring just passed there has been, as I learn through the public prints, a regiment of mounted men raised in this State, but as to their strength I have no official knowledge, they having been recruited and officered by officers appointed by the President; the authorities of this State have never been called upon or consulted with, in the matter of raising troops here or appointing their officers, except in the case of Colonel Wright, above referred to. There is not a figure or the scratch of a pen in the executive office which would enable me to answer your inquiries. As to home guards I am not aware that there are any such as your inquiries are intended to cover now in this State, nor indeed has there ever been.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITEAKER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have just received reports from Colonel Carleton, dated at Fort Yuma, on the 10th instant, and from Lieutenant-Colonel West, First Infantry California Volunteers, commanding at the Pima Villages, as late as the 6th instant. Copies are herewith inclosed for information of the Department.* Our Indian difficulties in the District of Humboldt have been admirably managed by Colonel Lippitt, and it is confidently expected that all the Indians will soon be collected together and placed upon their reservations. In the District of Oregon all is quiet. Colonel Connor, with seven companies of his regiment (Third Infantry California Volunteers), will move on the 26th instant and encamp beyond Stockton, preparatory to crossing the mountains at the earliest moment practicable, and advance on the Overland Mail Route. The cavalry force designated for the same service will be thrown forward at an early day. I am happy in being able to assure the Department of the firm and unwavering fidelity to the Union and the Constitution of the people on the Pacific Coast, although we have in our midst rebels and ardent sympathizers with the rebellion; yet their voices are drowned by the overwhelming majority of patriotic Union-loving citizens on this far distant shore.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Gila Bend, Ariz. Ter., May 22, 1862.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Southern California, Fort Yuma, Cal.:

COLONEL: The colonel commanding the Column from California directs me to say to you that he will be much obliged if you will endeavor to have a good supply of hay placed at once at Gila City and Mission Camp. There is no hay at those points, and without it the teams passing over the road will be broken down. Could you not make arrangements with Mr. Yager or some other responsible person to contract to place the hay at the points designated, at least five tons at each point? The colonel commanding directs me also to say to you that Francis' train left Fort Barrett for Fort Yuma on the 21st, and that at least by the return trip of that train to Fort Barrett he will require Major Rigg to come forward with Company G, First Infantry California Volunteers, and perhaps Captain Thayer's company of the Fifth Infantry. The colonel commanding the column suggests that in order to keep the animals in good heart on the road they should be fed most liberally while at Fort Yuma. Any quartermaster attached to this expedition will receipt to your quartermaster for all forage fed to the animals over and above the regulation allowance, as a quartermaster in the field can make his accounts balance at points where he cannot feed the full allowance himself.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

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* See pp. 1060, 1054.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 22, 1862.

GEORGE M. HANSON, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Northern District of California, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have this moment received your communication of the 21st instant, together with the letter from the judge of the county court of Del Norte, addressed to you. I have previously given orders for the company now at Fort Ter-Waw to prepare to move to the new reservation which you have selected on Smith's River, and I was only waiting until such number of Indians should be assembled there as would render necessary the presence of troops. I will thank you to let me know what number of Indians are now on the Smith's River Reservation, and whether all those which were near Ter-Waw have been removed.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The steamer with the mail sails to-morrow morning for Panama. I have but little to add in relation to affairs in the department. I have just received a report from Captain Price, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, who was sent to Carson City, Nev. Ter., with his company, with a view to settle Indian difficulties at Honey Lake and Pyramid Lake. I am happy to say that all apprehensions of an Indian war in that country have passed away. Captain Price has moved with his company to Pyramid Lake, accompanied by Governor Nye and the Indian agent. Soon he will fall back to Fort Churchill and join the command under orders for the protection of the Overland Mail Route.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is an application to the Honorable Secretary of War, which General Allen has requested me to forward. The light artillery battery company was organized in this city last summer, and I take great pleasure in bearing witness to its rapid progress and fine appearance on the field. The company drills very frequently. It passed my office yesterday en route for exercising on the Presidio grounds. The officers and men in full uniform, the guns, horses, and equipments, all in splendid order. This is the only light battery organized in this State, and has involved the officers and men in considerable expense, a part of which only has been covered by a recent appropriation by the Legislature. Such organizations should be cherished and fostered by the Government, and I beg leave to recommend to the

Honorable Secretary that the request of General Allen be granted, and that the same allowance be authorized for this company as is made to light batteries in the Regular Army annually for practice. The entire militia of this State is under the new organization, commanded by one major-general, and Lucius H. Allen, a graduate of West Point, has been appointed to that office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, NORTHERN DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, May 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT:

SIR: Your letter of 22d instant making inquiries about "the number of Indians now on Smith River Reservation," also "whether all those which were near Ter-Waw have been removed," [has been received.] In answer to the first inquiry, I will say, previous to my leaving Smith River I had removed all, or nearly all, the Humboldt and Eel River and a very few of the Klamath Indians up to Smith River. The Smith River Indians included would number about 1,000. Since that time I have understood some others have voluntarily removed. The Klamaths, formerly being at enmity with the Smith River Indians, seemed disinclined to emigrate at that time, and believing in their old haunts they could shift or provide for themselves better than the others who had been brought there, I permitted them to remain until I had more means to provide for them, and I think there cannot be more than 200 or 300 within three or four miles of Ter-Waw, and I think no white settlers within some thirty miles in any direction with the exception of a very few "squaw men," so-called, and but very little stock, if any, belonging to white people on any part of the Indian Reserve on Klamath. I would be pleased that the troops could be located at some good point between Crescent City and Smith River, but nearest the latter, so as not to cross the river into the Indian settlements, with orders to those in command also strictly forbidding the admixture or commingling of the troops with the Indians. I think like Mr. Bryson, my supervisor (whose letter I also inclose you, as well as another gentleman in Crescent City), that the apprehensions of danger from Indians are unfounded in facts, but troops may be necessary for the protection of the Indians and employés as against the whites, as it is at Nome Cult. As soon as harvest is over I purpose removing all the Klamath and Hoopa Indians also, provided Congress appropriates money to pay for the Smith River lands and improvements I have been negotiating for.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. HANSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Northern District California.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, NORTHERN DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
Crescent City, May 10, 1862.

Hon. G. M. HANSON:

DEAR SIR: I have been requested by the citizens of Smith River Valley and Crescent City to ask you to have a company of troops stationed at or near this place. Fears are entertained that the Smith River and Klamath Indians will unite and reclaim this country. The late emigration to the new mines would make this country an easy

prey to them in case they would attempt it, as there is scarcely anything left here but women and children. I have no fears of the Humboldt Indians that we have here, and very little of any others, so far as my own feelings go, but as this country will be so nearly depopulated this summer, and almost at the mercy of the Indians in case they break out, I would think it best to have a company of troops here, as prudence is said to be the better part of valor, and it would make all parties feel more secure. It has been showery for the last few days. The young grain is coming finely. We are looking for you by every steamer, and would be much pleased to see you and Mrs. H.

Very truly, yours,

WM. BRYSON.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CRESCENT CITY, *May 18, 1862.*

Hon. G. M. HANSON:

DEAR SIR: I am requested by a number of individuals to write you at this time. There is a good deal of feeling manifested by the citizens, especially in Smith River Valley, in relation to the Indians. We learn by passengers per steamer Panama that the tug-boat at Humboldt will bring up in a few days 200 more Indians—as they say, Indians that have been captured, not disposed to peace. The people in the valley are feeling alarmed. I learned the other day they were making preparations to build a fort in case of an emergency. The people were expecting you up on this steamer. If you think the United States Government will not purchase the valley do not send any more Indians, for if an outbreak would happen there would be hardly men enough left to protect themselves. There seems to be a strong feeling in our midst that the valley will never be purchased by the Government. If you have any doubts upon that subject do not send any more Indians. Please write per return steamer.

I remain, yours,

G. KINGSBURY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 23, 1862.
(Via Carson City, Nev. Ter.)

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Comdg. Company M, Second Cav. California Vols., Susanville:

CAPTAIN: Your letter of the 18th instant from Carson City is received. The general commanding directs me to say that he is extremely gratified by its perusal, and that he fully approves of all you have done and purpose to do. The propriety of going to Susanville is left entirely to your own judgment.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. W. KIRKHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Fort Barrett, Pima Villages, Ariz. Ter., May 24, 1862.

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here yesterday evening. The weather has been intolerably hot during the last

few days, but the troops have marched admirably notwithstanding. Colonel West with five companies of infantry, and one of cavalry and two howitzers, you may remember, was ordered to occupy Tucson. He doubtless arrived there last Tuesday, the 20th instant. I am in hourly expectation of hearing from him. The rebels, from the best information I can get, have retired from Arizona toward the Rio Grande. The Apaches attacked Captain Hunter's company of Confederate troops near Dragoon Spring and killed 4 men and ran off 30 mules and 25 horses. The Pima and Maricopa Indians have already sold to us for manta and on credit 143,000 pounds of wheat. Of the new crop, it is estimated that they will have for sale, say, 200 tons of wheat. I held a council with them to-day and promised to have sent down from San Francisco the additional supply of manta and the Indian goods asked for in my letter of the 10th instant. I have directed a train of fifteen wagons to proceed to San Pedro, Cal., for these goods and for clothing for the troops. The depot quartermaster at that point should be instructed to forward these articles, and particularly the clothing, the moment it comes down from above. The troops must have the clothing at once. Once their feet come to the hot ground and their clothing comes to be greatly worn, they will suffer immeasurably. The Pima and Maricopas are the finest Indians I have ever seen, and will be of great service to us and to the Overland Mail Company, which eventually is certain to run over this route. The Apaches are their hereditary enemies. The Apaches have murdered people on the route and possessed themselves of arms, with which they now, for the first time, successfully assail the Pimas. The latter pray to be furnished with arms, not only to defend themselves, but to punish the Apaches. I beg respectfully to request that the general will cause to be sent to my address, at Fort Barrett, 100 stand of the old muskets (percussion), with 10,000 rounds of buck and ball cartridges, and with a supply of bullet molds for the muskets. These can be issued direct to the chiefs, who will be responsible for them, or, which would not be as well, to the commanding officer at Fort Barrett, for the use of the Indians when necessary. The general may rely upon it, this would be a great favor to this worthy people, who have always been our fast friends. I shall proceed to Tucson in four or five days. I am now having all the wells repaired and made deeper which lie between the Gila and that place on the old stage road. As soon as the rebels are brushed away from Mesilla, the overland stage from Independence, Mo., via Santa Fé, Fort Thorn, Tucson, Los Angeles, to San Francisco, can commence its trips before the snows of winter again set in. I suggest that attention be drawn to this subject even now.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

HDQRS. COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Fort Barrett, Pima Villages, Ariz. Ter.,
May 24, 1862.

1. The post on the San Pedro River in this Territory hitherto known as Fort Breckinridge will hereafter be known as Fort Stanford, in honor of the Governor of the State of California.

2. Lieut. Col. Edward E. Eyre, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with all the troops of his regiment now at Fort Barrett, will proceed

without delay to Fort Stanford and reoccupy it. Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre will take 100 rounds of ammunition per man, and subsistence for his command to include the 30th proximo.

3. Lieut. Col. Joseph R. West, First Infantry California Volunteers, in command of the advance guard of this column, having taken possession of Tucson in this Territory, will leave that town under the command of Capt. William McMullen, First Infantry California Volunteers, and proceed with Fritz's company of cavalry, and such other troops from the advance guard as he may deem necessary, and reoccupy Fort Buchanan.

4. The post returns of Fort Buchanan, Tucson, and Fort Stanford, Ariz. Ter., for the month of May, 1862, will be forwarded through these headquarters to their proper destination.

5. The chief quartermaster, the medical director, and chief commissary will give such orders as may be necessary to aid in carrying the foregoing paragraphs into due effect.

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 24, 1862.

GEORGE M. HANSON, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Northern District of California, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 23d instant with inclosures. I will send up orders by Col. F. J. Lippitt, who is temporarily in this city, for posting a company of troops between Crescent City and the reservation. I have had several applications made to me for troops at various points, and the reasons advanced are that the men have gone to the mines and left the women and children to the mercy of the Indians. A very poor argument. There is either no danger from Indians or the men who will thus abandon their wives and little ones for the gold fields deserve death.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH INFANTRY CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Los Angeles District, Camp Latham, May 25, 1862.

[Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT:]

GENERAL: In your letter of instructions of the 28th April I am directed to proceed to the Southern District of California with three companies of my regiment and staff, and take command of the mixed corps located in the Los Angeles District. Believing that your letter of instructions contemplated that the command of the southern district was intrusted to my charge, I yet hesitated to assume command until after consultation with Major Drum, who confirmed me in my original impressions, and acted thereon until Orders, Nos. 9 and 1, the one signed by Colonel Carleton and the other by Colonel Bowie (copies of which are herewith inclosed),* reached me two or

* See May 15, *ante*.

three days since. If Colonel Carleton can assign an officer to the command of this district, then of course my command is coextensive with Camp Latham, but this latter view will not be acted upon by me except by further instructions from headquarters Pacific Department. It is probable that the action of Colonel Carleton was based upon published register of May 1, 1862, by which it appears that Colonel Bowie ranks me by one day, he taking rank from the 8th November, 1861, and Colonel Forman November 9. This was doubtless copied from Adjutant-General Kibbe's annual report, which is full of mistakes. As an evidence of the error in my case it is only necessary to refer to Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Department of the Pacific, dated at San Francisco, November 8, 1861. This order recognizes me as a colonel at that date, but also orders me to my regiment at Camp Sigel. In connection with this subject, permit me to inclose a copy of a letter* addressed by me to General Kibbe. To the reasons contained in that letter I would add another—the number of Bowie's regiment and my own and the rank of the commanders thereof, our predecessors. Captain Judah commanded the Fourth, my regiment, Lieutenant Kellogg the Fifth, Bowie's. I hope not to be deemed a stickler for rank, but the same points would be insisted upon by me under similar circumstances did I hold but the position of a non-commissioned officer.

With the hope that I may be pardoned for thus obtruding my views, partaking perhaps more of a private than public character, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. FORMAN,
Colonel Fourth Infantry California Volunteers.

HDQRS. FOURTH INFANTRY CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Latham, May 25, 1862.

[Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT:]

GENERAL: I have nothing to modify in regard to my views of the loyalty of the people here and of their utter harmlessness. Since my letter of May 8 most of the supplies therein applied for have reached here. The expedition I had intended should move from this place on Monday or Tuesday week, but from a communication† addressed to me through the adjutant of my regiment from Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, and which I inclose to the acting assistant adjutant-general, with an indorsement favorable, the expedition may be delayed three or four days to hear from headquarters Department of the Pacific. Should it be determined to establish a post on Owen's River for winter quarters, tools and materials for erecting tents or temporary buildings for the command should accompany the expedition, and would require a slight modification of my plans. I had already intended to send out rakes, scythes, and mechanical tools in anticipation of a necessity for a winter campaign. The views of Colonel Evans, if concurred [in], show the necessity of a considerable expenditure of money in erecting buildings to shelter the men and public property. Of the amount requisite I can form but an inadequate idea, though from the distance timber must be hauled, the expense must be large, as the Government must depend upon hiring teams. In connection herewith I would state that I have caused the regimental quartermaster to enter into a contract with a responsible individual who has agreed to haul 50,000 pounds for 7½

* Omitted as unimportant.

† Not found.

cents per pound with ox teams. This man lives on Owen's River, or did, and has also agreed to do what hauling may be required in the valley. From the contract already made with him, I judge favorable contracts may be made with him for subsequent labor to be performed by him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. FORMAN,
Colonel Fourth Infantry California Volunteers.

P. S.—I am just advised by the surgeon of the regiment that he has no supply of medicines on hand to supply the expedition, or surgical instruments. These, together with an assistant surgeon, should be supplied. The latter can be obtained here.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Fort Barrett, Pima Villages, Ariz. Ter., May 25, 1862.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Southern California, Fort Yuma, Cal.:

COLONEL: Please order Major Rigg, First Infantry California Volunteers, and Captain Greene's company, First Infantry California Volunteers, and Captain Thayer's company, of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to march to this post at the time when Francis' train, now en route to Fort Yuma, returns to this post. Our people took possession of Tucson without a fight on the 20th instant. The secession troops have all left the Territory, and a rumor is afloat that Sibley has been badly whipped. I inclose for your information General Orders, No. 2, from these headquarters; also a letter for Major Rigg, and an open letter to Lieutenant Barrett, depot quartermaster and commissary at Fort Yuma.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[MAY 25, 1862.—For Carleton to Wright, relating to occupation by the Union forces of Tucson, Ariz. Ter., see p. 88.]

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Fort Barrett, Pima Villages, Ariz. Ter., May 25, 1862.

Lieut. Col. E. E. EYRE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers,
Fort Barrett, Pima Villages, Ariz. Ter.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the colonel commanding the column to say to you that from some information which he has this day received it is possible that on your arrival at Fort Stanford you may find the grazing facilities in that neighborhood not good enough to warrant the keeping of cavalry horses and quartermaster's mules in large numbers at that point, with a hope of having them recruit their flesh and strength. Should this prove to be the case, after a careful and extended examination of the country in that vicinity, you will move by

easy marches up the valley of the San Pedro to the point where the road from Mesilla to Tucson crosses that valley, and there encamp and await further orders. You will retain with your command the quartermaster's train and the herd of beef-cattle which starts from this point with you until further orders. Should you come across any fields of wheat on your route be careful that these fields are not molested. The Apache Indians must not be attacked by the troops under your command unless they manifest hostility by some overt act, such as firing upon your command or running off your stock. As soon as you have taken possession of Fort Stanford the colonel commanding directs that you will make a detailed report on the present condition of Fort Stanford and the resources of the country between this point and (in case you go that far) the point on the San Pedro where you are to encamp and await further orders.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Port Townsend, Wash. Ter., May 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,

Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from you, dated 14th instant, authorizing Victor Smith, collector of customs, now absent, to take charge of the post and public buildings at Fort Townsend to be used as a marine hospital. Being satisfied that you granted this authority under the impression that some benefit would accrue to the Government, I deem it my duty to inform you how far the interests of the United States are subserved by the occupation of said buildings for the purpose designated in your letter. There are three classes of marine hospitals, viz: First, where a building is erected for the purpose and the officers and servants appointed, and the whole expenses defrayed by the Government, through its agent, the collector of customs. Second, when the United States erect a building and place the same in charge of the city authorities under a contract for the accommodation of sick and disabled seamen at a certain rate per week, per capita. The only hospital of this class was at Charleston, S. C. Third, when contracts are made with medical or other incorporated bodies or individuals for the relief of the sick and disabled seamen in hospitals under their charge at certain rates per day or per week. The marine hospital here is of the third class, and Dr. John Allyn has contracted with the United States in the manner and form prescribed by law, "to provide said seamen with good and suitable lodging, medicine, and medical attendance, at the rate of $1.50 per diem for each and every patient." The military barracks at Fort Townsend have thus been occupied by Allyn since last September, and he has paid Victor Smith $218 for the rent thereof, to April 1, which sum Smith has appropriated to his own use. I have reported Victor Smith to the Secretary of the Treasury for embezzlement of the sum of $4,354.98, and for official misconduct of the most disgraceful character. Much of it in connection with the marine hospital.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. H. MERRYMAN,

First Lieutenant, U. S. Revenue Service, and Acting Collector.

HDQRS. BATT. FOURTH REGT. CALIFORNIA INFTY. VOLS.,
Benicia Barracks, May 26, 1862.

Capt. R. W. KIRKHAM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report to the general commanding that upon the departure of Col. P. Edward Connor this morning I assumed the command of this post, as shown by the accompanying order:

HDQRS. BATTALION FOURTH REGIMENT CALIFORNIA INFANTRY VOLS.,
Benicia Barracks, May 26, 1862.

The commanding officer of this post, Col. P. Edward Connor, Third Regiment California Infantry Volunteers, having departed this day, the undersigned assumes the command. All existing orders will remain in force until countermanded by competent authority.

By order of Maj. Henry Hancock, Fourth Regiment California Infantry Volunteers:

JACOB AUSTIN,
First Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

HENRY HANCOCK,
Major Fourth Regiment California Infantry Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Fort Barrett, Pima Villages, Ariz., May 26, 1862.

Company H, First Infantry California Volunteers, with 100 rounds of ammunition per man and ten days' subsistence, will proceed with Winston's train, starting this afternoon to Tucson, Ariz., and there become attached to the command already stationed at that post. Lieutenant Hammond will superintend the weighing of the baggage of the company, and see that nothing goes on the wagons not authorized by existing orders.

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., May 26, 1862.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Column from California:

I have the honor to report as follows in regard to procuring supplies at this post, and first as to the resources of the immediate vicinity: The extreme lateness of the season occasions a scarcity of breadstuffs. No flour was to be found here, and all the wheat, in quantity 50,000 pounds, was held by one party. For current consumption the purchase of this was imperative at the exorbitant price of 6 cents per pound. Flour from this purchase will cost the Government $9 per 100 pounds, less the quantity of bran and shorts taken for forage. A small mill within two miles of town is now in our possession. It is a water power, but cannot be served more than twenty out of twenty-four hours, during which time it turns out 1,200 pounds of flour. The quantity of flour available from the above wheat amounts in round numbers to 24,000 rations. In from two to three weeks the standing and now nearly ripe harvest of wheat in the vicinity will be gathered. It is estimated that 100,000 pounds will be offered for sale, and, should there not be a pressing necessity for its purchase, the price will abate. The

introduction of a train load of wheat from the Pimas would have a good effect to that end. The ravages of the Apaches have cut off the supply of cattle; but ten head fit for beef could be procured on the spot. A contract has been made with J. M. Elias for fresh beef at 10 cents per pound for the command for thirty days, terminating June 25. No small rations can be procured here. All such must [be] introduced from the Government depots. The necessary supply of fresh vegetables for the health of the command can be obtained. The immediate supply of forage barely furnishes the command; 20,000 pounds of barley have been purchased at 3½ cents per pound, with bran and shorts at 2½ cents. Good hay from mesquite grass is delivered to the assistant quartermaster at $16 per ton. I am of opinion that 200,000 pounds barley will be offered for sale here from the fields now ready to be cut, and venture to hope that a lower price will buy it than is now demanded. The general commanding will observe that the expenses of maintaining this command here are for the present high. I have used every exertion compatible with our necessities toward a proper economy, but I have to regret being so situated as to be compelled to submit to such heavy expenses. As to supplies from Sonora, the matter is still vague. Communication has been almost entirely cut off. The news of our being here and of our want will soon spread; with some of our troops protecting the road to Santa Cruz and Magdalena, supplies of flour, corn, and cattle may be looked for from that region. Some expelled Unionists, men of business, will shortly return to this post, and through them supplies will most probably be obtainable. There are two good blacksmith shops here and a carpenter shop, all worked by Government. Enough charcoal for present uses, and more can be made, considerable iron, a few horse and about 200 pounds mule shoes. No nails are as yet discovered, but may be as things develop daily. Some wagon timber is here, but inferior to that at Fort Stanford, where a supply exists.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., May 26, 1862.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Column from California:

I have the honor to report that in compliance with General Orders, No. 2, I shall to-morrow turn over the command of this town and proceed with forty of Captain Fritz's company of cavalry to occupy Fort Buchanan. The general commanding can rely upon receiving a post return for May of U. S. troops stationed at that point. Inquiry makes me of opinion that the Calabazas Ranch will be a desirable locality for the full cavalry command of the column. Its occupancy is generously offered by Governor Gaudara, who represents the grazing fine and buildings sufficient to quarter 400 men. It is on the main road to Sonora, and scouting parties could readily be sent out from there to protect such supplies as will likely come forward from that State. I shall take the Calabazas Ranch en route to Fort Buchanan and report the results of my observations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

CAMP,
Aurora, Mono County, Cal., May 26, 1862.

Capt. R. W. KIRKHAM,
Assistant Quartermaster and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: As I deem it an imperative duty to address this communication to department headquarters, no further excuse for so doing I presume will be necessary. Having left Fort Churchill on the 14th instant, per verbal orders from the major commanding, to join the expedition stationed at this place, I have the honor to report my arrival on the 17th instant. Finding this community still in a considerable state of excitement and anxiety in relation to Indian difficulties existing in this neighborhood and upon Owen's River I have exerted myself to establish tranquillity. To this end I took thirteen men and made a scout into the Indian country of some ninety miles in circuit. I had secured the services of an Indian as interpreter, and first visited Mono Lake, some twenty-eight miles distant from this place. There I succeeded in getting fourteen Indian warriors to visit my camp and have a "talk." The head chief (Man-na-wa-he) was present, as well as some of the Indians lately engaged in the disturbances on Owen's River. They pretended to have no connection with the Owen's River Indians, but nevertheless were anxious to convey to me the idea that the Owen's Rivers from this time forward desired peace. They said that since the Owen's Rivers had killed some white men they were now satisfied. Of course this talk must be interpreted with judgment. But my object was not so much to have a talk at this time as to see if I could meet them, as no white man has been able to do so since the late difficulties. Having accomplished this object, I assured them they would not be molested during good behavior, and promised to meet them again at the same place in twelve days, which will be on the 5th of June, hoping in the meantime to be able to hear from the general commanding, or at least from Governor Nye, or Mr. Wassen, Indian agent of Nevada Territory. If I should fail to receive instructions or to hear from either source I propose to take to them such provisions as I may have to spare and distribute among them for the purpose of keeping open this the only avenue to reach the Owen's River Indians in case negotiations are contemplated. Although these Indians professed to be friendly yet they exhibited a sulkiness and war tone not to be mistaken. There were but thirteen men with me (fourteen in all), and there were fourteen of them all armed with bows and arrows, with the exception of three, who had splendid Kentucky rifles; notwithstanding all this they can be managed with prudence and judgment. I shall write to-day to Governor Nye and Indian Agent Wassen, stating the facts as I find them. Leaving Mono Lake I proceeded to visit Adobe Valley, which lies nearly due east from the lake about thirty-two miles. It contains some twelve or fifteen square miles of good agricultural land, with an abundant supply of water and timber. It is through this valley that the Owen's River road passes to this place and vicinity. There are no Indians living in the valley, but in the hills adjacent there are a few. It is in this valley also through which the boundary line runs dividing the Pah-Utes from the Owen's Rivers. This valley is about thirty miles from Aurora. If the general commanding will excuse my presumption I will suggest here that a small force stationed in Adobe Valley would be able to exert an influence over a greater extent of country than from any other point between Fort Churchill and Owen's Lake. It looks to be important just now that troops should be somewhere in this vicinity. If troops have been sent to Owen's River from

below it will have a tendency to drive the Indians to this region, and a small force could check them if disposed to violence. From Adobe Valley I returned to this camp, which is one mile from Aurora. With this I forward a rough sketch* which may be of some service in forming an estimate of this country. I will say here that the character of the country is very rough—mountains and valleys, sand and sage brush, occasionally a patch of grass and stream of water. There is more timber, however, in this section than there is either north or south for 100 miles. In traveling from here in almost every direction we are obliged to pass through snow, which yet covers the mountain tops all around. This command of fifty men of Company A, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, has now been absent from Fort Churchill since the 28th of March. The expenses of the command have from necessity been heavy, principally for forage. The inclemency of the season has rendered grazing impossible. The parties from whom forage, &c., has been purchased are getting somewhat anxious for their pay, and I would most respectfully inquire whether a requisition for funds to meet these outstanding debts shall be made from here direct or from Fort Churchill? Some early action should be taken, and I hope the general commanding will not consider it out of place for me to speak of it here and at this time, although I suppose I should more properly address the chief of the quartermaster's department in relation to the matter. I should have stated in the forepart of my letter that the number of Indians in the vicinity of Mono Lake at the present time is about eighty—men, women, and children. This being in California, it is very uncertain whether Governor Nye will take any further steps in relation to these Indians. I therefore hope that my acts will be approved by the general commanding, and that further orders or instructions may be received at an early day. If consistent with the views of the department it would be considered a great favor if in the future Company A could all be together.

EDWIN A. ROWE,
Captain Company A, Second Cavalry California Volunteers,
Commanding Aurora Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Fort Barrett, Pima Villages, Ariz. Ter., May 27, 1862

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Commanding District of Southern California, Fort Yuma, Cal.:

COLONEL: I find that when I start for the Rio Grande it will not, in my opinion, be necessary for the time being to have over two companies stationed at this post and three in other parts of this Territory; so if Captain Thayer's company, of your regiment, has not already left Fort Yuma to join me please retain it at that post. If it has left, and is not over three marches up the Gila, I beg you will recall it. Let me impress upon your mind the great importance of having the clothing asked for sent forward with the greatest possible dispatch. The suffering for the want of shoes on the hot deserts will be terrible. Pray urge the general, as well as the depot quartermasters at Camp Drum and Fort Yuma, to admit of no delay in this matter. The weather is getting very hot in this part of the country. The Indians have already commenced to harvest their wheat.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers.

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* Not found.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA, *Fort Barrett, Pima Villages, Ariz. Ter., May 27, 1862.*

I. The chief commissary will give his personal attention to the repair of barrels, boxes, bags, &c., containing subsistence stores, that no waste or damage take place, and that supplies shall be kept in a state of readiness for immediate transportation. This rule is to be in force at all parts of the column wherever that officer may be.

II. In order to insure that all the savings of the rations issued to the sick in hospitals are devoted to the purpose of procuring such nourishing diet for the patients as may be gotten by exchange or purchase, it is hereby made the especial duty of every surgeon and assistant surgeon in this column to give a close attention to this matter, that not an ounce of provisions which properly belong to the sick or to the men in hospitals be wasted, or be deflected from its legitimate use. It is expressly forbidden for officers of the medical department to mess in their hospitals, or to have their meals served from there. Commanding officers will see that this order is duly enforced to the minutest detail.

III. The troops of this column being in a desert country far from the base of operations and source of supply, it is hereby made the imperative duty of every officer and soldier, and employé of the Government serving with the column, to practice the most rigid economy in the use of every article of ammunition, food, forage, clothing, medical supplies, and quartermaster's property. Commanders of regiments and companies will personally see that not a round of ammunition is wasted, that no more rations are used than are absolutely necessary, and that they are properly cooked; that the clothing of the men be kept in repair, &c., and for the preservation and repair of public property they are the agents and guardians to look after interests of the Government in this respect as closely as if these interests were their own.

IV. The subsistence department will pay cash at the end of each month for every article of subsistence stores saved in companies during that month.

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VI. This order will be copied into all the regimental and company order books, and be read at dress parade for three successive evenings after its receipt.

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. THIRD INFANTRY CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Halleck, Stockton, Cal., May 27, 1862.

Capt. R. W. KIRKHAM,
Assistant Quartermaster and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., San Francisco:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the safe arrival of my command at this camp at 5 p. m. yesterday in good health.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 27, 1862.

Capt. WILLIAM W. STUART,
Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Ter-Waw, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to break up the post at Fort Ter-Waw and proceed with your company to Smith's River, north of Crescent City, and select a site for a post near where the Indians have been recently located. The post must be located within the limits of the Indian reservation, but not too near the Indian camps. The general desires you to consult with Mr. Hanson, superintendent of Indian affairs, with reference to this matter. Fort Ter-Waw will continue as the depot for supplies, and you will leave there such stores and property too inconvenient to take with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 27, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander has directed Captain Stuart's company to proceed to and establish a post on Smith's River, north of Crescent City, and near to where the Indians have recently been located. A copy of the instructions to the captain are herewith inclosed.* The general desires that all the men belonging to this company now on detached service should be sent without delay either to Fort Ter-Waw or the point designated for the site of the new post; thence to their company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 27, 1862.

Col. JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department directs me to say that Colonel Cornelius with the companies of his regiment not already disposed of can, under the circumstances, be sent to Fort Walla Walla. This command will proceed to The Dalles by water, and thence by land to Walla Walla.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See next, *ante*.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 28, 1862.

Col. JAMES H. CARLETON,
First Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Column from California:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, the general commanding the department directs me to inform you that there is no evidence at these headquarters of any authority having been granted, either by treaty or otherwise, on the part of the Mexican Republic for the passage of troops through her territory. Should the contingency alluded to in a former letter arise, the instructions therein given will be your guide. The general directs me to say that your letters to Lieutenant-Colonel West have been carefully perused and receive his approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, Nev. Ter., May 28, 1862.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: On the 12th instant Agent Wassen received a communication from Lieut. H. Noble, commanding detachment at Aurora, under date of the 7th instant, informing him of the condition of Indian affairs in that locality, the purport of which is as follows, to wit: On the 5th instant a white man was shot and severely wounded in two places by a renegade Indian from California, by the name of Spanish George. The citizens, attributing the outrage to the Pah-Utes, proceeded to arrest and confine every one of that tribe they could find, and would have hanged them immediately had it not been for the prompt action of Lieutenant Noble, who investigated the matter, and after ascertaining the above facts released the Pah-Utes, thereby securing their friendship and giving them assurance of the disposition of the Government to protect them in their rights. The citizens of Aurora becoming greatly excited over this affair, and fearing other assaults of a similar nature would be made, it became apparent that something must be done to preserve peace in that section. I accordingly requested Capt. E. A. Rowe, on the 13th instant, to take charge of Indian affairs in that end of this Territory while his command remained there; circumstances requiring the presence of the attachés of the department in other places, and having unlimited confidence in Captain Rowe's will and ability to manage the business properly, I left him to be governed by the circumstances that might surround him. I am informed by Captain Rowe, in a communication of the 25th instant, that he has just returned to Aurora from an expedition south of that place, and that he has opened a communication with the hostile Indians of Owen's River, who expressed a desire to have their existing difficulties with the whites amicably adjusted. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest the propriety of your giving Captain Rowe discretionary power sufficient to enable him to accomplish this much-desired object. It is true that the Indian difficulties above alluded to occurred out of my jurisdiction, yet if a force is sent into Owen's River Valley and succeeds in defeating the Indians there it will have the effect to drive them into this Territory to renew their depredations and involve the Pah-Utes in their difficulties,

unless a sufficient force is kept along the line separating the territory claimed by the Pah-Utes from that claimed by the Owen's River Indians. This boundary passes along the south side of Adobe Valley. I am informed by Agent Wassen (who has a thorough knowledge of the topography and resources of that section of country) that Adobe Valley possesses peculiar advantages over any other place in that vicinity for the establishment of a post to protect the southern portion of this Territory. It is on the line between the two tribes and commands the principal passes from Owen's River into this Territory. It is supplied with wood, water, and grass. I think there should be at least one company stationed there, or in that vicinity, until the difficulties on Owen's River are settled. I have just returned from Pyramid Lake on a visit to old Winnemucca and his tribe, to inquire into and settle a difficulty between the Pah-Utes of the Truckee River and those of the Walker River, growing out of the killing of the third chief of the Pah-Utes, Wah-Hee, by the Walker River Indians some two or three weeks since. Wah-Hee being a brother of old Winnemucca, the head chief of the Pah-Utes, I had no little trouble in reconciling him. I trust now the matter is permanently settled. I was accompanied on this expedition by Captain Price and his command. It affords me pleasure to assure you of their uniformly courteous and soldier-like conduct on all occasions while with me, and I am confident he and his entire company will do credit to the service in any emergency. The Indians in my superintendency were never more peaceable and prosperous than they are at this time, and soliciting your co-operation to preserve this state of affairs,

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor, &c.

CARSON CITY, NEV. TER., *May 28, 1862.*

Capt. R. W. KIRKHAM,
Asst. Quartermaster and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to respectfully report that I received your communication of May 23, 1862, inclosing Special Orders, No. 86. I have also to report that I arrived here this day with my command from Truckee River, nineteen miles southeast of Pyramid Lake. Governor Nye, Indian Agent Lockhart, and U. S. Marshal Wassen were with my command. We met 200 Pah-Ute warriors, who were accompanied by their principal chief, Winnemucca, on the bank of the Truckee at the point above referred to, and held an interesting talk with them on the 24th instant, which I am gratified to say resulted in entire satisfaction to both parties. The agent gave the Indians a number of presents and about 400 pounds of provisions. The Indians expressed their earnest desire for peace with the whites, and only asked that their lands on the Truckee be preserved to them by the Government. Several chiefs of the Bannock tribes were also present and expressed a desire to be at peace with the white men. They have gone north to call their people together to meet me one day's march beyond the Truckee. The Bannocks have been represented to me as the most dangerous tribe in the Territory. I am fully satisfied that with reason, kindness, and firmness all difficulties with Indians in this Territory will be avoided. An agent of the Indian Department (Mr. Burch) will accompany me to distribute presents. Governor Nye will, if possible, go with me. I move with my command to-morrow morning en route for the Honey Lake district. After holding an interview with the Bannocks, or other Indians who may meet me beyond

the Truckee, will move to Susanville if I deem it necessary. I will return to this point within twenty-five days. Communications intended for me should be directed to Carson City, "to remain until called for" indorsed on the face of the envelope. My transportation is wholly inadequate for my necessities. The two six-mule teams furnished me at Fort Churchill are very inferior articles. I must have an additional team in order to move my command promptly. Inclosed please find journal of march from this point to Truckee River; from thence, from information received, the direction to Pyramid Lake.

I remain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. PRICE,

Captain, Comdg. Company M, Second California Volunteer Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, May 29, 1862.

First Lieut. CHARLES G. HUBBARD,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Detach. at Reed's Ranch, Humboldt Military Dist.:

LIEUTENANT: Upon arriving with the detachment under your command at Mattole Valley you will encamp where in your opinion you can most effectually afford protection to the settlers against the inroads of hostile Indians, this being the principal object to be kept in view in your operations. At the same time you will by careful reconnaissance endeavor to ascertain if any considerable bodies of Indians are in that vicinity, and report promptly to these headquarters what information you may acquire upon this subject. Should it appear to be necessary for an escort to the train upon its return Lieutenant Flynn will at your request furnish the same.

By order of Lieut. Col. James N. Olney:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infty. California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., May 29, 1862.

Col. JOHN R. BAYLOR,
Governor of Arizona, Present:

SIR: You are authorized to raise five battalions of partisan rangers of six companies each, either mounted or on foot, as may be found most practicable, the said men to be regularly enlisted and mustered into service for the war, and the several battalions and companies to be organized as required for other corresponding corps. The men will receive bounty with the pay of other volunteers, but must furnish, so far as possible, their own arms and equipments and the mounted men their own horses. These troops will be under your command as Governor of Arizona, and will be organized under your direction. Field officers will be appointed to each battalion upon your recommendation; company officers must be elected.

GEO. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

P. S.—One battalion may be enlisted for twelve months, into which no person liable to conscription can be admitted.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Nothing of special interest has occurred in this department since my reports of the 23d instant. My latest dates from Colonel Carleton were on the 14th instant. He was then at Fort Yuma with his advance guard, a strong force under Lieutenant-Colonel West, at the Pima Villages. Colonel Carleton would proceed with his main force immediately, and it is presumed that by this time he has occupied Tucson. A slight skirmish had taken place between a detachment of the First Cavalry California Volunteers and a small band of rebels, resulting in the death of Lieut. James Barrett, First Cavalry California Volunteers, and two privates, and the capture of two of the rebels and the dispersion of the party. I do not think that Colonel Carleton will encounter any large body of rebels in Arizona. His force, however, is ample to meet any emergency—his own regiment (First Infantry), six companies of cavalry, and the light artillery battery, Company A, Third Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Shinn; besides, he has a portion of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, with the balance of that regiment as a reserve at Fort Yuma. His command has been supplied with everything necessary for the campaign. It is not believed that the rebel forces under Sibley will prosecute the design they had of entering the State of Sonora. If they do so, I have ordered Colonel Carleton to pursue them even to the gates of Guaymas if necessary. I have no late news from Sonora, and I have no positive information as to the final action of Governor Pesqueira on the communication addressed to him by the rebel chief Sibley. If it should turn out that Pesqueira has yielded in the least to Sibley's request, it appears to me that we should take the initiative in the matter by seizing Guaymas and the principal cities and towns, and holding the State under martial law. In the District of Oregon everything is quiet. Colonel Cornelius, with a squadron of Oregon cavalry, has moved to Fort Walla Walla. The three companies of the same regiment now in the Willamette Valley will also proceed without delay to Walla Walla. The other company of Oregon cavalry, with one of the field officers, I have ordered to remain near Jacksonville for the present. The troops in the District of Humboldt, under command of Colonel Lippitt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, are actively employed in collecting the Indians, with the view of placing them on the reservations.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Since I received instructions from your office to prepare a command for the protection of the Overland Mail Route, I have received no instructions as to how far east it was intended that I should send my troops. Col. P. E. Connor, Third Infantry California Volunteers, whom I appointed to command all the troops on the mail route, has

advanced with seven companies of his regiment and is now encamped near Stockton. Supplies are being collected and transportation preparing for crossing the Sierra Nevada, as soon as the roads are practicable for wagons, probably about the 20th of June. I have two companies of cavalry at Fort Churchill, and one company temporarily near Pyramid Lake, which, with the two companies of the same regiment, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, now near this city, will constitute the mounted force I designed for Colonel Connor's command. Three companies of the Third Infantry California Volunteers are now serving in the District of Humboldt. I propose, as soon as their services can be spared, to order them to join Colonel Connor. At present there seems to be no danger apprehended on the mail route between here and Salt Lake. Unless otherwise instructed, I shall advance Colonel Connor to the neighborhood of Salt Lake, establishing one, possibly two, intermediate stations between Fort Churchill and Utah. Colonel Connor has with him two field pieces and three mountain howitzers, with equipments and ammunition.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 30, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to report that, in compliance with instructions received from the general commanding the department, I proceeded to the District of Southern California, on the steamer leaving this port on the 6th of April. On my arrival at Camp Drum, which is situated half a mile back from the landing, on the main road leading to Los Angeles, on a ridge sufficiently elevated to afford drainage during the rainy season, and surrounded with abundant grazing. The troops were supplied with good water from wells dug within the limits of the camp. There being no timber in the immediate vicinity, fuel was supplied by contract. During the afternoon of the 8th and morning of the 9th of April I inspected Captains Mead's, Shirland's, and Cremony's companies of cavalry and Lieutenant Shinn's battery (A) of artillery. The equipment of all these companies was complete and, with their clothing, in very good condition. The companies of cavalry were exercised in platoon and squadron, and evinced care in their instruction and a tactical knowledge on the part of their respective officers. The battery was exercised for one hour at battery drill, and when you consider the short time in which Lieutenant Shinn has had to operate, it is not too much to say that its instruction is excellent and displays intelligence and zeal on the part of its officers. The discipline at this camp, as well as the general appearance of the troops, was good. Their messing received the attention of company commanders and was generally very well conducted. By direction of the district commander the cooks of each company at this and other camps and posts were instructed in making bread. The object of this was to lessen the amount in bulk of subsistence to be transported. It has succeeded admirably, and the men much prefer this to the hard bread usually provided on a campaign.

At Kline's ranch I found Captain McLaughlin's company, Second Cavalry. One third of this company are on detached service, as expressmen, teamsters, &c., and the captain could give me no satisfactory information of the condition of their horses, clothing, or equipments. The portion of the company at this station I found admirably instructed in all their duties (excepting their clothing, which is very bad), and in good condition for active service. This officer is, I think, one of the best instructed in the cavalry force from this State, and prompt and active in the discharge of all his duties. I arrived at Camp Wright early in the morning of the 14th of April and remained there until late in the afternoon of the same day. During that time Major Coult exercised the command, which consisted of six companies of the Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, in battalion drill, both at the quick and double-quick, equipped in complete marching order. These companies have been carelessly instructed, for neither in their marching nor in executing the evolutions in battalion did they display that careful training so necessary to military movement. With the exception of Major Coult none of the officers appeared familiar with tactics, and from what I ascertained I am satisfied that no regular recitations have ever been required of them. In Major Coult I found an exception, for he is not only familiar with all his duties, but in tactical knowledge has probably no superior in the volunteer service. I inspected these companies at different points on the route subsequently, and found their equipments and clothing, except in the article of knapsacks, in very good order. The latter were generally rotten, and very inferior to those used in service. I could not ascertain positively, but think that many of those on hand were made in this city; the material of which they are manufactured is not serviceable, and the officers generally prefer the old army pattern.

The messing arrangements in the several companies were very good; everything indicated neatness and a proper care on the part of the officers. Examined carefully company records and found company commanders almost totally deficient in their knowledge of keeping their accounts. There was a very general desire to be instructed, and a disposition to assume the entire responsibility of the losses resulting from their negligence in not keeping properly their clothing accounts. The hospital at this camp was in the charge of Surgeon Wooster, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, and was apparently properly conducted. All the officers of the regiment appear to have great respect for and confidence in this gentleman. Camp Wright is under the command of Colonel Bowie, Fifth Infantry. Owing to the necessities of the service the companies of his regiment have been much scattered since their arrival in the district, which has prevented his giving greater personal attention to their instruction. His recent orders, however, if faithfully carried out, will go far to remedy many of the defects now so apparent. I arrived at Fort Yuma on the 20th of April, and reviewed and inspected the troops the next day. The garrison consisted of seven companies of the First Regiment of Infantry California Volunteers, under the command of Maj. E. A. Rigg, same regiment. The battalion passed in review both at quick and double-quick, equipped in heavy marching order, displaying a steadiness and regularity of movement that would have done credit to regular troops. The arms and equipments as well as the clothing of these companies were in excellent condition.

The influence of the large number of old soldiers in this regiment is made apparent in the neatness of their quarters and great care taken

of their clothing and equipments, and more particularly in the messing arrangements. Indeed everything about the quarters was highly creditable. On the 22d and 23d the command exercised at company drill; the first day at Hardee's tactics and light infantry, and the second at the bayonet exercise. I required all the company officers to drill, giving the necessary explanations previous to the execution of any command. They were generally very well instructed in tactics. The companies executed their movements in a manner displaying much care in their instruction. Much of the credit for the great degree of excellence in the military duties of this command is due to Lieutenant-Colonel West and Major Rigg, both of whom have been untiring in their efforts to make their regiment little short of regular troops. All their orders to secure this end indicate a knowledge of men and a familiarity with the details of the service. The company books were neat, and the clothing accounts properly kept. The reports and returns required in Regulations have been regularly furnished. In this, as in all other commands in the district, I find that the men have been permitted to overdraw their allowance of clothing, many of them even exceeding eighteen months' allowance. This was owing to a want of experience on the part of company commanders and the impression that all accounts of this character were to be settled annually.

In the recent payment of the troops in this district the excess was generally deducted on the pay-rolls, so that the error is partially corrected and not likely to occur again. Agreeably to instructions, several earth-works have been thrown up at different points around the barracks for the protection of the position from assault. In executing this it was necessary to instruct the men in making gabions and fascines, with which duty they are now familiar. The tracing of the works is, to speak critically, defective, but when you recollect that the whole was executed by officers who had no previous experience and no military works to refer to, it is altogether one of the most creditable undertakings and executed in a manner worthy of commendation. The police of the garrison was very good, and everything indicated that the place was garrisoned by a well-disciplined regiment. The howitzers sent to Fort Yuma by the department commander were mounted on a commanding position and a detachment well and regularly instructed by an officer of the regiment who had served in the Army. I had now inspected all the troops connected with Colonel Carleton's expedition, and in every respect found them, so far as equipment and clothing were concerned, provided as the general commanding desired they should be for active service in the field. The condition and quality of the supplies pertaining to staff departments will be found in another part of this report.

Returning I arrived at Camp Latham on the 10th of May. The camp is under the command of Colonel Forman, Fourth Infantry, and its garrison consists of three companies of the Second Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, and three companies and headquarters of the Fourth Infantry. I inspected and reviewed the companies of cavalry (D, G, and I) on the following day. The men rode very well and the management of their horses was excellent. The clothing of these companies was in a most wretched condition; much of the material was evidently made of shoddy and was actually rotten when received, while other parts had so faded that all trace of the original color was lost. This was particularly so with the pantaloons and caps. The equipments generally were in pretty good order, as were also the arms. In the latter, however, many small parts in quite a number of pieces were

wanting, such as screws, &c., which have been lost, no doubt in consequence of the men being permitted to take their arms to pieces. I called the special attention of company commanders to General Orders, No. 2, on that subject. The company books were neatly and carefully kept, and the messing well conducted. These companies were exercised at squadron and platoon drill, mounted and dismounted, and acquitted themselves very creditably. All the officers were familiar with the tactics and appear zealous in the discharge of all their duties. At least 90 or 100 of the horses pertaining to these companies are unserviceable for active operations. Most, if not all these, were transferred from the First Cavalry and replaced by taking good, serviceable horses from the Second Cavalry. This was done by order of the district commander; the consequence is that the command in its present condition is not fitted for field service. For some time after this exchange very serious results were apprehended, for the taking away their horses came near demoralizing the whole command. It was only the assurance that the department commander would give them an equally good remount that satisfied them that they were not entirely neglected. The system of detachments carried on in this district has done much to weaken the authority of company commanders and interfere with the instruction of the men and officers. Nevertheless Lieutenant-Colonel Evans has, under all these adverse circumstances, kept his command in as good condition for service as could possibly have been expected. He is certainly one of the best and most reliable volunteer officers I met in the district. I reviewed and inspected the infantry battalion in marching order on the 11th. Their marching was very unsteady, and it is very evident that but little care has been taken in the instruction of these companies. Their clothing, equipments, and arms were in excellent condition. The company books were well kept and the messing arrangements of the companies very good. The hospital, under the direction and charge of Surgeon Todd, Fourth Infantry, was very neat and clean; the sick were made very comfortable. The doctor represents that many of the sick belong to companies on or beyond the Colorado, and are here without descriptive lists. I gave the necessary directions in the matter, and suggested the propriety of discharging those of them who were permanently injured.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

FORT YUMA.

Second Lieutenant Barrett, First Infantry, discharges the duties of quartermaster and commissary at the post and depot. He appears zealous in the performance of the duties assigned him, and in the transaction of the business pertaining to these departments proves himself both competent and faithful. The amount of quartermaster's funds on hand was $21.30. The amount actually paid out from November 1, 1861, to April 1, 1862, was $253.85, of which $145 was for secret service, by direction of Colonel Carleton, district commander. The outstanding indebtedness of this department is $2,860, incurred principally as follows: For guides and expressmen, $961; mechanics, $76; interpreter, $325; teamsters and extra-duty men, $966; purchase of implements and manta, $552. There was a sufficient amount of clothing on hand to meet the wants of the command; it was in good condition. There was on hand 5,184 pairs of infantry bootees, 1,721 flannel shirts, 800 cotton shirts, 4,252 pairs of drawers, 5,928 pairs of stockings,

1,023 blankets, 1,832 trousers. This, in addition to the amount of clothing then en route, of which the quartermaster had received invoices. There was in store and en route (invoices received) 161,000 pounds of barley; a large quantity had already been thrown forward to points on the Gila. Most of the barley received at this depot by steamer was in very bad condition, owing partly to the sacks being defective, but principally caused by rough handling. The result has been very great wastage. There are but two citizens employed, one as carpenter, the other as wagon maker. The services of one of these can, I think, be dispensed with now that the trains have passed beyond this point. All repairs could be made by one with the assistance of the the extra-duty men. I would respectfully recommend that instructions be given to have the quartermaster's store-house floored. It is very much needed and would add much to the security and preservation of property as well as conduce to the comfort of those employed in it. The best floor would be one made of cement. The clothing room is quite dry and admirably adapted for storing clothing. I have been thus minute in stating the amount of clothing actually on hand because of the general's desire that Colonel Carleton's command should have everything necessary to insure its success and the comfort of the men.

The total amount of subsistence funds received since November 1, 1861, is $3,461.67. The expenditure for the same period has been $3,378.02, leaving a balance on hand April 1, 1862, of $83.65. The principal part of this expenditure has been for the purchase, under contract, of fresh beef. The outstanding indebtedness is $3,204.49. The amount of subsistence stores on hand and en route, 230 barrels of pork, 2,100 barrels of flour, 11,000 pounds of hominy, 800 bushels of beans, 15,000 pounds of rice, 37,000 pounds of coffee, 54,000 pounds of sugar, and about 10,000 pounds desiccated vegetables, as also a proportionate amount of less important parts of the rations. Stores sent by steamer to this point are generally delivered in bad condition; many packages are broken and all more or less injured, and large wastage is reported. The packages in which sugar and rice are sent from here are very bad and I would suggest that some other mode of packing for these stores be resorted to. There is no difficulty in preserving pork, candles, and soap if stored in the cellar of the building on the hill, which is now used for that purpose; but great wastage is reported on molasses, vinegar, pickles, and whisky. This is owing to the shrinkage of the vessels containing these stores, and, although several have been tried, no place has yet been devised preventing this loss. It would be advisable to send pickles in glass jars to this post, otherwise they cannot be preserved. In the absence of other vegetables the commissary has purchased and issued pumpkins, which are relished by the troops. The ordnance at this post was generally in a serviceable condition. What was not required at the post will be sent to Benicia Arsenal.

CAMP WRIGHT.

The quartermaster's and subsistence departments at this camp were under the immediate control of Lieutenant Bayley, Fifth Infantry. This officer was totally ignorant of his duties, and I had to depend for accurate information on the quartermaster and commissary sergeants. As the camp has been entirely supplied from the depot at New San Pedro, the only expenditure has been the pay of extra-duty men. The outstanding indebtedness for this purpose does not exceed $20. The amount of quartermaster's stores on hand include 1,500 sacks of barley,

800 horseshoes, and 900 muleshoes. As all the trains belonging to Carleton's expedition had passed this point previous to my inspection, most of these articles will have to be sent elsewhere, for they will not be required by the few expressmen who pass over the route. The indebtedness of the commissary department is $118.50, principally incurred in the purchase of fresh beef. There was on hand May 6 about 10,000 rations, except that there was of sugar, pork, and beans, respectively, 25,000, 20,000, and 10,000 rations. Nearly all of this amount would be over and above what could be required by the part of Carleton's command yet to pass Camp Wright. If the camp is to be broken up, directions should be given to have these stores removed to some point where they will be required.

CAMP LATHAM.

First Lieut. D. J. Williamson, regimental quartermaster Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, the quartermaster and commissary for this command, is intelligent and active in the discharge of his duties. He had just been assigned to them. He reports great irregularity in the discharge of these duties by his predecessors, and as evidence of the fact states that much of the public property in use is not borne on any of their returns. I advised him to take up all Government property found in camp, stating its condition. Many of the tents are much worn and were being repaired. The only outstanding indebtedness at this camp pertains to the subsistence department, and was principally for the purchase of fresh beef.

SAN PEDRO DEPOT.

Lieut. F. A. Morgan, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, is in charge of the depot at this place. He is represented as a man of strict integrity and exceedingly zealous in discharging his duties. His accounts are regularly and correctly made out, and, what is much in his favor, gives his personal attention to the business intrusted to his care. The outstanding indebtedness of the quartermaster's department is $21,635.14, of which $4,125 is for purchase of mules by Captain Moore, but taken up on Lieutenant Morgan's accounts, and the balance principally for the purchase of barley and pay of teamsters. The amount of money on hand was $61.77, received for sale of public property. I found in store quite a number ot carpenter's and mason's tools, which I advised Lieutenant Morgan to have carefully packed and in readiness to be used should they be required for Lieutenant-Colonel Evans' expedition; also 70 Sibley, 20 wall, and 25 common tents, more or less worn, 50 pack-saddles complete, and 1,900 pounds of nails. The new buildings used for store-houses are admirably adapted for this purpose, although the ground on which they are located is very damp; yet I think they are raised sufficiently high to prevent any injurious effects.

At present there are no teams at the disposal of the depot quartermaster, consequently transportation for all stores landed on the wharf has to be hired to transport them to the warehouses, a distance of about 200 or 300 yards, which costs $1.50 per ton. This has cost the Government during part of the month of May, 1862, $725.25, enough almost to have purchased the mules for one team. A corral is much needed at this point for securing the animals belonging to trains coming in for supplies; there is abundance of room on the lot ceded by Mr. Banning both for this purpose and any sheds it may be necessary to erect. The

amount of subsistence funds on hand was $214. The expenditures in this department are very light. There was in store 38,000 rations. I would suggest that instructions be given for the troops within striking distance of this depot to draw all their subsistence from it. This will prevent the accumulation of large supplies at different points where temporary camps may be established. In conclusion, I would respectfully suggest that in sending stores and supplies to the different points where water transportation is used, sail vessels should be used whenever circumstances will permit. At every point I heard complaints of the great injury done to property carried by steamers, while all the officers stated that that sent by sail vessels was invariably delivered in good condition. This will apply particularly to Fort Yuma. I am confident that much would be gained by the use of sailing vessels to this point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 31, 1862.

Col. FERRIS FORMAN,
Fourth Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: The question of relative rank between Colonel Bowie and yourself having been determined by the State authorities, and the dates fixed having been accepted by these headquarters, the general commanding the department cannot make the change requested in your letter of the 25th instant. The general will direct no arrangements for the establishment of a winter post at or in the vicinity of Owen's Lake until Lieutenant-Colonel Evans has again been over that country. The general is impressed with the belief, from statements made by persons residing in that country, that by the next fall such numbers will have settled there as will render the presence of troops unnecessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 31, 1862.

Capt. E. A. ROWE,
Second Cavalry California Vols., Aurora, Mono County, Cal.:

SIR: Your very excellent report relative to Indian affairs in the Mono country has been submitted to the general commanding the department, who approves of the course pursued by you and your suggestions relative to future operations. The necessary instructions will be given for the balance of your men to be sent to you. You will then send to Fort Churchill such of your present command belonging to Captain McLean's company. Your acting assistant quartermaster will send in requisitions for the amount of money required for your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, May 31, 1862.

Capt. THOMAS E. KETCHAM,
Company A, Third Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Fort Baker:

CAPTAIN: Your communication dated ——— is received. Any special charges against either officers or men for neglect of duty or tampering with the Indians at this post will, when forwarded to the lieutenant-colonel commanding, receive prompt attention. Measures have been taken to prevent any intercourse between the Indian prisoners and soldiers or citizens at Fort Humboldt. The lieutenant-colonel commanding desires that the order to send the Indian prisoners in your possession to this post be complied with as speedily as possible. You will report to these headquarters at what time the pack train and escort must be at Hydesville to take charge of the prisoners. If you deem it expedient you may retain a few of the Indians to be used for the purpose of bringing in others.

By order of Lieut. Col. James N. Olney:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infty. California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 31, 1862.

Col. JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department approves your letter of instructions to Colonel Cornelius, Oregon cavalry. Until further orders are received on the subject the general cannot grant authority for further enlistments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 2, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
San Francisco, Cal.:

There are no recruits here to send you. The escort of Lieutenant Mullan cannot be withdrawn now.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF SONORA, IN THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO,
Hermosillo, June 2, 1862.

JAMES H. CARLETON, Esq.,
Colonel of the First California Volunteers, Major of the
Sixth U. S. Cavalry, Commander-in-Chief at Fort Yuma:

The government of this State has had much satisfaction in receiving your official communication under date of the 2d of May. The government esteems highly the kind offers which you make on behalf of the

inhabitants of this State to the effect that they may cross the Colorado River and take advantage of the gold diggings recently discovered and sell their produce and goods to the forces under your command. And the government has no doubt but that its inhabitants will find it to their further advantage to cultivate the best of relationship with your citizens, who, for many reasons, must be considered as both friends and brothers. On behalf of this government you ought to be fully satisfied, dear colonel, that all my movements will correspond with the friendly demonstrations which you may manifest toward me; I following always the express orders which I have received from the Government of the Union and my own sentiments; because you will readily comprehend, dear colonel, that besides the great political interest which this Republic has in cultivating friendship and limited relations with its neighbor of the United States, my political sympathies have been and always will be with those nations which are so fortunate as to be governed by purely democratic institutions.

The government of this State considers the assertions circulated by Mr. Reily (and to which you refer in the latter part of your communication) as exaggerated, or perhaps badly interpreted, and it even esteems, as it ought to, your delicacy or politeness in not exacting an explanation of this matter. But this delicacy corresponded compels me to make known to you that no arrangement nor agreement was entered into between the forces or authorities of the States called Confederate and this government, although it is true we offered them all the rights of the neutrality circular which we have been compelled to adopt in the question now agitating the United States. This does not interfere in any way with arrangements or compromises which have no existence, nor does it offer any more than that which can be granted without failing in the duties of hospitality. Be assured, dear colonel, I give you my most expressive thanks for the sympathy which you manifest for our people and our government, expressed in terms which at once set forth both your gentility and your refined education. The government repeats that these sympathies being reciprocal, I shall be compelled to correspond as far as possible, and on every occasion that may present itself. And now, dear colonel, is the time for me to offer you my distinguished consideration and esteem. Liberty and reformation.

I. PESQUEIRA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 2, 1862.

His Excellency JAMES W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 28th ultimo. A few days since orders were sent to Captain Rowe to concentrate his whole company and take a position at or in the vicinity of Adobe Valley, in which region of country he will remain for the present. I am highly gratified to learn from Your Excellency that the Indians within your superintendency are peaceable and prosperous, and to assure Your Excellency that I shall always be ready to afford active co-operation to maintain this state of affairs.

With great respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is a communication addressed to me by His Excellency J. W. Nye, Governor of Nevada Territory, under date of May 28;* also a copy of my reply to His Excellency, dated on the 2d instant,† respectfully submitted for information of the War Department.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 4, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander has read with interest your letter relative to operations in your district, and is pleased with the activity and zeal displayed by yourself and the officers and men under your command.‡ Your regimental quartermaster will receive instructions through Lieutenant-Colonel Babbitt to purchase the mules (seventy-five) required. The general desires you to send to Benicia the Third Infantry companies, now in the Humboldt District, as fast as you can relieve them with the companies of your own regiment. The companies of your regiment still in the District of Oregon will join you so soon as they can be relieved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 4, 1862.

Col. JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
First Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Inclosed you will receive letter of instructions to Captain Marsh, Second Infantry, commanding escort to Lieutenant Mullan's expedition. The department commander desires you to forward the inclosed as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 4, 1862.

Capt. SALEM S. MARSH,
Second Infantry, U. S. Army, Commanding Escort at
Fort Walla Walla, and Fort Benton Wagon Road
Expedition, via Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: The orders withdrawing the escort to Lieutenant Mullan's party having been revoked, the general commanding the department desires

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* See p. 1106. † See next, *ante*. ‡ See p. 55.

you to continue on this duty with the men under your command. You will continue to make your returns and reports to these headquarters, even though you pass beyond the limits of this military department. You will notify Lieutenant Mullan of the general's orders on this subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS, No. 105. HEADQUARTERS, *Fort Walla Walla, June 5, 1862.*

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 14, headquarters District of Oregon, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this post.

T. R. CORNELIUS,
Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Commanding Post.

ARCATA, *June 6, 1862.*

Lieutenant-Colonel OLNEY,
Commanding Humboldt Military District, Fort Humboldt:

DEAR SIR: I inform you herewith that the report came in this evening that the Indians have attacked, some two hours ago, Mr. Stillman Daley's house, on Mad River, five miles from town, and have murdered Mrs. Daley and their children, with exception of one child, which was hid in the brush. A party of citizens have started out to the place to find the dead bodies.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

H. MANNHEIM.

P. S.—Just now I am informed that the Indians have murdered Mr. Daley's hired man and the two soldiers who were stationed there belonging to Captain Johns' command, Fort Gaston.

H. M.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Herewith I have the honor to transmit a communication from Brigadier-General Carleton, commanding Column from California; also one from Lieutenant-Colonel West, commanding the advance at the Pima Villages, dated on the 17th and 13th of May.* These letters contain the latest advices I have received from General Carleton's command. With reference to the Indian goods mentioned in these letters, I beg leave to submit the following explanation: I ordered the quartermaster's department to purchase certain articles suitable for trading with the Indians, such as manta, prints, &c., and turn them over to the quartermaster of General Carleton's command. This was done on the score of economy, as the purchases of supplies from the Indians in Arizona and New Mexico can be made on much more favorable terms by paying in goods than by paying in cash. Under these circumstances I trust that the department will approve of my action. I have no later

* See pp. 1077, 1070.

news from District of Oregon than contained in my report of the 30th ultimo. I have broken up the recruiting rendezvous of the Third Artillery and Ninth Infantry in this city. Want of success in obtaining recruits is attributable in a great measure to the excitement consequent on the discovery of rich mines in various quarters. I have ordered Captain Stewart, Third Artillery, to report at these headquarters for special duty. I wish him to make a critical inspection of the troops, and particularly of the staff departments at several remote stations.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 6, 1862.

Capt. JULIAN MCALLISTER,
Ordnance Corps, Commanding Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of yesterday I am directed by the general commanding the department to inform you that when the three companies of Connor's regiment now in the Humboldt District join their regiment there will probably be about 800 infantry on the line and at Salt Lake.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP LATHAM, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
June 6, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I am really afraid that I shall be ranked in that most unenviable position in the Army, as a grumbler, but taking the chances and hoping for the best I must speak. The steamer Senator arrived here yesterday, and on her came 120 horses, not good serviceable horses as the order, a copy of which you forwarded me, required, but a mixed lot of American and Spanish animals, the most of them too poor to do service until they are fed and groomed for at least a month, instead of horses coming from Captain DeMerritt that had been grain fed and fit for service. The order requiring the animals to be sent by this steamer has been complied with in letter, but not in spirit. Captain DeMerritt has not turned over a single horse, except some that had been condemned; and all the horses that came down are the refuse horses that the quartermaster had on hand and running out on a ranch near San Francisco. It does seem to me that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways. If it was right for Colonel Carleton because the "exigencies of the service required it" to take my best horses when my men had worked on them for eight months to get them gentled, drilled, and in condition for service, and turn over to my officer in place of the animals taken, the refuse and condemned horses of the First Cavalry, certainly I have a right to ask that the companies of my command, now that they are under orders for actual service, may be equipped and mounted properly, even to the taking of the horses from the pet Company F if necessary, who have no use for anything more than ponies to

ride around the city with. Not more than one-half of the horses that came down are fit for service at any time, and two-thirds of them are not fit for service at the present time, and will not be until they have at least one month's feed and attention. I write this letter because I know from the reading of the order and from seeing the horses that came down that the general has been trifled with, and as I said before, the letter of the order has been obeyed, and the spirit and intention of it intentionally avoided. I am informed by Captain Goodman that there was no water on the vessel for the horses, and that they were not watered from the time that they left San Francisco until their arrival here, except at San Luis Obispo, where they were allowed one bucket each; and that although the invoice of the horses contains an item of 6,000 pounds of hay and no grain to feed them, that, in fact, there was but eight or nine bales of hay, and that the horses suffered for food as well as water; all of which, of course, places them in a condition for everything else rather than immediate service. Captain Goodman also informs me that he receipted for the hay and for 121 horses upon the representation made to him that they were placed on board of the steamer before he came down, and that upon landing the animals there was found to be only 120. I have received no order from Colonel Forman about the expedition, and don't know when I am to start or what arrangements have been made. I am almost as much in the dark as you are at San Francisco. Had I been allowed the privilege of fitting out my own expedition I should have been at Owen's Lake before this, and at an expense to the Government of less than one-half what it will cost under the present arrangements, so far as I can learn. I have made application to Colonel Forman for information as to how I am to do, what number of men I am to take, and for positive orders as to whether I am to build temporary quarters and prepare for the winter, or not, &c., and have asked for two howitzers and for money to pay the expenses of the trip, to all of which I have received no answer and am still in the dark. Since you were here twelve more men have been taken from the Second Cavalry here to serve as vedettes, and I expect every moment that six more will be called for. As you are aware, twenty men of the Second Cavalry are being used as teamsters; that, too, when there are plenty of infantry all through the district to perform such duty, and in direct conflict, it seems to me, of paragraph 910 of U. S. Army Regulations. Again, I have but two captains and two lieutenants for the three companies here, Lieutenants Buffum, Pierce, Morris, and Oliver having resigned and Captain McLaughlin being at Fort Yuma awaiting orders from headquarters; so you can easily see that I will start off pretty much with my fingers in my mouth, without any officers and with but few men; and, more than all, with no positive orders from any one of what I am to do, more than that I am to go to Owen's River. I don't even know who I am to report to; whether this Owen's River country is in this district or not, and if in this district whether it is commanded by Colonel Bowie or by Colonel Forman. If by Colonel Bowie, how am I to report to him and ask for any informamation or instructions that I may require when he is at Fort Yuma and I at Owen's Lake? I am more than anxious that the expedition should not be a failure, not only for my own reputation, but for the reputation of the general commanding as well as the good name of the Government, and I must confess that I can't see how it can be anything else than a failure, unless I am furnished some means, the howitzers, and have some say so about its management.

By giving these matters your attention at your earliest convenience, you will confer a special favor on very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EVANS,
Lieut. Col. Second Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Battalion.

P. S.—Two of the horses that came down are so badly injured that I will have to have them shot.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, June 6, 1862—Midnight.

1. Second Lieutenant Davis, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed immediately to Daley's Ferry with a detachment of fourteen men of Company E, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, on a scout in search of the Indians that have committed the depredations at that place.

2. The commander at Fort Lyon will immediately furnish any assistance which may be required by Lieutenant Davis to facilitate him in his operations.

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By order of Lieut. Col. J. N. Olney:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infty. California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 6, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of communications from department headquarters under dates of the 12th, 16th, 20th, 19th, and 27th ultimo. As previously advised, Colonel Cornelius and staff with two companies of his regiment have left for Fort Walla Walla. They were heard from a few days since as far as Umatilla River and progressing in good condition. They have no doubt been at Fort Walla Walla some days. Four companies of this regiment are now at Camp Clackamas, below Oregon City, completing their company organization in compliance with orders from these headquarters, and awaiting their arms and clothing preparatory to moving to Fort Walla Walla. The order for Lieutenant-Colonel Maury to leave one company of his battalion at Jacksonville did not reach him until he was so far advanced on his march toward his present camp as to find it impracticable to send the company back. Presuming that you are already informed as to the non-compliance of Lieutenant-Colonel Maury with the order referred to, and in the absence in this office of instructions, I await further orders. If the demand for troops at Jacksonville could be supplied from any other source, and in view of the very probable demand for all of these companies east of the Cascades, I recommend that the four companies be permitted to move to Fort Walla Walla. Under date of the 17th ultimo I requested the approval of the commanding general to the assignment of Lieutenant Hughes, Ninth Infantry, as acting assistant

adjutant-general at these headquarters. I have respectfully to renew the request and report increasing necessity for his services in that capacity.

In obedience to your instructions dated 27th ultimo, J. C. Ainsworth, president of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, has been advised of the consent of the commanding general to the construction of a railroad over the military reserve at Fort Cascades. A clause in the communication of the general commanding refers to the "preparation for service of the three companies of the First Washington Territory Infantry to take the place of three companies of the Second California Infantry, required at Fort Humboldt to relieve the same number of companies of the Third California Infantry under orders for the protection of the Overland Mail Route." The four companies of First Washington Territory Infantry now at this post are rapidly progressing in all the soldierly qualities to fit them for any service. Under the careful and judicious direction of Major Eugenbeel, commanding the post, a high degree of military efficiency has been attained, and I feel no hesitation in intrusting both officers and men at distant posts. I regret very much that the movement involves the withdrawal from this district of Major Curtis from Fort Colville. The period of my command of this district, although short, has highly impressed me with his admirable qualities as a soldier. I propose, in compliance with the wishes indicated in the commanding general's letter, to relieve this officer by Major Rumrill, with two reliable companies now at this post. The distance between here and Fort Colville will of necessity involve some time in making the required disposition, and in view of the demand mentioned for the peculiar service of the Third Infantry and my own impressions for dispatch, the movement will be promoted at once. The third company of Second Infantry California Volunteers is at Fort Hoskins, &c., occupying a peculiarly important position. The relieving of this company, with some intelligence of the complicated duties of its officers, will be referred to in another communication.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 6, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In pursuance of directions from the commanding general of the department, Company B, Second Infantry California Volunteers, at Fort Hoskins, will be relieved by Company D, First Washington Territory Infantry, Captain Seidenstriker. I have selected this company, composed almost entirely of Germans, for duty at that place from my impression of their entire reliability in the trusts involved. The officers are intelligent, worthy, and well informed, and the men particularly subordinate. A detachment of the company at present posted at Fort Hoskins is now serving at Fort Umpqua, and should this latter post be deemed of sufficient importance it will be necessary to relieve it. I have recently been in communication with well-informed persons from that section of country (among others Major Alvord, lately returned from Fort Umpqua), and am impressed of the entire inutility of a military force of any size at the mouth of the Umpqua. When first established it was the thoroughfare of the Indians from the reservation on

Alsea River to Port Oxford, and on account of hostilities then existing near the latter place served no doubt a valuable purpose. The Indians about Port Oxford have been for two years thoroughly subdued and altogether incapable of any outbreak, besides on the reservation they are contented, peaceable, and all engaged in the cultivation of lands which they consider their proper homes. The trail that Fort Umpqua professes to guard is not used by Indians and has not been for some time. Fort Umpqua serves no other purpose for military defense or protection, and from its position entails upon the Government an unwarranted expense. I have respectfully to recommend that on the withdrawal of the detachment of Company B, Second California Volunteer Infantry, under Lieutenant Watson, the post be abandoned and the public property be put in charge of an employé of the quartermaster's department. Should any necessity occur in the future for the presence of troops at that point, it can in the fall of the year be promptly supplied from Fort Hoskins. The company at Fort Hoskins will be of necessity divided, part required at the Siletz Reservation. A further division will seriously impair the efficiency of the company.

Trusting to have the decision of the commanding general on the subject, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 6, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT HOSKINS, OREG.:

SIR: The colonel commanding directs me to notify you to hold yourself in readiness with your command to be relieved from Fort Hoskins at an early date. You will therefore instruct the commanders of the detachments from your company at the Siletz Reservation and Fort Hoskins to be ready to be relieved at short notice.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. HUGHES,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 6, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT COLVILLE, WASH. TER.:

SIR: I am directed by the colonel commanding the district to notify you to hold yourself in readiness to be relieved with your command from the post of Fort Colville by two companies of First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers, under Major Rumrill, of that regiment, who will arrive at your post about the 1st proximo. It is the intention of the colonel to send you with the two companies under your command to Fort Humboldt, Cal., of which you will be fully advised in due season.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. HUGHES,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ADVANCE GUARD, COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, June 7, 1862.

Capt. EDWARD B. WILLIS,
Company A, First Infantry California Volunteers:

With twelve picked men of your company, with fifty rounds ammunition each and rations, including pemmican, to the 10th instant, you will march this evening to San Xavier; to-morrow take the road to Calabazas Ranch; three miles from San Xavier, on the left of the road behind some corrals, you will find water; twenty-two miles farther on the bed of a stream lies on the right of the road among some large cottonwoods. Five miles farther on take the right-hand fork of the road, cross the creek, where you will find a large adobe house inclosed by a wall. Encamp there and await further orders. The acting assistant quartermaster will furnish you with a large light wagon and 300 pounds of forage. Should you meet Indians let them be the aggressors in any hostilities.

Your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, June 7, 1862.

I. Captain Douglas, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed immediately to Fort Lyon, or the vicinity of Mad River, and take the general direction and command of the detachments herein ordered to co-operate in pursuing and exterminating the band of Indians engaged in the murders and depredations at Daley's Ferry.

II. Captain Ketcham, Third Infantry California Volunteers, will immediately march with all the men of his command that can be speedily collected (leaving a sufficient guard at the camp) and cross Mad River at or above the Weaverville trail, and scout the country bordering on the river and in a westerly direction toward Fort Lyon, unless otherwise directed by Captain Douglas.

III. Lieutenant Gonnisson, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Lyon and take command of a detachment consisting of all the available force at that post, to be detailed by Captain Heffernan (leaving a sufficient guard at the camp), and immediately upon receiving directions from Captain Douglas proceed to co-operate in the movement herein ordered.

IV. Captain Douglas will order all the available force of his own company (leaving a sufficient camp guard) to unite in this movement.

V. Lieutenant Flynn, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will immediately with all his available force (leaving a sufficient camp guard) proceed to co-operate in the movement herein ordered, by scouting along the banks of the Van Dusen in a northeasterly direction, and thence toward Fort Lyon, subject, however, to specific orders from Captain Douglas.

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By order of Lieut. Col. James N. Olney:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infty. California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 69. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT, *Fort Humboldt, June 7, 1862.*

I. A re-enforcement being called for by Lieutenant Davis now engaged in a fight with Indians on Mad River, three miles from Arcata, Captain Akey, Company E, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will immediately proceed to the field of action with all available men of his command.

II. A detail of twenty men from Company E, Second Infantry California Volunteers, under the command of Adjutant Hanna, will proceed immediately to the place of action and report to Captain Akey for orders.

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By order of Lieut. Col. J. N. Olney:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infty. California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

[JUNE 8, 1862.—For proclamation of Col. James H. Carleton, relative to the organization of Arizona as a Territory, see p. 96.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE GUARD, COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA, *Tucson, June 8, 1862.*

I. Capt. Emil Fritz, commanding Company B, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with fifty men of his company, including one farrier, with 2,000 rounds carbine and 1,000 rounds pistol ammunition, and with ten days' rations, will leave this post to-day and proceed to Brevoort's ranch, on the Santa Cruz River, and there await further orders.

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J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., June 8, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Tucson, Ariz. Ter.:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith please find an order* from the colonel commanding the Column from California declaring this Territory under martial law. The colonel commanding directs that this order be at once copied into all of the company books, and that it be read in front of each company at this post at tattoo roll this night; that it be published to the entire command at dress parade to-morrow night, and that copies of it be furnished to three or four of the principal citizens of this town.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

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* See proclamation June 8, p. 96.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA, *Tucson, Ariz. Ter., June 9, 1862.*

The commander at Fort Barrett, Ariz. Ter., will order Company D, and First Sergt. Philip A. J. Russell, of Company B, First Infantry California Volunteers, to proceed to Tuscon, Ariz. Ter. The company will move to Tuscon via the Picacho as an escort to the train which proceeds to that post after the receipt at Fort Barrett of this order.

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 10, 1862—4 p. m.*
(Received 25th, 10 p. m.)

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

General Carleton, at Pima Villages May 25, reports that Colonel West took possession of Tucson, Ariz. Ter., on the 20th instant, without opposition. Rebel troops fled to the Rio Grande. As soon as the rebels are brushed away from Mesilla the Overland Mail Route will be open via Santa Fé, Fort Thorn, Tucson, and Fort Yuma to San Francisco.

GEO. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 10, 1862.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE S. EVANS,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers:

(Through Col. F. Forman, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Camp Latham, Cal.)

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 6th instant I am instructed by the general commanding the department to say that Colonel Forman received instructions to send your command to the Owen's Lake country as soon as possible, and if there was no public transportation on hand at Camp Latham or the depot, the colonel was authorized to hire teams and wagons for this purpose. You will therefore receive your orders on this subject from Colonel Forman. The general does not design sending mountain howitzers with your command. Inquiry will be made into the complaints regarding the lot of horses sent your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., June 10, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, owing to the fact that all the buildings at Fort Buchanan had been destroyed, and to the fact that the site of that post being one of no military importance in the present condition of this Territory, I ordered its garrison to be withdrawn to this post. The colors were put up there, thus consecrating the ground anew to the country, and the general's order, so far as that post and

Fort Breckinridge went, was literally fulfilled. The troops at Fort Stanford (once Fort Breckinridge) will soon be withdrawn for similar reasons, with the additional ones that its garrison, being cavalry, can find better grazing ground up the Santa Cruz River, nearer Sonora, where the horses will fare better and the troops be more cheaply and more readily supplied. I have here Shinn's light battery, with the horses in good condition; two companies of cavalry, with the horses in good working order, and six companies of infantry. The remainder of the column is at present at Fort Stanford and Fort Barrett. It would surprise you to see how the great heat and the dry air of the desert have affected our wagons. The tires have to be cut and reset and a large amount of other repairs have to be made to keep them from going to pieces. This, with our limited means for such work, is a great task, but every preparation is making for an onward movement as soon as the rains fall to fill the natural tanks between here and the Rio Grande. Now not over one company at a time could pass a night at many of the wells, which are a march apart. The 24th of June is the average time when the rains commence. I am making every endeavor to get supplies together against that time. Meantime I shall try to straighten up matters here, so that when a man does have his throat cut, his house robbed, or his fields ravaged, he may at least have the consolation of knowing there is some law that will reach him who does the injury. I inclose herewith a paper which seems to touch this point.* I have not called it a proclamation, because, nowadays, every military commander makes one, and I had hoped to shun, in this respect, their example. Whatever name the instrument may go by, I hope the general will see nothing in it that is not just and called for by the necessities of the case. It already seems to have gratifying results. I shall send to Fort Yuma for confinement, starting them to-day, nine of the cutthroats, gamblers, and loafers who have infested this town to the great bodily fear of all good citizens. Nearly every one, I believe, has either killed his man or been engaged in helping to kill him. I shall send on a detailed account of the causes which justify their arrest and removal from the Territory. They should be held prisoners at Alcatraz until the end of the war. If discharged at Fort Yuma they will all get back here again and give trouble. I have sent to arrest Mr. Sylvester Mowry and all the people at his mine. It is possible I shall be obliged to hold Mr. Mowry as a prisoner. That he has been guilty of overt as well as covert acts of treason there is hardly a doubt. I consider his presence in this Territory as dangerous to its peace and prosperity. Inclosed are copies of certain charges against him and of the instructions for his arrest.† In a few days I will inform the general of my fortune and prospects in getting supplies from Sonora. Thus far I have been unable to get any reliable news from the Rio Grande.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 10, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit copy of Special Orders, No. 17, from these headquarters. Lieutenant-Colonel Maury has for-

* See p. 96. † Omitted.

warded return of Companies A, C, D, and F, of the Oregon cavalry, showing an aggregate of 326 enlisted men, 3 field and 12 company officers. Camp Clackamas, near Oregon City, affords a good location for his command for temporary purposes. I am advised that clothing and arms have been received, and in a few days the equipment of these troops will be complete. A detachment of Company C (Captain Kelly's) will be retained at this post until the battalion marches to Fort Walla Walla, when it will be taken up en route. Recent advices from department headquarters mention that one company of this battalion was ordered to remain at Jacksonville, Oreg. As stated in my communication of the 6th of June, Lieutenant-Colonel Maury did not receive the order referred to until he was so far on his way north as to make it impracticable to send the company back. The wishes of the commanding general will no doubt be received here for the disposition of this company in time to prevent any embarrassment in the movement of the battalion. Under date of the 5th instant I am advised of the safe arrival of Colonel Cornelius and his command at Fort Walla Walla on the 3d instant. The colonel has assumed command of that post, and in obedience to instructions will make a detailed report at an early moment of its condition and that of the troops and material under him. Reports from the country east of Fort Walla Walla indicate the necessity for the early concentration of the Oregon cavalry at that post, and active measures to push them forward to the mining country on Salmon River and the emigrant trail toward Fort Hall. Although most of these troops have been six months in service they are sadly deficient in drill and discipline. This defect, incident to embarrassments in the organization of the regiment and other causes, will I trust be corrected by the attention and energetic efforts of the officers, now that they are placed on duty in this district. Directions and instructions have been full and authoritative from these headquarters, and they should in all respects be impressed with their duties and obligations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 10, 1862.

I. Lieutenant-Colonel Maury, First Oregon Cavalry, will establish a temporary camp near the mouth of Clackamas River, Oreg., with Companies A, D, and F, and the detachment of Company C, now under his command.

II. Detachment of Company C, First Oregon Cavalry, under command of Captain Kelly, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Vancouver for temporary duty at that post.

III. Prompt and active measures will be taken by the troops above indicated for the march at an early date to Fort Walla Walla, and with this view the commanding officer of the battalion will direct the careful and proper equipment of his command and the necessary preparations for the march.

IV. Daily reports will be made to the headquarters from Camp Clackamas.

By order of Colonel Steinberger:

WM. B. HUGHES,

First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit copies of Colonel Carleton's communications of the 24th and 25th of May.* They contain the latest information I have received from Arizona. In organizing the expedition under Colonel Carleton, we had much to contend with; the unprecedented heavy rains which continued for several months delayed the movement until May. However, the troops are now at Tucson, well supplied in every particular, and will very soon push on to the Rio Grande, sweeping the rebels out of that country, and re-establishing the authority of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In my communication which I had the honor to address you on the 15th ultimo I reported that I had authorized Victor Smith, esq., the collector of customs at Port Townsend, Wash. Ter., to take charge of and use the public buildings at Fort Townsend as a marine hospital. Mr. Smith stated to me that he was going to Washington City and that during his temporary absence his duties at Port Townsend would be performed by Lieutenant Merryman of the U. S. Revenue Service. Lieutenant Merryman, on receipt of my permission to Mr. Smith, addressed a communication to me, under date of the 26th of May, which is herewith transmitted.†

As marine hospitals at certain points have been thrown open for the reception of sick or wounded soldiers I have assumed that the War Department would grant the use of any vacant buildings for marine hospitals at military posts at present unoccupied. Under these circumstances I have not revoked the permission I gave to the collector at Port Townsend, deeming it better to submit Lieutenant Merryman's communication through your office to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Ar y, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 72. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, June 11, 1862.

I. Lieutenant Davis will return to this post forthwith with his detachment.

II. With the remainder of the troops belonging to Fort Humboldt, Captain Akey will take post at such point near Arcata as will best enable him to protect that place and the neighboring settlements from attack, taking care to keep picket guards constantly posted on the trails or other approaches to the town.

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*See pp. 1094, 88. †See p. 1099.

V. On his return to Camp Swasey, Lieutenant Flynn will at once take such measures as he may judge necessary for the protection of Hydesville and the neighboring settlements. He is authorized to use for this purpose a detachment at Cooper's Mills, if needed.

VI. The detachments from Companies F and K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, including Lieutenant Dobbins' command, will report to Captain Douglas, who will continue the operations in the field at his discretion until further orders.

VII. All Indian prisoners taken will be reserved as hostages for the return of the child captured at Daley's Ferry.

VIII. Every white man found in arms among the Indians will be hanged on the spot.

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By order of Colonel Lippitt:

WM. F. SWASEY,
1st Lieut. and Regimental Quartermaster 2d Infty. Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Humboldt Mil. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 11, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: All the records of the former Department of Oregon up to the 21st January, 1861, and to the time when it was merged into the Department of the Pacific, were ordered to be sent to San Francisco, and I am informed are now at department headquarters. Among them are many reports from officers commanding expeditions to the country east of the Cascade Mountains, and in a district to be occupied during the present summer by the troops of this command, as well as orders directing their movements, &c. Much valuable information is contained in these records that it will be difficult if not impossible to obtain at the present time here. With the view to secure a correct knowledge of the country along the emigrant trail from Fort Hall to Walla Walla, and the adjacent country, as well as the orders directing their movements, I have the honor respectfully to request that the commanding general will sanction the use temporarily at these headquarters of any reports and orders referred to that will secure the purpose indicated. I have directed the commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla to furnish me with all the information he can collect that may be useful in the movements of troops east of that post for the protection of settlers in the mining country and of the emigration this season to Oregon and Washington Territory; yet I am convinced that the papers and books I refer to will supply data that he cannot procure. If this request is complied with the most reliable and prompt means of transportation will be steamer express.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

[JUNE 11, 1862.—For Carleton to Canby, relative to co-operation of movement in driving rebels from New Mexico, see p. 95, and for appointment of Benjamin Clarke Cutler as secretary of state of the Territory of Arizona, &c., see Vol. IX, p. 692.]

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., June 11, 1862.

Maj. DAVID FERGUSSON,
First California Volunteer Cavalry, Chief Commissary:

MAJOR: You will proceed, suitably escorted, to Magdalena in Sonora and ascertain the resources in the way of forage and subsistence of that part of the country and the prices at which responsible parties are willing to forward supplies and deliver them at this place for the use of the troops under my command. Sugar, flour, beef on the hoof, mutton on the hoof, salt, wheat, corn, barley, &c., are comprised in the list of articles which we require. Make the most favorable arrangement you can for the public interest to deliver to this point by the 30th instant, say, 80,000 or 100,000 pounds of good sweet flour, to be paid for in cash on delivery; and at the same time see what, say, 200 good fat beeves can be delivered for per head at Tucson. Encourage the people of Sonora in every laudable way to bring in for sale to the troops all kinds of subsistence, fruits, forage, &c., and cultivate with them such feelings of kindness and good neighborhood as shall show to them that we are friends who wish to deal honorably and frankly and pay fairly for what we get.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have nothing later from Brigadier-General Carleton's command than was reported in my communication of yesterday. I have this morning received reports from Colonel Lippitt, commanding the District of Humboldt. The colonel has ten companies of infantry and one of cavalry actively engaged in subduing the Indians in his district. Nearly 300 Indians have been collected and brought into Fort Humboldt preparatory to their removal to the reservation; still there is a strong band of Indians, well armed, who are constantly attacking small parties and isolated settlements. This band must be subdued and captured before we can have peace throughout that region. The country presents almost insurmountable obstacles to the movements of the troops. The dense forests, with obscure trails, with which the Indians are well acquainted, afford them every advantage. Nevertheless, Colonel Lippitt and the troops under his command have exhibited a zeal, energy, and perseverance which must ultimately result in success. Colonel Connor, Third Infantry California Volunteers, is, with his regiment, encamped near Stockton. Transportation and supplies are being collected for a movement on the Overland Mail Route as soon as the mountain road is passable for wagons. The department quartermaster-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Babbitt, is now closing his contracts for the transportation of supplies to Ruby Valley, and also to Salt Lake. From the District of Oregon I have nothing special to report. Colonel Steinberger having relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Cady in command of the District of Oregon, I have authorized the latter officer to remain at Fort Vancouver for the present, he being in ill health and receiving medical treatment by the surgeon at that post. Most of the volunteer regiments of California require a considerable number of recruits to fill

them up. Owing to the pressing wants of the service, companies were organized at the minimum number and hastily thrown out to remote posts to relieve the regular troops ordered East. Those companies have received no accessions to their numbers since that time, and have been, in fact, materially reduced by the casualties of the service. Under these circumstances I would respectfully ask that authority be granted to fill the volunteer regiments in this department by reopening the recruiting stations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 12, 1862.*
(Received 7 p. m. 24th.)

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

I request that the U. S. marshal in this city be required to remove trespassers on Government reservations under act of March 3, 1807.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

RUSS HOUSE, *San Francisco, June 12, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Pacific Division, U. S. Army:

DEAR SIR: The citizens of Humboldt County, at a public meeting held at the court-house in Eureka on the 9th and 10th instant, delegated me to lay before you the present alarming condition of Indian affairs in that section of the State and to secure if possible further assistance to enable the officer in command of that district by more vigorous action to kill or capture the armed bands of murderous savages now laying waste the country. This is the only way, I beg to suggest, by which to bring the present hostilities to a speedy close and to prevent the war now being waged by these Indians from being protracted indefinitely, and thereby causing the further sacrifice of the lives and property of our people at the hands of the savages. I inclose herewith an extra from the office of the Humboldt Times, which will give you the particulars of the more recent daring outrages and containing also the proceedings of the public meeting to which I have referred.

Trusting that it will be in your power to extend relief to the people in that section without any great delay, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER VAN DYKE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 12, 1862.

Hon. W. VAN DYKE,
San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, inclosing an extra from the office of the Humboldt Times. For several months past the Indian difficulties in the District of Humboldt have been watched over with much anxiety. Colonel Lippitt, an officer of much ability, was placed in the immediate command, and the zeal, perseverance, and energy which have been displayed by the colonel and those under his orders have thus far been

highly commendable. Colonel Lippitt has in his district ten companies of infantry and one of cavalry, and it was supposed that this force would be ample for the maintenance of peace between the whites and Indians. Recent events show that although nearly 300 Indians have been collected at Fort Humboldt preparatory to their removal to the reservation, yet there is a band of determined warriors still acting in open hostility to the white people, and not until this band shall be subdued can peace and quiet be restored. I am informed that many men have left their families in that country and gone to the mines. This is to be regretted, as women and children thus left defenseless invite attacks from marauding bands of Indians. However, the volunteer soldiers of California will not turn a deaf ear to the appeals of helpless women and children thus bereft of their natural protectors, but go on battling with the savage foes until a permanent peace shall be obtained. Orders have been sent to the commander of the District of Oregon to send the three companies of Colonel Lippitt's regiment to Fort Humboldt as soon as they can be relieved by the Washington Territory Volunteers. One of the companies may be expected down by the 25th instant. The others, being at a more remote station, will not reach Humboldt for some weeks. In conclusion, I beg to assure you, and the people whom you represent, that I take a deep interest in maintaining peace in their country, and that no efforts on my part shall be wanting to afford them protection and security against their savage enemies.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 12, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant giving a record of the military events in your district having been submitted to the general commanding the department, I am instructed to say that your action regarding the sending of troops to Round Valley is approved. The general cautions you against the too general distribution of your small force, and particularly the sending out of small detachments. Small parties invite attack from Indians, with a good prospect of success; and, if successful, it emboldens them for further outrages.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 12, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department has perused with much satisfaction the report* of Lieutenant-Colonel Olney relative

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*Olney to Wright, June 8, p. 67.

to movements of troops against hostile Indians in the District of Humboldt, and is exceedingly gratified at the gallant conduct of Privates Bacon, Company I, and Wyatt, of Company H, Second Regiment of Infantry California Volunteers, at Daley's Ferry. The general approves of the construction of a corral for the purposes mentioned in Lieutenant-Colonel Olney's letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 12, 1862.

Col. JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
First Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to relieve the companies of Lippitt's regiment (Second Infantry California Volunteers), now stationed in your district, as soon as possible, and order the same to Fort Humboldt. If it is possible, the general desires these troops landed at Fort Humboldt direct from Vancouver. If this arrangement cannot be made, the companies will come directly to this city and be landed on Alcatraz Island, where they will remain until transportation to Humboldt is procured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit copy of communication* from Lieut. John Mullan, military road expedition to Fort Benton, dated May 1, 1862. On the 13th of May a letter was received at this office from Lieutenant Marsh, commanding the escort to this expedition, announcing his probable arrival about the 1st of July at a point where the military road intersects the Fort Walla Walla and Fort Colville road. He reports also that he will be out of flour, and requests the supply be furnished him to provide for the remainder of his march to Fort Walla Walla. The commanding officer at that point has been instructed to make the necessary arrangements for the relief of this command. Recent intelligence from that country indicates that this escort will, on account of the depth of snow on the mountains, be delayed beyond the time mentioned in Lieutenant Marsh's and Lieutenant Mullan's letters. In examining the records of the district I find orders for this "escort to proceed to Fort Vancouver with all the means of transportation." Orders have not been received at these headquarters for the disposition of the detachments of companies of the Ninth Infantry composing this escort other than extract of telegram dated San Fran-

* See p. 1043.

cisco, October 1, 1861, addressed to Col. B. L. Beall, Fort Vancouver, and signed R. C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general, as follows:

Notify the regular troops in the District of Oregon to be in readiness to be relieved by volunteers. Recall the detachment now with Lieutenant Mullan. All the regulars go to New York. By order.

Presuming that it is the wish of the general commanding the department that these troops be distributed to the different companies to which they belong, unless otherwise ordered when they arrive here, those belonging to Major Lugenbeel's company (A) will be retained at this post. The remainder, under Lieutenant Marsh, will be sent by steamer to San Juan Island, leaving at Camp Pickett the detachment belonging to Company C (Captain Bissell's); and thence to San Francisco the remaining detachments belonging to companies not in this district. The transportation employed by this escort not being required at this post, (and the demands involved in the movement of troops from Fort Walla Walla referred to in another communication), will be directed to be turned over at the latter post. I have the honor to request instructions at an early moment that will make any change in the contemplated disposal of these troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 13, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.:

What orders have been sent for Brigadier-General Alvord?

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CAMP NYE, WASHOE VALLEY,
Five Miles north of Carson City, Nev. Ter., June 13, 1862.

Capt. R. W. KIRKHAM,
Asst. Quartermaster and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.,
San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to report that I arrived at this place from Susanville on yesterday. I left Carson City on the 29th ultimo, and proceeded by easy marches through Washoe, Pleasant, Long, and Honey Lake Valleys to Susanville, making the march in seven days. A severe attack of paralysis prevented Governor Nye from accompanying me on the expedition. Everything is quiet in the country through which I passed. At Susanville much complaint is made by the settlers of thefts committed by the Indians. I am of the opinion that these complaints are well founded. At a meeting of the citizens of Honey Lake Valley the inclosed communication was prepared and addressed to me. It contains the names of many of the most prominent citizens of the valley. I take the liberty of forwarding it to you for the consideration of the department commander. The day after my arrival at Susanville I sent out a scouting party to Willow Creek Valley. The day following I sent another party in the direction of Pitt River. Neither of the parties succeeded in meeting any

Indians. I intended to make a trip among the Shoshones, but the upsetting of one of my wagons in Susan River, which resulted in losing some commissary stores and 1,000 rifle cartridges, prevented me from doing so. Added to this, I was almost entirely destitute of funds. These causes rendered it imperative for me to return to this point as speedily as possible. There is a bad feeling among some of the settlers in the vicinity of Susanville. Several of these told me that if I made a treaty with the Indians they (the settlers) would kill the first Indian they saw. On the other hand, a large and respectable portion assured me that any action had by the military authority would be sacredly observed by them. I gather the following facts from my observations: The stealing does not appear to be done by any one particular tribe, but by a band of renegades who are gathered from the Pah Utes, Pitts, Bannocks, Modocs, and Shoshones. The country north of Susanville is not settled by the whites, and presents a succession of beautiful valleys as far as the lakes in Oregon. This band of renegades makes forays into the valley, steal stock, and run it off over the mountains into these valleys. If there is any chance of the stock being retaken the Indians slaughter it without hesitation. Eleven white men have been killed by these Indians during the past four years. Settlers will naturally become exasperated when they are subjected to such annoyances. A military post established in the vicinity of Honey Lake Valley would have a tendency to greatly check these outrages. I inclose to you for the information of the department commander a map* of the country through which I have passed, together with such portions of the country east of my route as I am personally acquainted with. Having only a pocket compass, pointers, and stars to guide me, this map must necessarily be very imperfect; still it is sufficiently accurate to afford a general idea of the territory through which I traveled. Should the department commander determine to locate a command in the vicinity of Susanville I respectfully offer the following suggestions for his consideration: Cavalry would be better than infantry. Stores of all kinds can be transported from San Francisco via Red Bluff to Susanville cheaper and quicker than by any other route. Willow Creek Valley, fifteen miles north of Susanville, would be an excellent location for a post. There is an abundance of grass, wood, and water. A reserve could be located from which could be cut out nearly all the hay required for a company of cavalry. The abundance of timber would remove all heavy expense as regards the building of quarters. A natural wagon road could be run to the post from Susanville. Oats or barley can be purchased in the fall for 2 cents per pound. In addition to these facts the post would be located in the immediate vicinity of several tribes of Indians, rendering it comparatively easy to hold them in constant check, while the valley would soon be settled by enterprising men. After obtaining all the information possible I am candidly of the opinion that the citizens of Honey Lake Valley and vicinity are in need of military protection. I have endeavored to the extent of my ability to carry out the wishes of the general commanding as embodied in his orders to me dated April 24, 1862, and I have been thus particular and lengthy in details because I deemed that the expedition warranted it. Inclosed please find map of route from Carson City to Susanville and back. I will await at this point further orders from the general commanding.

I have the honor to remain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. PRICE,

Captain, Comdg. Company M, Second California Vol. Cavalry.

* Omitted as unimportant.

[Inclosure.]

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Company M, Second California Volunteers:

The undersigned, citizens of Honey Lake Valley, would respectfully represent that ever since the settlement of this valley we have been annoyed by the depredations of hostile Indians; that according to the best information we can obtain this valley does not belong to any particular tribe, but was the common resort of the Pah-Utes, Shoshones, Modocs, Pitts, and Bannocks, and consequently the valley is subject to the depredations of all these tribes, and it is very difficult to fasten the roguery where it belongs. One tribe will commit outrages and lay it to the others. Also, that there has never been an Indian agent in this valley, and no attention paid to the most of the tribes who are in the constant habit of molesting us; also that there are several portions of these different bands who are renegades from their tribes, and whose location is in the country east and north of us, watered by Smoke Creek, Willow Creek, and outlets from Eagle Lake. These renegades are subject to no treaties made with the heads of their different tribes, but are under the control of petty chiefs, who rove about the frontiers stealing stock and killing small parties of whites. Our northern frontier is that character of country well adapted to these thievish bands, and which will never be settled by whites. In the last four years there have been no less than 3,000 head of stock stolen from this valley and eleven of our citizens killed. We have been obliged to turn out armed parties every spring, and have been and are subject to expense and annoyance which we do not feel able to bear. We claim to be loyal citizens, and as such we are entitled to the protection of our Government. We therefore most decidedly object to the removal of your company from this valley, and, if such must be the case, we ask that you use your influence for the establishment of a permanent post here immediately.

JOHN S. WARD,
H. S. BONETTE, M. D.,
JOHN H. NEALE,
[AND 48 OTHERS.]

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, June 13, 1862.

Capt. WILLIAM M. JOHNS,
Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Fort Gaston:

CAPTAIN: By an order from department headquarters, Company G, Second Infantry California Volunteers, at Fort Ter-Waw, is directed to proceed to Smith's River, calling in the detachment at Elk Camp. You are hereby directed to send a detachment of twenty men with an officer to that post immediately to relieve Lieutenant Shepheard and his command stationed there. You will not detach Lieutenant Schindler or Lieutenant Campbell from their companies, if it can possibly be avoided. The officer you send in command will promptly report to these headquarters his arrival there, and the departure of Lieutenant Shepheard's command. Leaving always a sufficient force at his post for its protection, he will be instructed to operate actively against the Indians in every direction, taking care not to molest the Klamath or Hoopa Indians unless they should commit or threaten some act of hostility. He will make regular reports of his operations on the 1st and 15th of every month to the commanding officer at Fort Gaston, who will transmit them to these headquarters. He will continue under the

orders of the commander at Fort Gaston, but will draw his supplies from Fort Humboldt. Rations for twenty men to the 6th of July are now at Elk Camp.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infty. California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Militarg District.

ORDERS, No. 110.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, June 13, 1862.

Capt. E. J. Harding, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, will take four non-commissioned officers and seventeen privates of his company and proceed to-morrow morning to the Umatilla Indian Reservation and furnish the Indian agent there such assistance as may be in his power and he may deem necessary for the suppression of Indian troubles at that point. Captain Harding will report to the commanding officer for special instructions.

By order of Colonel Cornelius:

HENRY McCANN,
First Lieut., Fourth Cavalry California Vols., Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Latham, Cal., June 14, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the 11th instant the Owen's River Expedition, consisting of Companies D, G, and I, comprising 201 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, was dispatched by me to their point of destination, to wit, Owen's River, leaving this camp at 9 o'clock of that day. A train of forty-six wagons accompanies the command, carrying, in addition to their camp, garrison equipage, and ammunition, rations for the men, and forage for the horses and teams for sixty days. I have made arrangements with Mr. Whipple to furnish transportation sufficient to keep the command supplied with rations and forage, always thirty days in advance. I have ordered Colonel Evans to report to me as frequently as practicable, to the end that your department may be kept frequently [informed] of the doings of the expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. FORMAN,
Col. Fourth Infty. California Vols., Commander of Camp Latham.

[JUNE 15, 1862.—For Carleton to Canby, relating to operations, &c., see pp. 96, 97.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fé, June 15, 1862.

General E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Department:

SIR: I received to-day a letter from Placido Romero, inclosing one to him from his father at Mesilla, dated June 1, in which there is this passage, and only this, in relation to the approach of troops from California:

On the 27th of May there arrived here a company of Texans that had been stationed at Tucson, and they said positively that there were arriving at that place 2,500 Government troops from California, and that they saw that number, but that the Pima

Indians had told them that in the rear of those there were coming 4,000 or 5,000, with many cannon and wagons. The Southern soldiers here are retiring, and the reason is that they have consumed and destroyed everything, even to the growing crops. The people here are with their eyes open toward the North, in the hope of being relieved from the devastation of these locusts. More than 1,000 men are waiting with open arms to receive the liberal Government of the North.

What reliance is to be placed in the account given you will have a better idea than myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY CONNELLY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit a copy of an order* issued by General Carleton, commanding the Column from California, dated at Fort Barrett, Pima Villages, 24th May, showing the disposition of troops and progress making at that time for the reoccupation of that country. I have reports from District of Oregon up to the 10th instant; nothing of importance has transpired in that quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, June 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: Inclosed I send you a copy of a petition of the citizens of the town of Arcata, Humboldt County, asking me "to call out a volunteer force and protect us." I have no doubt that you are already in possession of the facts in relation to the recent Indian depredations in Humboldt County, and if you have not already done so I would most respectfully ask of you that a sufficient force be immediately forwarded, that the citizens of Humboldt County shall have the protection to which they are entitled.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor.

[Inclosure.]

ARCATA, HUMBOLDT BAY, CAL., *June 9, 1862.*

His Excellency LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of California:

SIR: The undersigned represent to you that our relations with the Indians here are of the most deplorable nature. The events of the last few days will reach you no doubt through the press and other sources. We have no time, on account of the hasty departure of the steamer, to ask you through the authorities or through the people. This morning

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* See p. 1095.

we have lost a mule train, the men having been dispersed by the Indians. We respectfully ask of Your Excellency to call out a volunteer force and protect us.

We remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

N. H. FAUNTLEROY,
J. CUTHBERT,
GEO. H. TILLEY,
[AND 25 OTHERS.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 100. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 16, 1862.

* * * * * * *

2. The headquarters of Companies K and L, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will be prepared to move on the Overland Mail Route by the 1st of July. The quartermaster's department will provide the necessary transportation for this force.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., June 16, 1862.

Lieut. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Column from California:

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders received from the colonel commanding, dated June 8, 1862, I have the honor to report that I on that day left Tucson, Ariz. Ter., having with me the number of men allotted, and taking such precautionary measures as to insure the secrecy of my movements. Arrived in a deep cañon about six miles from the Patagonia Mine, at 12 m. on the 12th instant, and camped. At 1 a. m. on the 13th left camp, marched to within 400 yards of the residence of Sylvester Mowry, where an arroya leads to a place called the Commission. Here I detached Captain Fritz with thirty men, with orders to surround the Commission; to search each house and arrest all persons he might find there; while I with the rest of the command moved on to and surrounded the corral, inside of which was the house of Mr. Mowry. It was about 3 a. m. I found the gateway closed and fastened, but on knocking it was at once opened by a man whom I afterward learned was the night watchman. On the gate being opened I immediately passed through, taking with me Captain Willis and twenty men. On being admitted to the yard I inquired of the man who opened the gate if Lieutenant Mowry was at home. He replied in the affirmative, and pointed to his bedroom door. I knocked at the door and almost immediately thereafter Mr. Mowry made his appearance in his night clothes. I informed him who I was and the object of my unseasonable visit. He was then placed in arrest, as well as all those who were found inside the corral, the list of names of whom being herewith inclosed. On being arrested Mr. Mowry asked for himself, together with the others, to be paroled and left at the mine. This I declined doing, my orders being peremptory to bring them all with me back to Tucson. Soon after daylight Captain Willis and

Mr. Mills, private secretary to Lieutenant Mowry, made an inventory in duplicate of all the movable property at the mine, signed by Captain Fritz, Captain Willis, Mr. Mowry, and myself, and I placed Captain Willis with twenty-four men in charge of the same. Lieutenant Mowry and Col. P. Robinson handed me each a written protest against their arrest, which I herewith inclose. Colonel Robinson, I understand, served the notice of confiscation of Colt's silver mines. He at the time of his arrest was the guest of Lieutenant Mowry. On the morning of the 14th instant left the mine with Lieutenant Mowry and twenty-one other prisoners for Tucson, where I arrived on the 16th instant, and turned over the prisoners to Lieutenant-Colonel West, First Infantry California Volunteers, by order of the colonel commanding.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. E. EYRE,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 16, 1862.

Col. JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
First Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to give the necessary instructions for the withdrawal of the present garrison of Fort Umpqua to Fort Vancouver. Fort Umpqua will be abandoned and all the movable public property sent either to Hoskins or Yamhill, as you may direct. You will select and appoint a reliable person as agent to take charge of the public buildings and such property as may be left. If the company to which the detachment belongs has left for Humboldt, you will retain it at Vancouver until the departure of one of the other companies of the same regiment. Lieutenant Watson will remain at Fort Vancouver until the board has examined into his conduct. Letters received to-day state that the general's dispatch directing one company of Oregon cavalry volunteers to remain at Camp Baker was not received until the arrival of the troops at Camp Clackamas. If upon consultation with the superintendent of Indian affairs you think a military force in the vicinity of Jacksonville necessary, you will direct one company of Colonel Cornelius' regiment to proceed to and take post at Camp Baker. Your action in this matter will be promptly reported.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 17, 1862.

His Excellency LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of the State of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 16th instant, with a copy of a petition of the citizens of Arcata, Humboldt County, asking you to call out a volunteer force for their protection. I can assure Your Excellency

that I am well advised of all the facts in relation to our Indian difficulties in the District of Humboldt. Colonel Lippitt has ten companies of infantry and one of cavalry, and the remaining three companies of the Second Infantry California Volunteers have been ordered to Humboldt, and one of them may be expected by the 25th. With this force it is believed that peace can be maintained in the district.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 17, 1862.

I. General Orders, No. 16, from the Headquarters of the Army, dated on the 18th of February, 1862, having reached the military posts in this department too late for a compliance with its requirements, it is ordered that on the approaching anniversary of our National Independence the extracts from the farewell address of George Washington be read to the troops at every military post and at the head of the several regiments and troops of the Army of the Pacific.

II. Having reported for duty agreeably to instructions from the War Department, Surg. Peter G. S. Ten Broeck, medical department, is announced as medical director and purveyor at these headquarters, and will relieve Surg. Charles McCormick in the discharge of these duties.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JUNE 17, 1862.—For Carleton to Eyre, conveying instructions, etc., see p. 98.]

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., June 17, 1862.

Capt. N. J. PISHON,
First California Volunteer Cavalry,
Commanding Fort Stanford, Ariz. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: The colonel commanding directs me to write to you as follows: Owing to the fact that great numbers of wagons have been shrunk and rendered almost useless as means of transportation on account of the great heat to which they have been exposed in crossing the desert, the supplies of subsistence stores come in slowly. Every point is being strained to the utmost to accumulate subsistence stores at this point to last the entire command for sixty days, in order that we may be enabled to move toward the Rio Grande by the 1st of July. In order to accomplish this end great economy must be used in everything relating to the stores now on hand. Therefore the colonel directs that for the present you issue to your command only half rations of sugar and coffee, and that you issue one pound of flour to the ration, and one and one-half pounds of beef, and that you send to these headquarters a list of all subsistence stores on hand, with the number of days your

command will be supplied after the ration has been reduced as above. Colonel Eyre leaves Tucson in two days from this date with 100 men to make a forced reconnaissance toward the Rio Grande. He takes nothing but a little pemmican, some flour, and nothing but the clothes the men stand in. He will doubtless not return this way, but go on directly to the river, so that the First Cavalry may have no opportunity of retrieving the losses they have already sustained at the hands of the enemy. The colonel commanding starts for Fort Barrett to-morrow, to be gone eight or ten days, and he does not wish the Apache chiefs to come to Tucson until he returns. You will be notified at once of his return to this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,

First Lieut., First California Vol. Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., June 17, 1862.

Second Lieut. R. S. BARRETT,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Depot Quartermaster, Fort Yuma, Cal.:

SIR: The colonel commanding the Column from California desires that by the first train coming up the Gila you send to the depot at Fort Barrett, Pima Villages, Ariz. Ter., a good supply of axes and helves, also as large a quantity of horse and mule shoes as you can spare, and a proper supply of nails for the same. The colonel commanding dislikes to call your attention to minor matters, but it does really seem as if there was some neglect, for which some one should be responsible. Since leaving Fort Yuma it has become apparent that the stores for officers have never been kept up to the proper standard. Small stores, such as crushed sugar, coffee, &c., are almost unknown at this point. Trains come up the Gila in accordance with instructions, but not one of them seems to be loaded with small [stores.] This seems unaccountable from this fact—before the colonel commanding left California a train was ordered up from San Diego to Fort Yuma, loaded exclusively with sugar, coffee, &c., expressly for the use of the Column from California. The column will shortly move from this point toward the Rio Grande. We are sadly deficient in canteens. The colonel commanding desires that if it is possible to do so that you send forward some 300 or 400 canteens. This must be done with the approval of Colonel Bowie, commanding the District of Southern California, who can then make estimates on the quartermaster's department for a new supply to replace those sent by you to the front.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,

First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 17, 1862.*

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Herewith I inclose to you a copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated the 21st of April, 1862, directed to me at Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., forwarding to me a commission of brigadier-general of volunteers, and directing me to report by letter to Brig.

Gen. George Wright, commanding this department. I hereby report to him accordingly. I accepted said appointment by letter to the Adjutant-General, dated the 16th of May. I arrived in this city on the 14th instant in part compliance with Special Orders, No. 89, from your office of the 29th ultimo. I turned over on the 6th instant (the day I received said order) all the remaining funds in my hands as paymaster, to Maj. Simeon Francis, paymaster, U. S. Army.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I forward your commission of brigadier-general, your receipt and acceptance of which you will please acknowledge without delay, reporting at the same time your age and residence, when appointed, the State where born, and your full name, correctly written. Fill up, subscribe, and return as soon as possible the accompanying oath, duly and carefully executed. On receipt and acceptance hereof you will report by letter to Brig. Gen. George Wright, at San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty under his command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JULIUS P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., June 18, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform you that I was obliged to place Major Fergusson, First Cavalry, in charge of the subsistence department of the column. He could better be spared from his regiment than any other officer above the rank of lieutenant, as the cavalry is necessarily very much scattered. His experience and ability qualify him for the position, and he takes off my hands a great deal of labor. I have sent him into Sonora under a letter of instructions, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, marked A.* With the assistance of Governor Gaudara and a gentleman named Gonzales, who lives in Magdalena, Sonora, I was enabled on the 11th instant to send off a letter to General Canby through Sonora and Chihuahua and via El Paso into New Mexico. It is the first letter on the paper, marked B,† herewith inclosed. On the 15th instant I sent Expressman Jones and a Sergeant Wheeling, of the First Infantry, guided by a Mexican named Chavez, directly across the country to communicate with General Canby. Jones and Sergeant Wheeling took each a copy of the paper placing Arizona under martial law, and a letter which the enemy was expected to read in case the expressmen were captured. This letter is on the second page of the inclosure marked B. The expressmen took each a copy of a secret dispatch,‡ which is marked C, and is herewith

* See Carleton to Fergusson, June 11, p. 1133.
† See Carleton to Canby, June 11, p. 95.
‡ See Carleton to Canby, June 15, pp. 96, 97.

inclosed. By the last express I sent you a copy of my instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre to arrest one Sylvester Mowry, who has, without a doubt in my mind, been active in his endeavor to help the cause of the Confederate States in this Territory. Inclosed herewith, marked D, please find a copy of Colonel Eyre's report,* made on his return from the Patagonia mines. On the arrival at Tucson of Mr. Mowry I ordered a board of officers to meet, and after due inquiry to report whether there are just grounds to restrain Mowry of his liberty. Inclosed herewith, marked E,† please find a copy of a letter of instructions to the president of the board (Col. J. R. West) on the subject. The board has not yet completed its labors. When I first came into the Territory I gave orders that the Apaches, who have for the last two years overrun it, killing every one they met and running off stock, &c., should not be fired upon or molested until they committed toward us some act of hostility. They were to be the aggressors so far as this column was concerned just now. The result thus far has been no man has been fired upon and no stock run off. The Apaches, venturing little by little, have at length come into Fort Stanford, and I shall have a talk with them in a few days. If I can so bring matters about that people can travel in this country without fear of their lives at every step from the hordes of Indians of this tribe which roam over it, I shall have accomplished a creditable end. See a letter ‡ to Captain Pishon, commanding at Fort Stanford, on this subject. I shall with draw the garrison at that fort as soon as I can have an interview with the Indians. Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, First Cavalry, will leave Tucson for a march toward the Rio Grande, under instructions marked G,§ herewith inclosed, on the 21st instant. I have been obliged to detail a line officer to assist Captain Moore in his very responsible duties. (See a copy of the order, herewith inclosed, marked H.‖) The intolerable heat and the alkali dust of the Gila desert makes the transportation of supplies from Fort Yuma to Tucson a matter of great difficulty. The teamsters suffer greatly with inflamed eyes and with coughs. You can judge of how thick this dust is when I assure you that through the extensive mesquite thickets through which the road leads it is impossible for a teamster to see his own lead mules. The dust is impalpable and spreads out over the country on either hand like a lake, and there it remains for some time after the wagons have passed along. By these lakes of dust I have seen the exact position of a train more than ten miles distant. The tires of the wagons get loose, and the sand working in the joints of the wheels soon grinds them into an utterly unserviceable condition. Therefore a great many wagons have to be laid by until they can be repaired. I have two shops in operation in Tucson, but not over two wagons a day can be put in running order with all the force I can bring to work upon them. If I can manage to get up enough supplies to keep the command in force and get, say, sixty days' ahead for an onward movement when the water falls, say early in July, I shall feel very happy. I shall leave for Fort Barrett this evening to regulate matters at that place and beyond.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Colonel First California Volunteers, Commanding.

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* See Eyre to Cutler, June 16, p. 1142.

† See Cutler to West, June 16, Vol. IX, p. 694.

‡ See Cutler to Pishon, June 17, p. 1144.

§ See Carleton to Eyre, June 17, p. 98.

‖ See next, *post*.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
No. 18. } *Tucson, Ariz. Ter., June 18, 1862.*

At the solicitation of Capt. Tredwell Moore, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, and from the fact that the exigencies of the service absolutely require it, Capt. Nicholas S. Davis, of the First California Volunteer Infantry, is hereby relieved from the command of his company and will occupy the responsible position in this column of acting assistant quartermaster and superintendent and director of all trains and means of transportation. He will therefore receipt to Capt. Tredwell Moore, the chief quartermaster, for all the trains and all means of transportation referred to, and proceed to organize, systematize, repair, arrange, and employ them to the best interests of the service.

By order of Colonel Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First California Vol. Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 18, 1862.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE S. EVANS,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Camp Latham, Cal.:

SIR: The superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern district of California is at this time on a visit to the Indian reservations in his district. Should he call upon you for a force to remove intruders from the reservations, the general commanding the department desires you to send a party from your command sufficiently strong for that purpose. You will direct the officers in charge of any detachments to report for instructions to the superintendent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 18, 1862.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers:
(Through Commanding Officer Fort Churchill.)

SIR: The general commanding the department directs that you will move with your company to Fort Churchill and report to the commanding officer thereof for duty at that post. The demand for troops in this department will not permit of the establishment at present of a post at Susanville. The matter, however, will be considered at a future day. Your report of the march to Honey Lake has been read with much interest, and is very satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARIETTA, GA., *June 18, 1862.*

Hon. G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

SIR: Referring to the personal communications I had the honor of making to you in Richmond, I can now inform the department that I

have satisfactory assurances that the necessary exchange on Europe based upon the sale of cotton for neutral account can be had by the Government for the purchase of arms, munitions of war, &c. I am now in relation with the parties in Georgia and Alabama representing the foreign buyers, and am satisfied that the occasion now offers for importing arms, medicines, munitions, &c., into Texas and Arizona by the way of Guaymas, in Mexico, on the Gulf of California. I take this occasion of renewing the suggestion of thus supplying the military necessities of the department west of the Mississippi. The port of Guaymas is not suspected by the enemy, and a large and valuable supply of winter clothing, powder, &c., can be thus imported. There is cotton enough in Texas thus utilized to arm and equip an army in Texas and Arkansas capable of holding that country against the whole power of the enemy.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. R. BAYLOR,
Governor of Arizona, Commanding C. S. Forces.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
San Francisco, Cal.:

No action to be taken in arrests spoken of in your letter of May 7.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CARSON CITY, *June 19, 1862.*

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Governor Nye is going to Owen's River to see the Indians. He desires me, with a detachment of twenty men, to go with him. Will be gone ten days. Shall I go?

GEO. F. PRICE,
Captain, Second California Volunteer Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 19, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report advices from the commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla of a detachment of twenty men under Captain Harding, Oregon cavalry, having been sent to the Umatilla Reservation (Indian) to quell disturbances among the Indians. It appears that a serious outbreak occurred on the 12th instant, and in the effort to arrest it the agent, Mr. Barnhart, was compelled to shoot one of the Indians. Representing danger to himself and other citizens on and near the reservation, he applied for troops to the nearest post. I have approved the action of Colonel Cornelius in the assistance rendered, and directed the recall of the detachment as soon as quiet is restored.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 19, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Since my last communication referring to the movement and disposition of troops east of the Cascade Mountains, I have the honor to report that a serious obstruction now exists to transportation between here and Fort Dalles. The extraordinary flood in the Columbia River has carried away a great portion of the railroad at Cascade Portage, on the Oregon side, destroying as well the bridges, and making otherwise impassable the wagon roads on this side. Meanwhile delay occurs from this cause to the early movement of Oregon cavalry and of the two companies of Washington Territory infantry under Major Rumrill now in readiness to march to Fort Colville. The season is already far advanced, and from the peculiar and lengthened severity of the past winter operations of every description throughout the district have been impeded. Transportation of supplies especially has been in every direction retarded. To accomplish successfully the designs of the commanding general for the employment of the Oregon cavalry in protective purposes east of Fort Walla Walla, it is eminently important that this regiment should at an early moment be concentrated at that post. Reference has been made in former communications to this necessity, and arrangements have been made in furtherance of the general plans contemplated with the transportation and portage companies to repair the damages to roads, and press forward in advance of all others the supplies and troops required by the Government. The cavalry companies will be sent in advance and at the earliest moment that the transit is practicable. Immediately after assuming command of the district I directed full and complete returns to be made to these headquarters from each post of the property on hand, with the view, among other purposes, to ascertain the amount of transportation available beyond the ordinary garrison requirements. Adopting the plan heretofore practiced at Fort Walla Walla, and as I am informed contemplated the coming season, there will be insufficiency of animals to fit out the expeditions to the mining country and on the emigrant trail east. On this subject I have directed a full and detailed report from the commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla, whose views when received will be forwarded for the consideration of the commanding general. Fort Colville can provide its own transportation if the route now proposed is adopted, viz, to have the troops and supplies sent by steamer to the mouth of Palouse on Snake River, thence by their own teams. This mode after full investigation I recommend as the quickest, safest, and most economical. All the surplus transportation at the depot will be shipped to Fort Dalles and used with what is not required at this latter post to convey the subsistence for the cavalry on the march to Fort Walla Walla. Application has recently been made for a detachment of troops at the Warm Springs Indian Reservation. In the change that the large emigration to the whole country east of the Cascade Mountains will effect in the disposition of troops and the claims for protection, the necessity for compliance with this request is not clear. To provide for such requirements, however, sufficient transportation will either be retained or returned from Fort Walla Walla to send the requisite force and keep it supplied. A large number of public animals have within the past year been removed from the district, and at Fort Walla Walla especially casualties in the means of transportation have been during the past winter serious and numerous. The posts on this side of the Cascade Mountains will be brought

down to the most economical allowance. With our present means it seems to me obviously prudent to provide at once at Fort Walla Walla all the disposable transportation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, June 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: My latest dispatches from Brigadier-General Carleton were received this morning, dated June 1. The general was then at Fort Barrett, Pima Villages, Ariz. Ter. The general says that the crossing "the Gila desert was terrible." Lieutenant Shinn, commanding the light artillery battery, reached Fort Barrett on the 31st of May, and was to march for Tucson on the 1st of June; his horses in good working order, but a little thin. Thus far the expedition has been successively prosecuted. Arizona is securely occupied notwithstanding the predictions of traitors that we should be compelled to abandon everything in the midst of the desert. General Carleton dispatched a messenger with a communication to General Canby, but he was unable to go up the Salinas on account of the high water in that river. The general would again make an effort to communicate with Canby from Tucson. From the District of Oregon my latest date, June 10, represents everything as quiet. Colonel Cornelius, with two companies of Oregon cavalry, had reached Fort Walla Walla, and three more companies of the same regiment had reached the Willamette Valley en route for Walla Walla. Colonel Connor, Third Infantry California Volunteers, with his regiment, is still encamped near Stockton, in readiness to cross the mountains at an early day. Colonel Sims, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, now at Camp Alert, near this city, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to move with his headquarters and two companies to join the command of Colonel Connor for the protection of the Overland Mail Route. I have not yet designated the positions to be occupied along the mail route, but in the absence of any special instructions from the War Department I have assumed it as important that a strong post should be established in the vicinity of Salt Lake, and contracts have been made for the transportation to that place of a year's supply for 800 men. An intermediate station, probably at Ruby Valley, will also be established for 300 men. Under instructions from your office, Brigadier-General Alvord has reported to me for temporary duty. I have received no orders as to the wishes of the Department as to the disposition of General Alvord, and I shall assign him to the command of the District of Oregon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,

Fort Barrett, Ariz. Ter., June 21, 1862.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,

Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Fort Yuma, Cal.:

COLONEL: If there is any property to be guarded at Gila City or Texas Hill, please send the guard from Fort Yuma, that the men now

at those places may be relieved and sent to join their companies now in the advance in this column. Please let the men to be relieved come forward with Veck's train, now at or near your post. Captain Moore will doubtless send for the store-keeper, Mr. McAchran, now at Yuma, to be store-keeper under Lieutenant Toole, Fifth Infantry, depot quartermaster at Tucson, Ariz. Ter. Please direct McAchran to come forward with Veck's train.

I am, colonel, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Fort Barrett, Ariz. Ter., June 21, 1862.

Maj. THEODORE A. COULT,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. at Fort Barrett:

MAJOR: You will, without delay, move the troops of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers to some suitable point on the left bank of the Gila River within a mile and a half of what is known as the Sacaton Station. Here you will, without delay, establish a defensive work large enough for a garrison of two companies, and of sufficient additional capacity to hold store-houses for, say, 200,000 rations of subsistence stores. You will order Lieutenant Coleman, with Quartermaster-Sergeant Hutchinson, First Cavalry California Volunteers, and a guard sufficient to protect the public property which may then remain at and near White's mill (the present Fort Barrett). Make arrangements with the chief quartermaster by which you will have three teams to keep your troops supplied with subsistence from Fort Yuma, and one to be used for post purposes. This will do away with the necessity of your disturbing loads of subsistence stores in transitu from Fort Yuma for Tucson. I call your attention especially to this point, as such disturbance of loading is unauthorized and leads to great embarrassments. The four teams named include those you have now. Relieve at Blue Water Station, and order them to join their company, Corporal Crosson, and Privates Rader, Langdon, and Adle, of Company E, First Infantry California Volunteers. Send a non-commissioned officer and three men of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers to replace them.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

NOTE.—There must be no expense to the United States in making your work, except paying men extra-duty pay for molding adobes.

J. H. C.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Fort Barrett, Ariz. Ter., June 21, 1862.

Maj. THEODORE A. COULT,
Fifth Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Fort Barrett, Ariz. Ter.:

MAJOR: Order Companies B, E, and F, First Infantry California Volunteers, to Tucson, Ariz. Ter., to start to-day and proceed thither via the Picacho route; also order Capt. John C. Cremony, with his company (B), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, to proceed to Tucson, Ariz. Ter., with a herd of beeves now at Maricopa Wells, via the

Leech wagon road to Alamo Spring, and thence via Cañada del Oro to Tucson; also, order Corporal Timmons, of Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, and Sergeant Harrison, of Company F, First Infantry California Volunteers, together with the ten privates of that company now at Gila Bend, to Tucson. You will send to replace them one first-rate non-commissioned officer and three privates. The party then at Gila Bend will be three privates of Company C, First Cavalry, and a non-commissioned officer and three privates of the Fifth Infantry.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, June 21, 1862.

Capt. THOMAS E. KETCHAM,
Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Fort Baker:

CAPTAIN: Your company will be relieved by the first company of the Second Infantry California Volunteers that will arrive from the north, one being now expected every hour. You will therefore keep your command together and in readiness to march to this post in order to embark for San Francisco to proceed to Benicia, agreeably to instructions from department headquarters. You will call in the detachments at McEntee's Crossing and at Reed's ranch whenever you shall deem it expedient, by the 1st of July at all events.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infty. California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 108. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 23, 1862.

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2. Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord having, under instructions from the War Department, reported for duty at these headquarters, will proceed to Fort Vancouver and assume command of the District of Oregon.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, June 23, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Capt. D. B. AKEY,
Comdg. Company E, Second Cavalry California Volunteers:

CAPTAIN: The colonel commanding the district has just received information that 200 well-armed Indians are now concentrated near the head (the mouth is evidently intended) of Mad River for the purpose of attacking Arcata. In order to verify the truth of this report you are directed to proceed immediately to Arcata, then take one or more

mounted men of Lieutenant Davis' command and proceed at once to make a thorough reconnaissance of the neighborhood of the mouth of Mad River on both sides of it, if practicable. You are expected to complete the reconnaissance before daylight to-morrow morning. If you find but a small number of Indians assembled you will proceed to capture them at once with Lieutenant Davis' command if you deem it large enough. If you find the Indians in any force you will report the fact as speedily as possible to these headquarters. Regimental Quartermaster Swasey is directed to hire a guide for you if one should be needed.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infty. California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 23, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of communication from department headquarters dated 12th instant, directing the movement of companies of Second Infantry California Volunteers. In reply I have respectfully to report that Maj. C. H. Rumrill, First Washington Territory Infantry, with Companies B and C of that regiment, will leave this post on the morning of the 25th instant for Fort Colville direct, to relieve Major Curtis with the two companies of the former regiment now posted there. With reasonable dispatch Major Curtis with his command should reach this place about the 25th proximo. The remaining company of the Second California Infantry now at Fort Hoskins will be relieved by Company D, Captain Seidenstriker, to arrive here at the same time. Prompt compliance will be made with the directions for the embarkation of these troops to Fort Humboldt, Cal.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 23, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have directed the establishment of a temporary depot on Snake River at the mouth of Palouse to facilitate the sending forward to Fort Colville troops and supplies. The ferry-boat on Snake River has been carried away by high water, and communication by wagon trains cut off between Forts Walla Walla and Colville. It is found even under ordinary circumstances that to go by steam boat to the mouth of Palouse River, thence to Fort Colville, is much the shortest and most economical route. At this time it is the only practicable one. The commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla has been instructed to have a reliable agent employed and sent to the

point mentioned with the necessary material for a temporary depot, and will go out with the transportation furnished from that post for the march of Major Rumrill's command to Fort Colville and bring down Major Curtis in return. By an arrangement with the navigation company the teams will be ferried across Snake River by the steam-boat taking up the troops. The supplies for Fort Colville will be pressed forward at once to the depot, the commanding officer at that post having been directed to send down to that point his trains for the land transportation. By an approximate estimate made from information collected here it is expected that not over two months will be required to have all the supplies for Fort Colville on the road, when the depot will be broken up. Information has not been received either here or at Fort Walla Walla of any arrangements already made for the forwarding of supplies to Colville, and in view of the urgent necessity of immediate action in the matter I trust the commanding general will approve the course taken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 23, 1862.

I. The battalion of First Oregon Cavalry under Lieut. Col. R. F. Maury, of that regiment, now at Camp Clackamas, Oreg., will proceed by water to The Dalles, Oreg., and thence by land to Fort Walla Walla. Lieutenant-Colonel Maury will commence this movement on the 24th instant by sending forward Maj. J. S. Rinearson, of that regiment, and one of the companies of his command. On the 26th instant another company will be sent forward, and one each day following until the whole command is moved.

II. Major Rinearson, on arriving at The Dalles, will proceed with the company to Five-Mile Creek, and establish a camp somewhere in that vicinity, where the horses will be herded and grazed until the whole command arrives there. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, confined strictly to the field allowance to insure the prompt execution of the orders above indicated.

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By order of Colonel Steinberger:

WM. B. HUGHES,

First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 23, 1862.

Maj. C. H. Rumrill, First Washington Territory Infantry, will, with Companies B and C, of the same regiment, proceed on Wednesday, the 25th instant, to Fort Colville, Wash. Ter., by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's transportation to the mouth of the Palouse, on Snake River; thence by transportation furnished by the commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla. Fifteen days' subsistence for this command will be furnished by the acting commissary of subsistence at this depot. On arriving at Fort Colville, Major Rumrill will relieve Major Curtis,

Second Infantry California Volunteers, who with the two companies now under his command will proceed without delay to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter. The quartermaster's department will make the necessary arrangements to insure the prompt execution of the orders above indicated.

By order of Colonel Steinberger:

WM. B. HUGHES,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 23, 1862.

Col. T. R. CORNELIUS,
First Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: It is designed to send one company of your regiment from Fort Walla Walla to a point on or near the Indian reservation of the Nez Percés, and at least two companies on the emigrant road toward Fort Hall. The object of these movements is to preserve quiet and order in our relations with the Nez Percé Indians and adjacent tribes, and give protection to the emigration coming this season from the Atlantic States. You have heretofore been advised to have these headquarters furnished with all the information you can collect that may involve the disposition of troops eastward from your post, and your report is looked for daily. It is now directed, in view of the movements herein referred to, that an accurate and detailed report be transmitted at the earliest practicable moment of the amount of available transportation on hand at your post and belonging to it, and if it will meet the demands these expeditions will make, as well as provide for the current requirements of the garrison. The wagons and mules taking Major Rumrill's command to Fort Colville will bring back Major Curtis', and will be directed to return at once to Fort Walla Walla. They should be back about the 20th of July. The greater part of the transportation carrying Lieutenant-Colonel Maury's command to your post will be retained by you. It is presumed that the company dispatched to the Nez Percé country will leave during the month of July; yet upon this subject much will depend upon your own report of its necessity and opinion of the proper time. The experience of former expeditions has proven that protection has been most required for the latter part of the overland emigration, and that the 1st of August is early enough to start troops eastward. Of this, however, your report is expected with your views in full. This expedition will in all probability require transportation for two months' subsistence. If upon a careful examination of the resources of your post it is ascertained that you cannot supply transportation for these expeditions and provide for the post, direct your quartermaster to make estimates for the supply of fuel and forage by contract, and, if positively necessary, for the hauling of supplies from the steam-boat landing on Columbia River to the post. Let these estimates be sent to the proper staff officer at department headquarters for approval, with full and explicit reports of the necessities therefor. In your own reports to these headquarters on this subject it is to be borne in mind that all estimates for transportation should be based upon the most rigid economy and strictly in accordance with regulations. You will institute immediately the necessary preparations for the march and support of of these troops in the field, looking forward to their departure from

Fort Walla Walla not later than the 1st of August, and it is required that full and frequent information be sent to these headquarters of the progress made and your wants.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 23, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. F. MAURY,
First Oregon Cavalry, Camp Clackamas, Oreg.:

SIR: Direct Major Rinearson, who goes to The Dalles in compliance with Special Orders, No. 20, to select a suitable place for a temporary camp of a few days, with a view to the accommodation of the four companies of your battalion. The quartermaster's department will be directed both here and at Fort Dalles to expedite your movement toward Fort Walla Walla, and I have to request that the utmost dispatch and promptness be employed in your march to that post. Owing to the inability of the transportation company between Cascades and The Dalles to supply subsistence, it will be well to direct your men to carry one day's cooked rations. Let them also take one day's forage for the horses. For the march from The Dalles to Fort Walla Walla subsistence will be furnished by the commanding officer at Fort Dalles. You will take with you from The Dalles for the march not less than ten days' rations. Two wagons to each company will be furnished for the transportation of your supplies and baggage. A strict adherence is required to the regulation allowance for transportation of troops in the field, and if in the employment of the means furnished a surplus is found, let it be used to convey an increased number of rations. You will be furnished with other instructions from these headquarters for the march from The Dalles before your command leaves that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 24, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: The mode proposed in your letter of the 19th instant for supplying Fort Colville is approved by the department commander. The general directs that the Oregon cavalry must be on the emigrant route in time to protect the approaching emigration. The obstructions caused by the recent freshets will no doubt be removed in time to permit an early march. The troops under orders to relieve the present garrison of Fort Colville will, the general directs, be paid previous to leaving Fort Vancouver, if it is possible to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 24, 1862.

Maj. C. H. RUMRILL,
First Washington Territory Infantry,
Under Orders for Fort Colville, Wash. Ter.:

MAJOR: In carrying out the order for your march to Fort Colville with the two companies of your regiment, it is expected that the utmost dispatch will be secured in the movement. You will take with you from this post fifteen days' subsistence, and this, with your company property and baggage, it is important should go directly through with the troops. Owing to the flooded condition of the Columbia River at Cascade portage, some delay may occur in getting over the property. It will require on the part of your quartermaster careful attention and active exertion to insure its passage across. You will arrive at The Dalles on the night of the 25th, and as the steam-boat which carries you up the Columbia River leaves the Des Chutes on the morning of the 27th, one day will be given you to make the march between these points. Transportation will be furnished by the navigation company across both these portages, and it will only be necessary to see that this company press forward your command promptly. On arriving at the mouth of the Palouse you will find on the left bank of the Snake River ten wagons and one ambulance with teams for your land transportation to Fort Colville. This the navigation company have agreed to ferry over to the right bank of the river, where a depot will be established by the quartermaster's department. Start from this point as soon as possible, and as it is important to have Major Curtis' command relieved and brought down here at the earliest practicable moment, lose no time on the march. The transportation employed by you from Palouse will be used by Major Curtis returning, and you will request him to have it ferried back on arriving at Snake River on its way to Fort Walla Walla by the steam-boat bringing the command down.

Let me enjoin upon you on the march the enforcement rigidly of the discipline of the service as essentially requisite for the preservation of good order and condition in your command. A very high responsibility and valuable charge is intrusted to you in assigning you the command of the distant post of Fort Colville, and in committing it to your hands I rely with confidence upon your judgment and discretion in guarding the public interests and sustaining the honor and credit of the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
San Francisco, Cal.:

If General Alvord is not needed in Pacific Department, order him to report here. If he is needed, assign him.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER., *June 25, 1862.*

Col. J. R. WEST,

First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding, Present:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with instructions from the colonel commanding Column from California, of date June 11, 1862, I proceeded on the afternoon of that day to Magdalena, in Sonora, where I arrived on the morning of the 16th instant. I at once commenced to inquire into the resources of that place and vicinity to supply the troops in this Territory with subsistence, forage, &c., and the prices at which responsible parties are willing to deliver supplies at this place. The following is the result of my observation and inquiries, viz: Magdalena is the center of a population of about 5,200 inhabitants, along the river of the same name for about thirty miles, and in towns situated as follows: First. Imuris; population about 1,000; fifteen miles this side of Magdalena. Second. La Mesa; population about 500; twelve miles this side of Magdalena. Third. Terrenate; population about 500; nine miles this side of Magdalena. Fourth. San Ignacio; population about 700; five miles this side of Magdalena. Fifth. Magdalena, population about 1,400. Sixth. San Lorenzo; population about 200; three miles beyond Magdalena. Seventh. Santa Marta; population about 350; ten miles and a half beyond Magdalena. Eighth. Santa Ana; population about 850; fifteen miles beyond Magdalena. The above includes the whole population on the river, as all are in the immediate vicinity of the towns and villages. The first cultivated land is met with within about five miles this side of Imuris, and the last on the river two or three miles beyond Santa Ana, from which point to Hermosillo there is no land in cultivation, a distance of about 120 miles. The crops consist principally of wheat, corn, and barley. Beans are raised, but in small quantities. There are none of the latter at present on the river. The harvest of wheat yields about 8,000 fanegas annually. The yield could, did the demand require it, be trebled. Of barley there is but little raised, and the only parcel for sale is in the hands of Don Francisco Gonzales Toraño, of Magdalena, and does not exceed 500 fanegas, say 70,000 pounds. There is no corn in any considerable quantity at present on the river. Francisco G. Toraño, of Magdalena, offers to sell at Magdalena wheat in such quantities as we may require for 2 cents per pound, and will deliver it at Tucson for 4 cents per pound. Pablo Tournier of the same place offers to deliver at Tucson 2,000 fanegas of wheat at 4 cents per pound, the deliveries to be made as follows, viz, 600 fanegas per month. The first delivery, 300 fanegas, on the 15th day of July and 300 every subsequent fifteen days. The number of neat cattle of every kind on the Magdalena River does not exceed 2,000 head. Of these about seventy-five are fat oxen, corn fed, each averaging about 700 pounds net, and owned by various parties, who ask from $45 to $50 per head for them where they are owned. All the cattle, with the exception of the oxen above mentioned, are at present lean, in consequence of the necessity of corralling them at night to prevent them from being stolen by the Apache Indians, who are nightly in the habit of prowling about the towns to steal horses and cattle. In regard to flour, on my arrival I made arrangements to purchase all for sale on the river. I bought of Mr. Toraño, of Magdalena, all he had, amounting to twelve cargas, say 3,526 pounds (now delivered here), at $15.50 per carga; and eight cargas additional (to arrive on the 30th instant) at $14.50 per carga. The above flour is not bolted. I contracted with Don Alejandro Daguerre, of San Ignacio, for the delivery at Tucson on the 30th instant of 20,000 pounds of bolted flour, at 7¼ cents per pound,

and as much more as he can deliver on the 5th of July of unbolted flour, at $16 per carga (of 300 pounds). The quantity of the latter I fear will not exceed 15,000 pounds. Mr. Daguerre has had to employ all the mills in the neighborhood to fulfill his contract, and to work night and day to have the flour bolted. What I have purchased comprises all the flour obtainable on the Magdalena River. On my arrival at Magdalena one Don Onofre Navarro, of that place, proposed to furnish, in connection with the two principal merchants of the place, F. G. Toraño and Nicholas Maria Garnica, from Hermosillo, 250 cargas of the best brands of bolted flour, delivered at Tucson for 8 cents per pound. Assured by those parties that the flour could be obtained, I had Mr. Navarro send an express immediately to Hermosillo to order the flour, which Navarro assured me could be delivered at Tucson on the 30th instant. But on the 23d instant he was advised by the parties owning the flour they would not deliver for less than 9 cents per pound, and they required an escort for their train besides. There was evidently a combination effected between the millers of Hermosillo to raise the prices, speculating upon our necessity for the article. I was assured by the three gentlemen, Navarro, Toraño, and Garnica, the only responsible parties in Magdalena, that flour could be purchased at Hermosillo and placed at Tucson at a profit for 8 cents per pound. I then authorized Navarro to go to Hermosillo to purchase 60,000 pounds of flour at 8 cents if he could, 9 if necessary, delivered here, which amount I agreed to receive from him on the 10th day of July. Under any circumstances flour from Hermosillo could not be brought here sooner than the 6th, and the party asking 9 cents would not agree to deliver sooner than the 10th proximo. I have no doubt a contract can be made with Yñigo, Mendez, Gonzales, or Moreno, of Hermosillo, for flour delivered here for from 8 to 9 cents per pound. Juan Yñigo arrived at Magdalena a few minutes before I left, evidently with the intention of endeavoring to get a contract for flour on account of his father. I offered him 8 cents per pound for 60,000 pounds, delivered here July 10, or sooner, but he would take no less than 9 cents. Being informed that he was always late in fulfilling contracts of the same nature for the supply of Fort Buchanan, I also stipulated that in case of nonfulfillment of the contract in time he should forfeit $2,000, to which he would not accede. I have no doubt Navarro will deliver 60,000 pounds by the 10th proximo, and perhaps part of it on the 5th proximo. The following are the flour mills on the River Magdalena, viz: At Imuris, 1, small, owned by Horrosco, not going. At Terrenate, 1, small, owned by a Mr. Pierson, will grind about 3,000 pounds daily when there is water. Mr. Pierson is at present at Guaymas on his way to Terrenate with a new flour mill from California. At San Ignacio, 1, owned by José Maria Redondo; it will grind about 4,000 pounds daily when there is water. At Magdalena, 1, owned by Padrés, not going at present; it is capable of grinding about 6,000 pounds daily when there is water. At San Lorenzo, 1, owned by Emanuel Barragan, small, with bad stones, not going. At Santa Marta, a small road side mill without a house, owned by a Mr. Bird, an American; it can grind about 1,000 pounds daily. Mr. Bird is about putting up another mill at Santa Ana. I give the capacity of the mills as informed by respectable parties, but I think their powers exaggerated, as they are extremely primitive—indeed, so much so as to appear absurd. None of the mills bolt flour. This operation has to be performed by hand. The principal owners of cattle and sheep are as follows, viz: Of cattle, first, Jesus Estrella, Rancho de la Noria Verde, fourteen leagues this side of Hermosillo, near the Magdalena road. On my arrival at San Ignacio I got Estrella's son-in-law, Don Conrado

Aguirre, to send an express to him to inquire the price at which he would deliver 200 head of three-year to six-year old steers at Tucson. On the 22d instant an answer was received stating that he (Estrella) would deliver at his rancho (and there only) 200 to 300 head at $15 each. Mr. Aguirre offers to take his father-in-law's cattle and deliver them here at $18 per head. It is also necessary that the cattle be collected at once, as on the commencement of the rains they scatter over the country, whereas in the dry season they remain in the neighborhood of water and are easily collected, Second, Dionisio Gonzales, Rancho las Cruces, twenty-two leagues from Magdalena, on the Altar road. Gonzales will deliver cattle on his rancho (and there only) for $14 per head. Gonzales' cattle are wilder than Estrella's. Estrella has the reputation of being one of the best and most responsible men in Sonora. Third, General José Maria Elias Gonzales, at Cocóspera, is represented as having cattle, but I was not able to communicate with him. Cattle are poor in all parts at present, and I am informed that they are in fine condition in September and October, and can then be bought on the ranchos for $10 a head. In regard to sheep, there are but few, and they of a small size and in poor condition. F. G. Toraño, of Magdalena, has about 300, large and small. He will sell the lot for $400. Juan Lopez, of Imores, has about 800 head. He asks $2 each for them there. Santos Siqueirroz, of the same place, has about the same number at the same price. His agent is Toraño, of Magdalena. Antonio Bergara, of Santa Cruz, has about 80 head in Arispe; price not known. ——— Moreno, of Tubutama, has about 1,500 head; price on the rancho from $2.50 to $3 per head. Corn can be obtained from Santa Cruz principally, delivered here at 4 cents per pound. Francisco Padrés, of Santa Cruz, has about 2,000 fanegas; price at Santa Cruz and Cocóspera 2½ cents per pound. Onofre Navarro, of Magdalena, will freight it here for 1½ cents per pound. The road is good; distance about 120 miles. Joaquin Quirroga (N. M. Garnica, agent) has 200 fanegas; price 2 cents per pound in Santa Cruz. Hilario Gabilondo, same place, has 300 to 400 fanegas; price 2 cents per pound in Santa Cruz, or (which he prefers) 4 cents in Tucson (N. M. Garnica, agent). Imanuel Romero, same place, has 200 fanegas at 2 cents per pound (corn represented as three years old). Sundry other persons in Santa Cruz have about 100 fanegas; about the same price. The corn harvest at Santa Cruz is in October. There is none of any consequence at any other point. On the Magdalena corn is harvested in March and November. The following articles of subsistence can be obtained at Magdalena in sufficient quantities at the following prices, viz: Panoche about $30 to $33 per carga; salt at 4 cents per pound; soap, an excellent article, at 24½ cents; sugar (Hermosillo made) at 24 cents per pound; flour, in the course of a little time, unbolted, at 5 to 6 cents per pound; bolted at 7 to 7¼ cents per pound. All delivered at Tucson at the above prices. Beans in sufficient quantities can be placed here from Hermosillo for 6 to 7 cents per pound. It is very difficult to get the business men of Sonora to act with promptness and energy, yet I have no doubt that all our subsistence supplies, except pork, refined sugar, coffee, tea, candles, and rice, can be obtained on more favorable terms than drawing them from California. Grain can be had in abundance at 4 cents per pound, delivered here. I have the satisfaction to state that I was received by Señor Don Rafael Buelva, the prefect of Magdalena, with kindness and evidences of good will and friendship toward our people. The people of the country gave every evidence of good will and of a decided sympathy with the cause of the United States in regard

to the rebellion of the Southern States. I must report, however, that cash on delivery is a *sine qua non* with them in regard to furnishing supplies.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Column from California.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA, *Cañada del Oro, Ariz. Ter., June 26, 1862.*

Capt. Nathaniel J. Pishon, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will, without delay, withdraw the troops from Fort Stanford, Ariz. Ter., and establish them in a camp in Cañada del Oro until further orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, June 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: Inclosed I send you a copy of a communication addressed to me by a committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Chico and vicinity, in Butte County, held on the 26th instant, in which representations are made of recent Indian outrages committed on Rock Creek, Butte Creek, and vicinity, and calling upon me for men and means, ammunition and arms, to assist them in quelling said outrages. Since receiving the communication I have learned through private sources entitled to credit that the bodies of the children referred to have been found brutally murdered. I would respectfully request that you forward to the scene of Indian depredations in Butte County one company of infantry to assist the citizens in effectually putting an end to Indian outrages. And I would also ask of you, if it is possible, to deliver to the State of California, under whatever arrangement you may think proper, 500 stand of arms, that I may enable the citizens of the different counties to protect themselves against these repeated Indian outrages, and at the same time relieve yourself from the frequent demands I am compelled to make upon you for assistance, as the State has not one stand at her command. This communication will be handed you by Dr. S. M. Sproul, a highly respectable citizen of Butte County, who will more fully explain affairs as they now exist in said county, and to whose statement I would earnestly call your attention.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor.

[Inclosure.]

His Excellency LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of the State of California:

At a meeting of the citizens of Chico and vicinity, held June 26, 1862, to adopt measures for putting a stop to the depredations now being committed by the mountain Indians on Rock Creek, Butte Creek, and adjacent country, the undersigned were appointed a committee to petition Your Excellency for men and means, ammunition and arms, to assist our citizens in quelling these Indian outrages. Your petitioners

would respectfully represent that said Indians have been robbing and killing our citizens, and for the protection of our lives and property we invoke Government aid. On the 25th instant one Thomas Allen, a teamster, was killed and scalped on the road from Stratton's Mill to Keefer's, his four mules shot, a valley Indian accompanying him also shot, but escaped. Three children, a boy and two girls, were gathering blackberries on Rock Creek, about six miles east of the Shasta road, where on searching for them their horses were found shot, but the children gone, leaving evidence of a struggle for escape. Portions of their dresses were found near the horses. These children are now doubtless in possession of the Indians. Parties are now in pursuit of them, but it is difficult to obtain arms and means enough to successfully pursue them. The committee has appointed Dr. S. M. Sproul to wait upon Your Excellency and more fully present our case.

J. S. HENNING, *Chairman*,
E. B. POND,
GEO. WEST,
S. M. SPROUL,
H. H. JOHNSON,
Committee.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 27, 1862.

W. H. RECTOR,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that directions have been received by me from department headquarters to confer with you upon the requirements of a military force near Jacksonville for protective purposes. The only disposable troops for such service now under my command is the First Oregon Cavalry Battalion (four companies), Lieutenant-Colonel Maury commanding. This battalion is now moving toward Fort Walla Walla, where it had been deemed important to concentrate the entire regiment, with a view to early movements into the Salmon River mining country and along the overland emigrant trail. I will retain one company of this regiment at Camp Clackamas, near Oregon City, for the present, and have respectfully to request that you will at your earliest convenience furnish me with your views and wishes upon the subject indicated. Let me suggest to you that as the California volunteers now on duty in this district are being gradually withdrawn to be relieved by the Oregon cavalry and Washington Territory infantry and that there is the well-founded belief of urgent demand for troops east of Fort Walla Walla the present season, a well-authenticated necessity only should divert this company from its march.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 27, 1862.

I. In conformity to instructions from headquarters Department of the Pacific, Fort Umpqua will be abandoned forthwith.

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JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 27, 1862.

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II. Major Rinearson, First Oregon Cavalry, will repair without delay to Camp Clackamas and assume command.

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JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 27, 1862.

I. Capt. F. Seidenstriker, First Washington Territory Infantry, with his company (D), will proceed without delay to Fort Hoskins, Oreg., and relieve Capt. J. C. Schmidt, Second California Infantry. The latter on being relieved will without delay repair with his company to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 27, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. F. MAURY,
First Oregon Cavalry,
Under Orders for Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: On arriving at Fort Dalles you will take prompt measures to prosecute your march to Fort Walla Walla with the three companies of cavalry under your command. Transportation, the allowance of two wagons to a company, will be furnished you by the commanding officer at Fort Dalles, as also ten days' subsistence for the march. Report has been made to these headquarters that a band of thieves are driving a number of Government mules stolen from Fort Walla Walla. It is desired to apprehend them and recover the property, and it has been suggested that by detaching a small portion of your command near John Day's River and sending them around by the headwaters of Butter Creek, there is a good prospect of recovery. Mr. Hamason, of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, is fully informed upon the matter and the locality, and I have to request that you will consult him on arriving at The Dalles and use your own judgment as to the necessity of dispatching such a party and its direction. If any apprehension be made take the property and thieves to Fort Walla Walla.

Trusting to hear of the early and safe arrival of your command at Fort Walla Walla, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: On the 26th instant I reviewed and inspected the Third Infantry California Volunteers, commanded by Col. P. E. Connor,

encamped near Stockton. The regiment made a very fine appearance; the arms, clothing, and equipments were in high order. The industry and untiring zeal and energy of Colonel Connor is manifest throughout. He has a regiment that the State may well be proud of. Colonel Connor has a field battery of four guns in fine order which he will take with him on his march to Salt Lake. The colonel will march on the 5th proximo. I am preparing the headquarters and two companies of the Second Cavalry, under Colonel Sims, now encamped at Camp Alert, near this city, to follow the movement of Colonel Connor, in connection with forces destined for the protection of the Overland Mail Route.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic dispatches of the 19th and 25th of this month. In anticipation of the intentions of the War Department, I had previously assigned Brigadier-General Alvord to the command of the District of Oregon. My latest advices from Colonel Steinberger, commanding the District of Oregon, represent everything as quiet in that quarter. Colonel Cornelius, with his headquarters and two companies of Oregon cavalry, had reached Fort Walla Walla. The balance of the regiment (four companies) would move from the Willamette Valley to Walla Walla as soon as the route over the portage at the Cascades was practicable. The unprecedented rise of the Columbia River had destroyed a portion of the railroad, swept away the bridges on the military road, and caused a suspension of the transit of troops and supplies, but I am assured by the president of the transportation company that the road will be repaired within ten days. From the District of Humboldt I have nothing new to report. The Indians still continue to commit depredations, and Colonel Lippitt, the commander, is actively engaged with his troops in protecting the inhabitants and collecting the Indians preparatory to their removal to the reservation. In the Southern District of California quiet prevails. Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, has moved with three companies of his regiment from Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, north to the vicinity of Owen's Lake to look after the Indians in that quarter who have assumed a hostile attitude.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 28, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires the whole of Captain Stuart's company concentrated at Camp Lincoln. All the

movable property at Ter-Waw will be taken to that camp. The supplies for Camp Lincoln will be landed at Crescent City and transported thence by land.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 28, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this morning Lieutenant-Colonel Maury with the last company of his battalion went up the river to Fort Dalles and Fort Walla Walla. He will probably move with his three companies on the 30th by land to the latter post. Information having been furnished me that a band of thieves are herding a large number of mules stolen from the Government at Fort Walla Walla in one of the small valleys to the right of the crossing on John Day's River, I have directed Colonel Maury to detach near that point a small force and scour the country in that neighborhood and attempt the recovery of the property. The fourth company of this battalion (Company C, Captain Kelly) will remain at this post and Camp Clackamas until a reply is received to my communication to the superintendent of Indian affairs of Oregon, heretofore referred to. Two companies of the First Washington Territory Infantry (B and C) under Major Rumrill left here on the 25th for Fort Colville with directions to use the utmost dispatch on the march. Every precaution had been taken to insure their speedy and safe arrival at that post, personally superintended by myself and staff officer. I regret to mention, in explanation of Special Orders, No. 27, accompanying, that from some neglect, confusion, or incapacity the subsistence (fifteen days') was left behind at Cascade Portage. This command, in order to effect the speedy relief of Major Curtis and his two companies, was pressed forward while the portage presented some obstruction. Yet I can imagine no justification for such grave mischance, for the command was guarded against all probable contingency of accident and with the clearest and most detailed instructions for the march. Lieutenant Hughes has been directed to overtake and make a critical inspection of the troops and property of the command, and especially investigate the causes of the error referred to. He is also instructed to take prompt and immediate measures to promote the rapid march of the column to its destination, using his own judgment in correctionary means even to the arrest and displacement of any officer of the command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 28, 1862.

First Lieut. W. B. Hughes, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, acting assistant adjutant-general, will accompany the command of Major Rumrill as far as Wallula, taking such measures to promote the march toward Fort Colville as he may deem proper under instructions this day transmitted to him. From Wallula he will proceed to Fort Walla Walla and

personally direct the prompt execution of orders already furnished the commanding officer of that post for transportation for this command from Palouse Depot. Lieutenant Hughes will repair without delay to Fort Vancouver upon the completion of the duties herein directed.

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 30, 1862.

I. Maj. J. S. Rinearson, First Oregon Cavalry, with Company C of the same regiment, will proceed without delay and take post at Camp Baker, near Jacksonville, Oreg.

II. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation for the prompt execution of this order.

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cañada del Oro, Ariz. Ter., June 30, 1862.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen. for Column from California, Tucson:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following changes in the location of the troops under my command, viz: On the 28th instant Companies D and E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Lieutenant Thompson's artillery detachment, the quartermaster's and commissary stores, left Fort Stanford and arrived at this camp at 2 p. m. the same day. The next day I returned two wagons for Company A, First Cavalry California Volunteers, which arrived here to-day at 3 p. m. Grass is abundant here, but water very scarce. In fact, in the course of a day or two there would not be water enough for one company of cavalry, as the holes and springs in the bed of the creek are fast drying up.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. PISHON,
Captain, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

P. S.—It will require four more wagons to move the command, as the teams I now have are almost entirely broken down.

N. J. P.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 30, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in reply to my communication on the subject the superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon has represented the urgent necessity of a military force near Jacksonville for the protection of the inhabitants of that section of country from Indians. In compliance with instructions from department headquarters and this representation, Maj. J. S. Rinearson with one company (C) of the First Oregon Cavalry, is under orders to take post at Camp Baker, near Jacksonville, Oreg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 30, 1862.

W. H. RECTOR, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Maj. J. S. Rinearson, First Oregon Cavalry, with Company C of that regiment, has been this day ordered to proceed to and take post at Camp Baker, near Jacksonville, Oreg., in compliance with your request for a military force in that section.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Pacific, Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of June, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	14	1	15	15	.....	.....
District of Oregon (Steinberger)	46	686	1,025	1,188	.....	9
District of Humboldt (Lippitt)	24	414	595	844	.....	1
Troops serving in California and Nevada	112	2,146	2,726	3,038	167	9
District of Arizona (Carleton)	52	1,319	1,563	1,760	.....	4
Troops en route	10	242	252	253	.....	.....
Total	258	4,808	6,176	7,098	167	23

Organization of troops in the Department of the Pacific, commanded by Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, June 30, 1862.

DISTRICT OF OREGON.

Col. JUSTUS STEINBERGER.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER.

Bvt. Maj. PINKNEY LUGENBEEL.

9th United States, Company A.
1st Washington Territory, Companies A and D.
1st Oregon Cavalry, Company C.

VANCOUVER DEPOT, WASH. TER.

Capt. THEODORE J. ECKERSON.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

CAMP PICKETT, SAN JUAN ISLAND, WASH. TER.

Capt. LYMAN BISSELL.

9th United States, Company C.

FORT COLVILLE, WASH. TER.

Maj. JAMES F. CURTIS.

2d California, Companies C and D.

FORT STEILACOOM, WASH. TER.

Maj. GEORGE W. PATTEN.

4th California, Company E.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.

Col. THOMAS R. CORNELIUS.

4th California, Companies A and C.
1st Oregon Cavalry, Companies B and E.

FORT DALLES, OREG.

Capt. J. IVES FITCH.

4th California, Company B.

FORT YAMHILL, OREG.

Capt. LYMAN S. SCOTT.

4th California, Company D.

FORT HOSKINS, OREG.

Capt. JOHN C. SCHMIDT.

2d California, Company B.

MULLAN ROAD.

Lieut. SALEM S. MARSH.

9th United States (detachment).

DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL.

Capt. EUGENE B. GIBBS.

2d California, Company E.
2d California Cavalry, Company E.

CAMP BAKER, CAL.

Capt. THOMAS E. KETCHAM.

3d California, Company A.

CAMP LYON, CAL.

Capt. HENRY FLYNN.

2d California, Companies A and K.

CAMP ANDERSON, CAL.

Capt. CHARLES D. DOUGLAS.

2d California, Company F.

CAMP LINCOLN, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM W. STUART.

2d California, Company G.

FORT CROOK, CAL.

Capt. HENRY B. MELLEN.

2d California Cavalry, Company C.

FORT GASTON, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM M. JOHNS.

2d California, Companies H and I.
3d California, Company D.

FORT BRAGG, CAL.

Capt. JEREMIAH B. MOORE.

3d California, Company B.

TROOPS SERVING IN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL.

Maj. HENRY HANCOCK.

4th California, Companies I and K.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.

Capt. JULIAN MCALLISTER.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Lieut. Col. CALEB C. SIBLEY.

9th United States (seven companies).
2d California Cavalry, Company F.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Capt. JOSEPH STEWART.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery H.

FORT POINT, SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR, CAL.

Bvt. Maj. GEORGE P. ANDREWS.

9th United States, Company K.
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery B.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM A. WINDER.

1st Washington Territory, Company F.
3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries D and I.

CAMP HALLECK, CAL.

Col. P. EDWARD CONNOR.

3d California (seven companies).

CAMP ALERT, NEAR SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Col. COLUMBUS SIMS.

2d California Cavalry, Companies K and L.

CAMP LATHAM, NEAR LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Col. FERRIS FORMAN.

4th California, Companies F, G, and H.

LONE PINE, OWEN'S RIVER, CAL.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE S. EVANS.

2d California Cavalry, Companies D, G, and I.

CAMP AT ADOBE MEADOWS, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Capt. EDWIN A. ROWE.

2d California Cavalry, Company A.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER.

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT.

2d California Cavalry, Company H.

FORT YUMA, CAL.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE.

1st California, Company G
5th California (five companies).

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM FFRENCH.

5th California, Company D.

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON.

FORT BARRETT, ARIZ. TER.

Maj. THEODORE A. COULT.

5th California, Companies A and E.

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER.

Col. JOSEPH R. WEST.

1st California (nine companies).
5th California, Companies B and G.
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery A.

EN ROUTE.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD E. EYRE.

1st California Cavalry (five companies).
2d California Cavalry, Company B.

TROOPS EN ROUTE.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD.

1st Washington Territory, Companies B and C, Maj. Calvin H. Rumrill.
2d California Cavalry, Company M, Capt. George F. Price.

* The troops in Arizona constituted the Column from California.

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OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

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Akey's (David B.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Alexander's (Edward P.) **Sappers and Miners.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, Engineers.*

Anderson's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Andrews' (George P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery A.*

Apperson's (John T.) **Cavalry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Archer's (James J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 9th Regiment.*

Arizona Scouts, Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Armistead's (Lewis A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*

Atchison's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Augur's (Christopher C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*

Austine's (William) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*

Aycock's (John T.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*

Baker's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Baker's (Eugene M.) **Dragoons.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment;* also *1st Cavalry.*

Baldwin's (Ephraim C.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Barrett's (James) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Barry's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Beall's (Benjamin L.) **Dragoons.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment;* also *1st Cavalry.*

Beckwith's (Leonard C.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers.*

Bellon's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Bennett's (Clarence E.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Bissell's (Lyman) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 9th Regiment.*

Black's (David) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Black's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 9th Regiment.*

Blake's (George A. H.) **Dragoons.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*

Bowen's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Bowie's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*

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Buchanan's (Robert C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*

Buckley's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Burton's (Henry S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*

Caldwell's (Richard S.) **Cavalry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Calloway's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Carleton's (James H.) **Dragoons.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment;* also *California Troops, 1st Regiment Infantry.*

Carr's (Milton T.) **Dragoons.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*

Casey's (Thomas L.) **Sappers and Miners.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, Engineers.*

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* Temporarily commanding. † Provisional battery

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* **Temporarily commanding.**

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